



# 2013

## CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

City of Delano – Prepared June 2014

This brochure is a report to consumers regarding the drinking water quality provided by the City of Delano. Included is an explanation of where our water comes from, the results of water quality testing and information on how to interpret this data. We are proud to share our results with you, so that you may have confidence in the quality of our drinking water.

We test the water quality for many constituents as required by both State and Federal Regulations. This report gives the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2013.

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.*

**Esta informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

**Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.**

### Water Source and Location

The City of Delano water system is supplied entirely with groundwater from aquifers beneath the city. There are eleven wells supplying the water system. Source Locations are:

Well #4 – 18 <sup>th</sup> & Madison	Well #24 – 20 <sup>th</sup> & Browning
Well #12 – West 15 <sup>th</sup> & Clark	Well #25 – Schuster & S. Randolph
Well #14 – Garzoli & Woollomes	Well #26 – 2300 Block of Browning
Well #19 – Garcés & Belmont	Well #29 – Veneto & Primavera
Well #20 – 22 <sup>nd</sup> & Kalibo	Well #30 – County Line & Randolph
Well #21 – 21 <sup>st</sup> & Albany	Well #31 – Albany & Diaz
Well #22 – 5 <sup>th</sup> & Randolph	Well #32 – Veneto & Primavera
Well #23 – West Cecil Avenue	Well #33 – 20 <sup>th</sup> & Trenton
Well #35 – Austin & 1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue	Well #38 – S99 & County Line Road

### Drinking Water Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the City of Delano water supply wells in November 2002. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:

- Fertilizer / Pesticide / Herbicide Applications

The water sources are also considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with the detected contaminants:

- Automobile Repair Shops and Gas Stations
- Machine Shops
- Photo Processing / Printing

### For more information contact:

Department of Public Works, 725 S. Lexington Street, Delano, CA 93215. Telephone (661) 721-3350.

**The City Council meets on the first and third Monday of each month at 5:30 pm in the City Hall Council Chambers located at 1015 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue.**

### Terms used in this Report

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Variations and Exemptions:** Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**mg/L:** milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)

**µg/L:** micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)

**ng/L:** nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (ppt)

**pg/L:** picogram per liter or parts per quadrillion (ppq)

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**<:** less than

### Educational Information:

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guideline on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**The sources of drinking water** (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

**Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants* that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent.** The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

CITY OF DELANO WATER QUALITY TABLES  
(For Explanation of Violations, See End of Tables)

**TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

**TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	11	<1.0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	11	0.075	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/L)	7/11/12	84	63-140	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	7/11/12	35	10-92	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

CITY OF DELANO WATER QUALITY TABLES  
(For explanation of violations, see end of tables)

<b>TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Average Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Arsenic (ppb) MCL Level Violation	Weekly 1/02/13- 12/29/13	5.56	2.0-8.8	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	7/11/12 8/28/12 11/09/12	0.010	<0.010- 0.054	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/11/12 8/28/12 11/09/12	<0.010	<0.010- 0.075	AL=1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	7/11/12 8/28/12 11/09/12	0.48	0.29-0.86	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	7/11/12 (8/28/12- well 14) (11/09/12 Well 20)	<1.0	ND -1.1	AL=15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) (as nitrate, NO <sub>3</sub> )	Weekly 1/07/13- 12/30/13	25.30	2.0-49	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm) (as nitrogen, N)	1/21/13 7/16/13 7/17/13 8/27/13	ND	ND	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] (ppt)	1/21/13 2/12/13 3/05/13 4/30/13 5/20/13 5/21/13 6/10/13 7/15/13 7/30/13 10/02/13 10/08/13	41.47	ND-94	200	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2/12/13 3/05/13 4/30/13 5/21/13 7/30/13 10/08/13	1.56	ND-3.86	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	8/9/11 11/10/11	0.50	<1.0 – 1.01	5	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	1/3/10- 12/29/10	1.69	0.39-2.46	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
TTHMs (ppb) (Total Trihalomethanes)	2/12/13 3/05/13 4/20/13	15	ND-37	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

	5/21/13 7/09/13 7/30/13 10/08/13 10/09/13					
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	7/09/13 10/09/13	9	ND-9	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Perchlorate (ppb)	1/21/13 2/12/13 3/05/13 4/30/13 5/21/13 7/30/13 10/08/13	ND	ND	6	6	Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse affects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.

CITY OF DELANO WATER QUALITY TABLES  
(For explanation of violations, see end of tables)

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>SECONDARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Secondary MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (units)	7/11/12	3.18	1-10	15	Naturally occurring organic material
Copper (µg/L)	7/11/12	ND	ND-0.075	1.0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Corrosivity (no unit)	10/07/03	0.303	0.09-0.51	non-corrosive	Natural or industrial-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water, affected by temperature and other factors
Odor – Threshold (units)	7/11/12	ND	ND-1	3	Naturally occurring organic material
Turbidity (NTU)	7/11/12	0.79	<0.30-2.8	5	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	8/26/09	304	220-480	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1/21/13 2/12/13 3/05/13 3/11/13 3/19/13 3/25/13 4/30/13 5/20/13 5/21/13 7/15/13 7/16/13 7/30/13 10/08/13 10/23/13 10/24/13 10/31/13	490	300-790	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L)	7/11/12	54	19-140	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	7/11/12	60	33-120	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial influence

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (µg/L)	2/18/03-8/25/03	0.04	ND-100	1,000	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Chromium VI (µg/L) (Hexavalent chromium)	8/25/03-9/7/06	1.68	ND-6.6	N/A	N/A
Trichloropropane (ppt) (1,2,3-TCP)	1/21/13 2/12/13 3/05/13 3/11/13 3/19/13 3/25/13 4/30/13 5/12/13 5/20/13 5/21/13 7/15/13 7/16/13 8/20/13 10/08/13 10/23/13 10/24/13 11/19/13	3.30	ND-33	5	Sources are from Pre 1980 soil fumigants (i.e. pesticides and nematicides). Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP) in excess of the public health goal (PHG) or notification level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Vanadium (µg/L)	2/18/03-10/7/03	30.97	ND-52	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	0	Weekly 1/02/13-12/30/13	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	Weekly 1/02/13-12/30/13	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	Weekly 1/02/13-12/30/13	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

1: Per the California Department of Public Health CCR Guidelines.

EXPLANATION OF VIOLATIONS			
Violation	Explanation of Violation	Potential Health Effects	Actions Taken to Address Violation
Total Coliform Bacteria	One sample taken on 6/04/13 exceeded the MCL for the year. <b>The Water System is not currently in violation of the MCL for Total Coliform.</b>	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.	<b>The Water System is not currently in violation of the MCL for Total Coliform.</b> The MCL is based on no more than 1 positive monthly sample. Samples were taken monthly throughout the year and this was the only exceedence.
Nitrate (as nitrate, NO <sub>3</sub> )	One sample at one well exceeded the 45 ppm MCL. <b>The Water System is not currently in violation of the MCL for Nitrate.</b>	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.	<b>The Water System is not currently in violation of the MCL for Nitrate.</b> The MCL for Nitrate is based on a four quarter average of the system which is 25.30 ppm for the 2013 calendar year, this is well below the MCL of 45ppm.