

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report LINDSAY-STRATHMORE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

MUY IMPORTANTE

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

NON-TREATED WATER SYSTEM

THIS REPORT IS BEING PROVIDED TO YOU EVEN THOUGH YOUR WATER SUPPLY DOES NOT MEET THE STANDARDS FOR DRINKING WATER PURPOSES AS YOU HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY NOTIFIED BY THE DISTRICT.

We want to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our water comes from surface water and five groundwater wells. Our source water comes mainly from the Friant Kern Canal. The period of time that the system relies on groundwater, during maintenance of the Canal, is short. A sufficient supply of canal water was available for most of the year. The canal water was supplemented by well water during January through March, 2013.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. Scott A. Edwards, General Manager at (559) 562-2581. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 1:30 p.m., at the District office located at 23260 Round Valley Road, Lindsay, California.

The following are definitions of some of the TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

<p>Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs or MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of drinking water. Supplies with elevated SDWS do not affect the health at the MCL levels.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p> <p>Variations and Exemptions: State Department of Public Health (Department) permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.</p>
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NA: not applicable.	ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l).	ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/l).
ND: not detectable at testing limit.	ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l).	pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation).

In general, sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) may 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.

Constituents that may be present in source water to contamination levels 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.*
- *Pesticides and herbicides, may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.*
- *Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.*
- *Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.*

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Lindsay-Strathmore Irrigation District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The tables below and on the following page list all the drinking water constituents that were detected during the most recent samplings for the constituent. The presence of these constituents in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department requires us to monitor for certain constituents less than once per year because the concentrations of these constituents are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are therefore more than one year old.

TEST RESULTS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Weighted Average Level Detected	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS						
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	N/A	2005 & 2011	< 3	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)			2005	< 1	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Hardness (ppm)	None	None	2013	50	9.1 to 220	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm)	None	None	2013	23.4	2.6 to 110	Generally found in ground and surface water

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	PHG [MCLG]	Sample Date	Weighted Average Level Detected	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	2013	< 0.05	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2013	3.06	ND to 7.5	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	1	2	2013	0.11	ND to 0.14	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	2013	0.06	ND to 0.25	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as NO ₃ (ppm)	45	45	2013	13.8	ND to 63	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	6	6	2013	4.7	ND to 8.7	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of Perchlorate and its salts.

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	Sample Date	Weighted Average Level Detected	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloride (ppm)	500	2010 & 2013	25	1.7 to 120	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	15	2010 & 2013	15	10 to 35	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppb)	500	2010 & 2013	< 0.05	N/A	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron (ppb)	300	2010 & 2013	293	ND to 1100	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	50	2010 & 2013	37	ND to 110	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Units)	3	2010 & 2013	3.4	ND to 4	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	2010 & 2013	237	33 to 820	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	2010 & 2013	7	< 2 to 28	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	1000	2010 & 2013	109	23 to 470	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	5	2013	2.6	0.8 to 10	Soil runoff

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