2016 CITY OF LEMOORE WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the City of Lemoore. We want to keep you informed about the water quality and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Water for the City of Lemoore is produced from ten groundwater wells, four in the well field north of town (Wells N-2, N-4, N-5, N-6), and six located within the City (Wells 7,10,11,12,13,14). There are also two standby wells (Wells 8, 9) south of town used seasonally for Olam Tomato Processors, Inc.

Source water assessments were conducted for Wells N-2, N-4, N-5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in July 2001, May 2005 and May 2011 and November 2011 for Wells 5, 11, 13 and 14 respectively. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: above ground storage tanks, irrigated crops, home manufacturing, gas stations and sewer collection. A copy of the complete assessments may be requested by contacting the City of Lemoore Public Works Water Department at 711 Cinnamon Drive (559) 924-6744.

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015 and describes what those results mean.

The City of Lemoore Water Division routinely monitors your drinking water for approximately 120 drinking water constituents. Only the detectable constituents are shown on this CCR. The table on the last page of this newsletter shows the results of our monitoring for the latest test results as required by State and Federal Laws. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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, which 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 and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Iron, which is a secondary standard in that it affects taste but does not have any health effects.
- 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. The City of Lemoore is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the 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 drinking 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California Department of Public Health 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system recently failed a drinking water monitoring requirement. Although **this is not an emergency**, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants As of Oct. 1, 2013 the Stage 2 Rule went into effect, in which compliance is based on a locational running annual average (LRAA), calculated individually for each sample site.

What should I do?

You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply.
This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. If you have other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What was done?

The TTHM monitoring has shown that our water system's locational running annual average exceeded the TTHM MCL level of 80 ug/L at all four sample sites with annual running averages ranging from 98 ug/L to 109 ug/L for 2015. The City has undertaken some operational changes to try to reduce the TTHM`s. As the test results come in we will be making the determinations to make a recommendation for changes to the system to correct the TTHM's levels. The City is working to be in compliance as soon as a plan is devised and improvements to our system infrastructure are complete.

The following table is being provided to you in cooperation with the State Department of Public Health. It shows the results of tests on Lemoore's water quality and compares them with established State Standards.

How to Read the Table
Our water is tested to ensure that it is safe and healthy. The column marked "*COL (City of Lemoore) Level Detected*" shows the average test results for the latest test performed for each contaminant. Sources of likely contaminant show where this substance usually originates. "*Year Tested*" is the latest test results available as some of the testing is done on three-year and five-year rotations.

We are proud that our drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State Requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

Additional Contaminants Monitored: Data reported in this table only includes regulated contaminants for which we have measurable levels from test results. We routinely perform additional monitoring of other contaminants that could pose health concerns. We have not had any detectable levels of any of those contaminants.

Unregulated Contaminants: The City of Lemoore is not required to and did not test for Cryptosporidium. This water contaminant is not found in groundwater sources, which is where the City of Lemoore pumps 100% of its water from.

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 providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines 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).

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe, high quality and dependable water supply, we have to make adjustments or take actions that benefit all of the customers. In order to insure good clean water in all areas of the system, Water Department personnel will be flushing water lines at various times. If you have a complaint regarding water quality, please call the Water Division at 924-6744. All water delivered meets the primary drinking water standards established by the California Department of Public Health Services and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. We, at the City of Lemoore, work around the clock to provide top quality and uninterrupted supply of water to every residence and business. We ask that all our customers help us protect our precious water resources, which are the heart of our community, and our children`s future. The City Council for the City of Lemoore meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month starting at 7:30 p.m.

Sincerely,

Nathan Olson
Public Works Director

DEFINITIONS OF THE UNITS OF MEASUREMENT AND TERMS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's provide a margin of safety.

Range – Variation of levels detected in test.

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

Non-Detects (ND) – Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) – one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) – one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Million fibers per Liter (MFL) – million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) or (units) – nephelometric turbidity units is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

Not Available (NA) – No test results were found or water was not required to be tested for contaminant.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Secondary Notification Requirements
Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days.

- SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.

In accordance with the "Primary Drinking Water Standards", the following test result sheet lists contaminants that were detected during the most recent testing:

2015
CITY OF LEMOORE WATER TEST RESULTS

CONSTITUENTS	YEAR TESTED	UNIT	MCL	PHG	MCLG	COL LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE	SOURCE OF LIKELY CONTAMINANT
PRIMARY STANDARDS								
Aluminum	2013	ppb	1000	NA	NA	415	170-640	Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic	2015	ppb	10	NA	NA	6.2	ND-25	Erosion of nature & industries.
Fluoride	2015	ppm	2	1	NA	0.9	.62 - 1.1	Erosion of nature & industries.
1,2-Dichlorobenze	2015	ppb	600	600	NA	4.7		Industrial discharge
Lead	2015	ppb	15	2	NA	3.3	3.3	Erosion of nature & plumbing system.
SECONDARY STANDARDS								
Color	2015	Units	15	NA	NA	**25**		Naturally ocurring organic materials
Iron	2015	ppb	300	NA	NA	17		Erosion of nature & industries.
Turbidity	2015	Units	5	NA	NA	3		Erosion of natural deposits.
GENERAL MINERALS								
Bicarbonate	2015	mg/l	NA	no goal		190		Erosion of natural deposits.
Carbonate	2015	mg/l	NA	no goal		42		Erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium	2015	mg/l	NA	no goal		1.4		Erosion of natural deposits.
Magnesium	2015	mg/l	NA	no goal		0.2		Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2015	mg/l	NA	no goal		170		Erosion of natural deposits.
Hardness	2015	mg/l	NA	no goal		4.3		Erosion of natural deposits.
PH	2015	Std Units	NA	no goal		9		
SECONDARY STANDARDS								
TDS	2015	ppm	1000	NA	NA	450		Erosion of natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	2015	umho/cm	1600	NA	NA	584	240-740	Substances that form ions in water
Chloride	2015	ppm	500	NA	NA	93		Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	2013	ppm	500	NA	NA	1.18	ND - 7.3	Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	2013	ppb				4	ND - 16	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2015	ppb	1000			0.06	.05-.06	Erosion of natural deposits; pipe
RADIOACTIVITY								
Gross Alpha	2010-2014	pCi/L	15	no goal		7.4	3.44-16.65	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226+228	2010-2013	pCi/L	5	no goal		1.16	.18-2.43	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2010-2013	pCi/L	20	no goal		3.76	1.24-5.61	Erosion of natural deposits.
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
Strontium	2015	pCi/L	NA	no goal		19		Erosion of natural deposits.
Vanadium	2015	ppb	NA	no goal		2.00		Naturally occuring elemental metal
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING								
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS								
Total Haloacetic acids	2015	ppb	60	NA	NA	31	8.8 - 61	Disinfection byproduct.
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes]	2015	ppb	80	NA	NA	99	14 - 200	Disinfection byproduct.
*** A Compliance Order has been issued, and the City is looking into a project to treat for disinfection byproducts.**								
Chlorine Residual Average	2014	mg/L	4	NA	NA	0.44	.45 - .58	Disinfection byproduct.
***Non-corrosive (NC)**								

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria*	2 (in a month)	0	More than 1 sample positive	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	0 (in a year)	0		0	Human and animal fecal waste

*Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If the standard is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Lead and Copper	Year Tested	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2015	30	ND	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppb)	2015	30	89	0	1300	170	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood perservatives.

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