HEBER PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

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Heber, CA 92249

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Monday — Friday (closed 12:00pm to 1:00pm)
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Heber Public Utility District

2016

Consumer Confidence Report

Heber Public Utility District "Providing Excellent Service At Economical Rates"

Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Heber Public Utility District (HPUD) is pleased to send you our annual Water Quality Report, which provides a summary of last year's water quality for our customers. We test the drinking water for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016 and may include earlier monitoring data.

HPUD vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and we endeavor to provide water that meets all standards.

To improve our water quality, HPUD modified the treatment process at our water plant, and we expect to complete the $9.5 Million Dollar capital improvement project in July 2017. These upgrades will ensure we meet all State and Federal drinking water standards for future generations of Heber families.

We strive to provide our customers with accurate information about their water. The Heber Public Utility District Board of Directors meets every third Thursday of the month beginning at 6:00 p.m. at 1078 Dogwood Rd., Suite 104 Heber, CA. The public is welcome to attend.

For more information please contact Laura Fischer, General Manager, at 760-482-2440.

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.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): This is the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that additional 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.

Notification Level (NL): State Drinking Water Notification Levels

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.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

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

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

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

Heber Public Utility District
Water Treatment Plant Improvement Project

The Heber Public Utility District is proud to announce that we are nearing completion of our water treatment plant to double water treatment capacity and improve the quality of water we produce.

The plant improvements will double our production capacity from 2 million gallons per day (MGD) to 4 million gallons per day. This expansion allows our community to grow and prosper.

The water treatment plant project includes several new treatment components not only to increase capacity, but to improve the quality of water we produce. We are installing a mixing station that will reduce the organics in the raw water before it is treated, and a system that will strip the Trihalomethans (THMs) from our finished water, which will ensure our water continues to meet all of the Division of Drinking Water and EPA standards.

The Heber Public Utility District Board meets every third Thursday of the month at 1078 Dogwood Ave., Suite 104, Heber, CA. We welcome the public to stop by and provide input and comments.

Total construction cost of the Water Treatment Plant Improvement Project is $9.5M million. The project will double our water production capacity to 4 MGD. Construction is scheduled to be completed by July 2017.

Your Water Sources

Heber Public Utility District water supply is purchased from the Imperial Irrigation District (IID). The water is from the Colorado River and delivered to our treatment plant through a pipeline connecting to the Dogwood Canal. The 2016 Title 22 Source Water Quality Analysis was completed by the Imperial Irrigation District on behalf of the Imperial Valley's Joint Watershed Monitoring Program. A copy is available at the HPUD office for your review.

For information regarding specific water quality for your neighborhood or if you have any questions regarding this report, please call or write to the Water Treatment Plant.

Attn: Francisco Rodriguez
Chief Operator
1078 Dogwood Rd., Suite 103
Heber, CA 92249
Telephone: 760-482-2440

Contaminants That May Be Present In Source Water

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USDPA'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.

U.S. EPA 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 (800) 426-4791.

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.

A copy of this document is available in English/Spanish on our Website at www.heber.ca.gov

The Heber Public Utility 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.

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/lead.

Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
Una copia de este documento está disponible en inglés y en español en nuestra página de internet: www.heber.ca.gov

Heber Public Utility District Water Conservation Tips

- **Install low-flow showerheads or flow restrictors.** Switching to a high-performance showerhead with an output of no more than 2.5 gallons per minute can reduce water use by up to 75 percent.
- **Shut off the tap while brushing teeth.** After you wet your brush, turn off the water and rinse briefly, you will need only one half gallon of water. A running tap uses up to 10 gallons. Use the wet and rinse method for washing hands and face, or shaving.
- **Prevent and repair leaks.** Leaky faucets can waste hundreds of gallons of water overnight. Repair the leak with a new washer and prevent leaks by checking all faucet washers at least once per year.
- **Always wash full loads.** Your washing machine uses about 60 gallons per cycle. Most automatic dishwashers use 16 gallons per cycle. When shopping for a new machine, look for one with water and energy saving features.
- **Keep a jug of cold water in the refrigerator instead of letting the tap run until cool.**
- **Check your toilet for leaks by placing a few drops of food coloring in the tank. If it shows up in the bowl, replace the flapper.**
- **When washing the car, use soap and water from a bucket. Use a hose with a shut-off nozzle for the final rinse.**
- **Adjust the sprinklers so only the grass is watered, not the sidewalk or street.**
- **When mowing the lawn, raise the blade to a higher level. Close cut grass makes the roots work harder, requiring more water.**
- **When adding or replacing a plant, consider a drought tolerant species.**
- **Add mulch on planting beds to reduce evaporation.**
- **Monitor lawn for moisture stress. Tip: Walk across the lawn, if footprints appear, it is time to water.**
- **Adjust irrigation controllers for seasonal changes. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.**
- **Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely.**

Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Table 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique - Conventional Filtration	
Turbidity Performance Standards (b) must be met through the water treatment process. (b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance.	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1- Be less than or equal to .25 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 - Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3- Not Exceed 1.5 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly % of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1	98.8%
Highest Single turbidity measurement during the year.	0.32
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL OR VIOLATION OF ANY TT OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS IN

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation
* Turbidity	Soil Runoff	1 test per year	HPUD Water Treatment Plant is Reducing the Turbidity successfully.
* Aluminum	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.	3 test per year	HPUD Water Treatment Plant removes Aluminum and no Aluminum is found in treated potable water.
* Iron	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	1 test per year	HPUD Water Treatment Plant removes Iron and no Iron (Fe) is found in treated potable water.

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT IN TREATED WATER

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
* TTHM Concentration above MCL	LRAA Violation of MCL	Two Quarters in 2016	HPUD is constructing an upgrade to our water treatment plant that includes a TTHM removal system that will greatly reduce the TTHM levels.	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.
* HAA5 Concentration above MCL	LRAA Violation of MCL	Three Quarters in 2016	HPUD is constructing an upgrade to our water treatment plant that includes a pretreatment process that will greatly reduce HAA5	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an icreased risk of getting cancer.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 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 State 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.

Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE
Coliform	0	NONE	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment.

Table 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COPPER IN UNTREATED WATER

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	# of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	TYPICAL SOURCE
Lead (ppb)	7/26/2016	20	Not Detected	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	7/26/2016	20	0.26	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Table 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING SODIUM AND HARDNESS IN UNTREATED WATER

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE
Sodium (mg/L)	10/28/2016	120	NONE	NONE	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occuring.
Hardness (mg/L)	10/28/2016	330	NONE	NONE	Sum of Polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.

"Providing our community excellent services at economical rates"

Heber Public Utility District

Table 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Chemical or Constituent (reporting unit)	Sample Dates Four Quarters	Highest 2016 LRAA	Range Detected	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
* Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	Site 1	91	50 - 134.9	80	NA	By products when chlorine and organics come in contact.
	Site 2	79	43 - 120.5			
* Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	Site 1	67	2.9 - 91	60	NA	By products of chlorination.
	Site 2	72	21.4 - 88			

Table 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS SECONDARY UNTREATED WATER SOURCE Sample Date: 10/28/2016

Chemical or Constituent	Level Detected	Units	Notification Level
Total Alkalinity	150	mg/L	NA
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	180	mg/L	NA
pH	8.3	pH Units	NA
Boron (B)	180	ug/L	1 ppm
Calcium (Ca)	82	mg/L	NA
Magnesium (Mg)	30	mg/L	NA
Potassium (K)	5.3	mg/L	NA
Sodium (Na)	120	mg/L	NA
Vanadium (V)	3.6	ug/L	50 ppb

Table 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD - NOT FOUND IN TREATED WATER

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting Units)	Sample Date	4 Quarter Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE
* Aluminum (Al) (ppb)	4 quarterly samples in 2016	255	150 - 340	200	NS	Erosion of Natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
* Iron (Fe) (ppb)	4 quarterly samples in 2016	250	190 - 370	300	NS	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste.

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting Units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	TYPICAL SOURCE
Apparent Color (color units)	10/28/2016	10	15	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold (TON)	10/28/2016	1	3	Naturally occurring organic materials
* Turbidity (NTU)	10/28/2016	7.2	5	Soil runoff
Barium (Ba) (ug/L)	10/28/2016	130	1000	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	10/28/2016	110	500	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink wter containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.
Specific Conductance (e.C.) (umhos/cm)	10/28/2016	1100	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Fluoride (F) (mg/L	10/28/2016	0.38	2	Fluoride is caused from erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2mg/L may get mottled teeth.
Sulfate (SO4) (mg/L)	10/28/2016	270	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Filterable Residue/TDS (mg/L)	10/28/2016	690	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits