

# 2016 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: City of Fowler Report Date: May 5, 2017

*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 - December 31, 2016 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Well (Ground Water)

Name & general location of source(s): Well #2(Northcentral), Well #4(Northeast), Well #5A(Southeast), Well #6(Southwest), Well #7(East), and Well#8A(West)

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

Our water source is strictly ground water taken through wells. The Pumps lift the ground water from deep beneath the city and deliver it into an intricate network of water mains. The City of Fowler has 6 active water sources. A ground water protection assessment of our source water was completed in June of 2004. A complete copy of the assessment report is available for review at the California Water Boards State Water Resource Control Board, 265 W. Bullard Ave. Suite 101, Fresno, Ca 93704 or The City of Fowler Public Works, 128 S. 5th Street Fowler, Ca 93625. You can also contact the Public Works Director at 559-834-3113 x121.

In general, the City's sources were most vulnerable to the following activities, "Not associated with any detected contaminants": sewer collection/septic systems, agriculture/irrigations wells, and gas station/auto repair processes. However the source may still be considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water sources. The City of Fowler's Public Works Department Water Division will continue to monitor the quality and integrity of its sources water and distribution system in accordance with current Federal and State regulations and continue to utilize the most stringent regulations in the construction of new water wells to protect the source aquifers from any possible contamination.

The City of Fowler routinely monitors your drinking water form contaminations in conformance with Federal and State Laws. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st, 2016 to December 31st, 2016. The contaminants that were detected are listed in the Tables 1 through 7 in this report.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: The City Council of the City of Fowler meets on the first and third Tuesday of the month at 7apm in the City of Fowler Council Chambers located at 128 S. 5<sup>th</sup> Street Fowler, Ca 93625 to discuss and/or to take action on various matters that affect the community. At times issues regarding water system improvements or quality are on the agenda. Public input is also appreciated and is take into consideration during the discussions and formal action.

For more information, contact: David A. Weisser(Public Works Director) Phone: (559) 834-3113 x121

### 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:** State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment:** A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**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)

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

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

**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 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.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the USEPA 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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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 Board 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**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 (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.)	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(from 4/1/16-12/31/16)	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

**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)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	Oct 2015	28	<0.005	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	Oct 2015	28	<0.050	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	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	April 2016	21	18-32	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	April 2016	49.5	26-140	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	April 2016	1.18	0-4.1	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits: runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production waste.
Fluoride (ppb)	April 2016	0.04	0-0.15	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

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**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**  
**\*\*CONTINUED\*\***

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate as NO3(ppb)	Nov 2014	6.14	0.24-19.0	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Dibromochloropropane /DBCP (ppt)	April 2016	0.018	0-.068	200	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in the soil due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes and tree fruit.

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (ppb)	April 2016	.49	0-1.2	5	N/A	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
Iron (ppb)	April 2016	50	0-190	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits, Industrial waste.
Odor – Threshold (units)	April 2014	.21	0-1.3	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic material.
Total Dissolved Solids /TDS (ppb)	April 2016	125.3	91-270	1000	N/A	Runoff leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	April 2013	185	130-420	1600	N/A	Substance that forms ions when in water; seawater influence.
Chloride (ppm)	April 2016	7.51	1.5-25	500	N/A	Runoff leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sulfate (ppm)	April 2016	8.55	2.7-32	500	N/A	Runoff /leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppm)	March 2013	N/D	N/D	1ppm	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.
Vanadium (ppb)	March 2016	24.3	12-46	50ppb	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**  
**\*\*CONTINUED\*\***

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
1,2,3 Trichloropropane (ppt)	March 2013	N/D	N/D	50ppt	Some people who use water containing 1,2,3 Trichloropropane in excess of the notification level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on the studies in laboratory animals.

### 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants 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. Immunocompromised 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) 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).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. City of Fowler Water Department 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

**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>	(In the year) 0	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	N/A	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	N/A	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste