

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Tranquillity Irrigation District

Report Date: 05/15/2024

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 to December 31, 2023 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Tranquillity Irrigation District a PO Box 487, Tranquillity CA 93668 559-698-7225 para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要信息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Tranquillity Irrigation District 以获得中文的帮助: [PO Box 487, Tranquillity CA 559-698-7225]

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [PO Box 487, Tranquillity CA 93668] o tumawag sa 1559-698-7225 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Bảo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Tranquillity Irrigation District PO Box 487, Tranquillity CA 93668 559-698-7225 để được hỗ trợ bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Tranquillity Irrigation District ntawm PO Box 487, Tranquillity CA 93668 559-698-7225 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: One deep well

Name & general location of source(s): City Wells A-11 located at Colorado & Levee

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: DHS Visalia District — Completed Assessment Feb 2001 - Vulnerability
Auto gas stations and historic gas stations

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 3rd Wednesday of each month @ 8:30am At the Tranquillity Irrigation District Board room — 25390 W Silveira, Tranquillity

For more information, contact: Danny M Wade, General Manager

Phone: 559-698-7225

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs MCL levels.

are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce water. the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. water system must follow.

Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). Variances and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not drinking water below which there is no known or expected comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water Protection Agency. system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if necessary for control of microbial contaminants. possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there multiple occasions.

is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not ND: not detectable at testing limit reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) microbial contaminants. ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (gg/L) Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L) MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L) monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation) requirements.

of4

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 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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law 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 (com let e 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 month)	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (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 E. coli positive		Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)		(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) 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 at least one 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	Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)								Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	03/07/19	13		0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

of4

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent and reporting units	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG CLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	12/22/2021	270		None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12/16/2020	110		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	4/5/2020	ND	2.0 ug/l	10	2	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics reduction waste
Fluoride	12/22/2021	0.330		2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate	3/31/2022	ND	.23/mg/l	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks sewer, erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (MRDL)	12/31/19	.21	.21-.49	4.0	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron (ug/L) @ A-I I	4/5/2022		560	300		Leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Manganese (ug/L) @ A-11	4/5/2022	D	350	50		Leaching of natural deposits

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

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 U.S. EPA'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 (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. Tranquillity 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

014

minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. OPTIONAL: 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A				

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING
FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDLI]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli			0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci				N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage				N/A	Human and animal fecal waste