

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: City of Kingsburg

Report Date: July 1, 2024

Type of Water Source in Use: Groundwater

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2023. Included are details about your source(s) of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. We'd also like to remind Kingsburg residents how important it is for each of us to conserve water. Some easy ways to do this is to eliminate, runoff, being mindful of daily water usage and repair leaks as soon as possible.

For more information, please visit our website at <https://ca-kingsburg.civicplus.com/213/Water>.

Name and General Location of Source(s): The City of Kingsburg has seven groundwater wells throughout the City (Wells 09, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 & 16) that work collectively to serve our water needs. The water system is looped with water mains ranging in size from 2 inches to 12 inches to maintain flow and pressure. Two wells have wellhead treatments to provide removal of 1,2-3 trichloropropane (TCP). The entire water system is permanently chlorinated at each well site prior to entering the water distribution system. The iconic 122-foot coffee pot water tower located downtown is decommissioned, although the tower infrastructure still maintains an active water pressure monitor. Combined our groundwater wells produced roughly 929.71 million gallons of clean drinking water in 2023.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation:

The Kingsburg City Council meets the first and third Wednesday of each month beginning at 6 p.m. at City Hall, 1401 Draper Street, Kingsburg, CA. We invite you to attend and participate in these meetings.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call our Water Department at (559) 897-1066 or email Ryan Boyd - Lead Water System Operator at Rboyd@cityofkingsburg-ca.gov.

About This Report

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.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of Kingsburg a 559-897-5821 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 City of Kingsburg 以获得中文的帮助: 559-897-5821

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa City of Kingsburg o tumawag sa 559-897-5821 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [City of Kingsburg] tại 559-897-5821 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [City of Kingsburg ntwm] [559-897-5821] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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 <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 (U.S. EPA).
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.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS 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.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and 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.

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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

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 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.

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 Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	0	0	<1	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7/20/2022	30	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/20/2022	30	2	2	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)	07/26/2022	17.94	9.6-25	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	7/26/2022	124.86	54-230	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 (As) Ppb	4/5/2021	.00318	2.7-3.7	.010	0	Water becomes contaminated by rocks that release arsenic.
Barium	4/5/2021	.0058	.056-.060	1	1	Occurs naturally in some limestones, sandstones
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2015	8.217	<0.00-1.354	15	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (TotalCr)Ppb	4/16/2021	ND	0.0	.010	15	Chromium can be released into the environment from burning natural gas, oil, or coal. Chromium does not usually remain in the atmosphere but is deposited into the soil and water
Nitrate (NO3)Ppm	4//23 12/23	3.7 5	3.3-4.8 5	45	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) Ppt	9/24/2021	.0424	.042-.043	.02	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff or leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes and tree fruit
TTHM's (Total trihalomethanes)	2023	2.489	ND-	80ug/L	NA	By product of drinking water chlorination
123 TCP	2023	ND	ND	5ppt	.07ppt	The source of TCP is past use of soil fumigants that contained 1,2,3- TCP as an impurity
Total HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids Five)	2023	ND	ND	60ug/l	NA	By product of drinking water chlorination

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
Chloride ppm	7/2022	22.14	10-40	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, sea-water influence
Specific Conductance umhos/cm	7/26/2022	350	220-540	1600	N/A	N/A
Sulfate	07/2022	13.228	3.4-32	500	N/A	As water moves through soil and rock formations that contain sulfate minerals, some of the sulfate dissolves into the groundwater.
TDS ppm	7/2022	258.571	150-490	1000	N/A	Hardness, deposits, colored water, staining, salty taste

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Vanadium	04/05/2021	45	28-57	NO MCL	Contact can irritate the skin and eyes. * Breathing Vanadium can irritate the nose, throat and lungs causing coughing, wheezing and/or shortness of breath. * High exposure to Vanadium can cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and greenish discoloration of the tongue.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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. [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

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation: Nitrate Monitoring Well#13 **Duration:** 2023

Explanation: During 2023, Well #13 was not tested for Nitrates. Our water system is required to test annually and due to Well #13 being offline for the majority of the year, Well #13 was not tested. Over the last few years, the city has conducted Nitrate testing in November or December. Due to the repairs being underway we could not complete the required test for Well #13 during the 2023 calendar year. While the well site was not tested our two wells with GAC tanks Wells #12 and #13 are equipped Nitrate monitors and both are checked as part of routine well checks. These sensors operate even if the well is not running.

Actions Taken to Correct Violation: Well #13 has been repaired is back online and has been tested for Nitrates, the test results returned well under the MCL, and as expected above the reporting limit which is why only annual testing is required. Our customers trust in providing, safe, clean and afford dirking water is our highest priority and as an assurance, the City has committed to testing the Nitrate levels at Well #13 on a quarterly basis for the rest of 2024. Results of the analysis have been received and properly recorded as required by state and federal law. We do not believe that missing this monitoring requirement had any impact on public health and safety. We revised our sampling schedule to ensure that adequate monitoring and reporting will be performed in the future so that this oversight will not be repeated.

Health Effects Language: During the 2023 Calendar year we did not test for nitrate and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. Infants under the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate more than the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers you have the right to know. We do not believe that missing this monitoring requirement had any impact on public health and safety.

Watering Regulations: No WATERING ON Monday and no watering between 6:00am & 6:00pm any day.

APRIL -OCTOBER Outdoor irrigation will be allowed three (3) days per week

Even-Number Addresses: Wednesday, Friday and Sunday

Odd-Number Addresses: Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday

NOVEMBER-MARCH Outdoor irrigation will be allowed two (2) days per week

Even-Number Addresses: Wednesday and Sunday only

Odd-Number Addresses: Tuesday and Saturday only

Do not allow water to flow beyond your property line. An automatic shutoff nozzle is required for washing vehicles. Meters **MUST** always be accessible. Please keep the area around meter clear of debris.

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 provides that no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.