

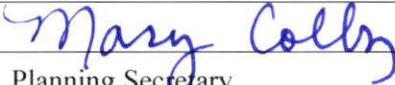
APPENDIX G: CCR Certification Form

**Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form for year 2019**
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: City of Kingsburg
Water System Number: 1010019

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 1, 2020 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Mary Colby
Signature: 
Title: Planning Secretary
Phone Number: (559)897-5328 Date: 6/25/2020

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: Posted on our Web site www.cityofkingsburg-ca.gov
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
 - Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____
- For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **City of Kingsburg**Report Date: **April 1, 2020**

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of Kingsburg a 1401 Draper Street, Kingsburg, CA 93631 (559)897-5821 para asistirlo en español.

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: 1401 Draper Street Kingsburg, CA 93631 (559)897-5821

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.

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.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau City of Kingsburg ntawm 1401 Draper Street, Kingsburg CA 93631 (559) 897-5821 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Drinking Water Sources: Your water came from the 7 active wells the City of Kingsburg has in service for 2019: Wells 09, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 & 16. The source of drinking is provided from ground water 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. In addition water traveling over the ground can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: An assessment of the drinking water is done weekly.

These sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:

Automobile-Gas Stations	Crops Irrigated	Pesticide Fertilizer/Petroleum Storage and Transfer Areas
Historic Gas Stations	High Density Housing	Chemical/Petroleum Processing/Storage
Dry Cleaners	Photo Processing/Printing	Fertilizer, Pesticide/Herbicide Application
Storm Drain Discharge	Storm Water Detention Facilities	

City Council meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday of each month at 6:00PM in the City Council Chambers

For more information, contact: **City of Kingsburg**Phone: **(559)897-5328**

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 (U.S. EPA).

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: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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)

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	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria	Health Effects Language
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	2	2	1 positive monthly sample	<1	Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	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)	0	0	(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 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 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding RL	RL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	02/27/2019 08/20/2019	10 30	ND ND	0	15	0.2	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	02/27/2019 08/20/2019	10 30	ND 5	0 5	50	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)	7/17/2019	17.14	10-24	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	7/17/2019	117.6	66-180	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	Health Effects Language
Arsenic (As)Ppb	2018	.0024	.002-.004	0.010	0	Water becomes contaminated by rocks that release arsenic	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium	2018	ND		1	1	Occurs naturally in some limestones, sandstones	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2015	8.217	<0.00-1.354	15	None	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chromium (Total Cr) Pbp	2018	ND		.10	.10	Chromium can be released into the environment from the burning of natural gas, oil, or coal. Chromium does not usually remain in the atmosphere but is deposited into the soil and water.	Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis.
Nitrate (NO3) Ppm	2019	3.0	ND-3.0	45	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of 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.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) ppt	2019	0.071	ND – 0.12	0.02	1.7	Banned namatocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff or leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes and tree fruit	Some people who use water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
123 TCP	2019	15ppt Average	9 to 19ppt	5ppt	0.7ppt	The source of TCP is past use of soil fumigants that contained 1,2,3-TCP as an impurity.	Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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)	Notification Level	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride ppm	2019	15.3	14 - 35	500	N/A		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea-water influence.
Specific Conductance umhos/cm	2018	308.6	185-449	1600	N/A		
Sulfate (SO4) ppm	2019	9.03	3.6 – 23	500	N/A		
TDS ppm	2019	204	150-280	1000	N/A		

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Vanadium	2016	36.857	23-44	No MCL established	

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. The City of Kingsburg 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. Remember though we still need to conserve water, 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
Total Coliform maximum contaminant level violation	The City of Kingsburg had positive coliform results that exceeded the MCL		System is being chlorinated permanently	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.
1,2,3-TCP Maximum Contaminant Level Violation	The City of Kingsburg had results that exceeded the MCL for 1,2,3-TCP	Ongoing	System is being chlorinated permanently, and a granulated active carbon water filtration system will be in place by mid 2020	Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 Assessment Requirements Level 1 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action and we completed all of the required actions.

<p>Watering Regulations – SPRING/SUMMER Outdoor irrigation will be allowed three (3) days per week during the months of April-October. Even-Number Addresses: Wednesday, Friday and Sunday Odd-Number Addresses: Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday</p> <p>FALL/WINTER Outdoor irrigation will be allowed two (2) days per week during the months of November-March. Even-Number Addresses: Wednesday and Sunday only Odd-Number Addresses: Tuesday and Saturday only</p>	<p>No Watering on Monday No watering between 6:00am & 6:00pm any day. Do not allow water to flow beyond your property line. An automatic shutoff nozzle is required for washing vehicles.</p> <p>Meters MUST be accessible at all times. Please keep area around meter clear of debris.</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  </div>
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