

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: City of Kingsburg

Report Date: July 1, 2023

Type of Water Source in Use: Your water came from the 7 active wells the City of Kingsburg has in service for 2022: Wells 09, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 & 16. The source of drinking water 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. An assessment of your drinking water is completed weekly.

City Council meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday of each month at 6:00PM in the City Council Chambers at 1401 Draper Street, Kingsburg, CA 93631

For More Information, Contact: City of Kingsburg

Phone: 559-897-5821

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, 2022, and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

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)

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.

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.

Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau City of Kingsburg ntawm 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 SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Term	Definition
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)

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, 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.

About your Drinking Water Quality

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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	2022 0	0	<1	None	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	2022 0	0	<1	None	Human and animal fecal waste

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

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	Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	07/20/22	30	ND	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	07/20/22	30	2	2	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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)	7/26/2022	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 Detection	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Arsenic (As) Ppb	04/16/21	.00318	2.7-3.7	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	04/16/21	.0058	.056-.060	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 (TotalCr)Ppb	04/16/2021	ND	0	.10	15	Chromium can be released into the environment from burning of natural gas, oil, or coal.	Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis.

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

						Chromium does not usually remain in the atmosphere but is deposited into the soil and water	
Nitrate (NO ₃)Ppm	4/26/2022 7/20/2022	3.54 3.37	2.7-4.8 2.2-5.1	45	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits	Infants under 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.
Dibromochloro propane (DBCP) Ppt	9/24/2021	.0424	0.042-0.043	0.2	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.
TTHM's (Total trihalomethanes)	2022	2.54	ND-15	80ug/L	NA	By product of drinking water chlorination	Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids Five)	2022	ND	ND	60ug/L	NA	By product of drinking water chlorination	Based on the available information, long term consumption of HAA5 in drinking water above the MCL may increase the risk of certain types of cancer (e.g., bladder, colon, and rectal) and other adverse effects in some people. The degree of risk for these effects will depend on the HAA5 level and the duration of exposure.
123 TCP	2022	ND	ND	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.

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

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	3/19/21	311.428	220-500	1600	N/A	
Sulfate	7/2022	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	04/05/21	45	28-57	No MCL established	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

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).

Well Sites	Treatment	Duration
9,10,12,13,14,15,16	All well sites are being chlorinated permanently	Ongoing
12,13	System is being chlorinated permanently, and a granulated active carbon water filtration system is currently in place	Ongoing

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. 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>.

2022 Consumer Confidence Report



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

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

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.

Meters MUST be accessible at all times. Please keep area around meter clear of debris.

