2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: City of Kingsburg

Report Date: July 1, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) 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, 2024. 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 are 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://www.cityofkingsburg-ca.gov/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 raging 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 963.63 million gallons of clean drinking water in 2024.

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, Contact: 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, 2024, 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 [Enter Water System's Name] a [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System Name]以获得中文的帮助: [Enter Water System's Address][Enter Water System's Phone Number].

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Enter Water System's Name and Address] o tumawag sa [Enter Water System's Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System's Name] tại [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System's Name] ntawm [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] 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 *E. coli* 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.

Term	Definition
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.
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 8 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 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
E. coli	0	0	<1	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	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	07/20/22	30	ND	0	ND	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	07/20/22	30	.057	0	057 to .074	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)	07/26/2022	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)	04/10/2024	3.9	0-3.9	10	.004	Water becomes contaminated by rocks that release arsenic.
Chromium total (ppb)	04/10/2024	ND	ND	10	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits

Gross Alpha Particle Activity pCi/L	03/20/2024	10.5	0-10.5	15	(0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	04/10/2024	.180	0-.180	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrates (ppm)	06/05/2024	5.9	0-5.9	10	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] (ppt)	11/06/2024	52	0-52	200	3	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
1,2,3-Trichloropropane [TCP] (ppt)	10/29/2024	32	0-32	200	.07	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent
Chromium (hexavalent) (ppb)	11/6/2024	4.0	0-4.0	10	.02	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by

						natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production,
Perchlorate (ppb)	1/24/24	1.3	0-1.3	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	3/20/2024	1.7	ND-1.7	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethane (THMM) (ppb)	3/20/2024	12	ND-6	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	Various	.63	.25-1.0	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl_2)]	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
Chloride (ppm)	7/27/2022	22.14	10-40	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, sea-water influence
Color (units)	07/27/22	5	0-5	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance µS/cm	1/24/24	277	220-440	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	07/26/2022	13.23	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.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	07/27/2022	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

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: 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 and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact [NAME OF UTILITY and CONTACT INFORMATION]. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Additional Information

Cross Connection Control:
The City of Kingsburg recently updated its cross-connection control program that protects the high-quality water we deliver. Cross-connection control is critical to making sure that activities on customers' properties do not affect the public water system. Our certified cross-connection control specialists confirm that all the existing backflow prevention assemblies are tested annually, identify the risk posed by service connections, and enforce and manage the installation of new commercial and residential assemblies. Backflow is the undesired or unintended reversal of flow of water and/or other liquids, gases, or other substances into the public water supply. Backflow can occur when certain pressure conditions exist within the public water system or a customer's plumbing, so our customers are our first line of defense to prevent it. A minor home improvement project—without the

proper protection can create a potentially hazardous situation, so careful adherence to plumbing codes and standards will ensure the community's water supply remains safe. Please be sure to utilize the advice or services of a qualified plumbing professional. Many water-use activities involve substances that, if allowed to enter the distribution system, would be aesthetically displeasing or could even present health concerns.
Some common cross-connections are:

Garden hoses connected to a hose bib without a simple hose type vacuum breaker (available at a home improvement store). • Improperly installed toilet tank fill valves that do not have the required air gap between the valve or refill tube. • Landscape irrigation systems that do not have the proper backflow prevention assembly installed on the supply line. The list of materials that could potentially contaminate the water system is vast. According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a wide variety of substances have contaminated drinking water systems throughout the country because of poor cross-connection control. Examples include: • Antifreeze from a heating system. • Lawn chemicals from a garden hose or sprinkler head. • Blue water from a toilet tank. • Carbonated water from a soda dispenser. Customers must check that all plumbing is in conformance with local plumbing codes. Additionally, state law requires certain types of facilities to install and maintain backflow prevention assemblies at the water meter. The City of Kingsburg's cross-connection control staff will determine whether you need to install a backflow prevention assembly based on water use at your location.

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 the meter clear of debris

Water Rate Changes:
The proposed rate adjustment to the City's water usage were adopted during May 21, 2025, City Council meeting. The City last increased rates in 2019 and prior to the adoption of these new rates, the City completed a water and subsequent Prop. 218 protest ballots.
New rates will go into effect July 1, 2025. Customers will see the increases beginning with the bill that reflects July water usage.