CITY OF SANGER

1700 7TH Street
Sanger, California 93657-2804
Telephone: (559) 876-6300

2023 WATER QUALITY
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of Sanger a 1700 7th Street, Sanger, CA 93657 o (559) 876-6300 x 1210 para asistirlo en español.

We are pleased to provide you with the City of Sanger's 2023 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). We want to keep you informed about the water quality and services we have delivered to you over the past year. This report shows the results for drinking water monitoring conducted between January 1 through December 31, 2023. The State allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

The City of Sanger routinely monitors your drinking water. Only constituents that were detected are shown in this report. Constituents that were monitored for but not detected are not listed. The tables in this report show the results compared to the allowable levels in drinking water, as well as typical sources of constituents and pertinent information about water system compliance with drinking water standards.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water health standards. The City of Sanger vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again, we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. We conducted more than 1,700 tests for over 150 contaminants. This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing you with quality drinking water this year. We, at the City of Sanger, work around the clock to provide good quality and an uninterrupted supply of water to every residence and business. We ask that all our customers help us protect our precious water resources, which are the heart of our community. If you have a complaint regarding water quality, please call the Public Works Department at (559) 876-6300. The City Council for the City of Sanger meets on the first and third Thursday of the month at 6:00 pm at 1700 7th Street, Sanger, CA 93657.

If you have questions about this report, please contact Esperanza Rosales at (559) 876-6300 x 1210 or esperanza.rosales@ci.sanger.ca.us

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Definitions and Terms

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.
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.
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.
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.
MicroSiemens per centimeter (µS/cm)	A unit of measure for electrical conductivity.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)	A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Not Applicable (NA)	Does not apply or is not required to be tested.
Non-Detect (ND)	Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present above the reporting level.
Parts per billion (ppb)	A measure of concentration. Equivalent to 1 second in nearly 32 years
Parts per million (ppm)	A measure of concentration. Equivalent to 1 second in 11.5 days
Parts per trillion (ppt)	A measure of concentration. Equivalent to 1 second in nearly 32,000 years.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)	A measure of the radioactivity in water
Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS)	MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting 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	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers

Term	Definition
(AL)	treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL)	The highest level of a secondary constituent that is allowed in drinking water. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
Threshold Odor Number (TON)	A measure of odor in water

Water Sources

Water for the City of Sanger is produced from ten groundwater wells, all of which are located within city limits and draw from the San Joaquin Valley – Kings aquifer subbasin (5-022.08). Wells 2A, 7A, 8, 9, 14, and 25 have granulated activated carbon (GAC) treatment systems to remove Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) and 1,2,3-Trichloroproane (1,2,3-TCP). Both DBCP and 1,2,3-TCP are synthetic (human-made) organic compounds. DBCP is a 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-TCP typically originates from discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories, leaching from hazardous waste sites, used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent, and byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides. Our GAC treatment systems adequately remove both DBCP and 1,2,3-TCP from the City of Sanger's drinking water supply.

Treated water from well 8 is blended with water from the distribution system in Tank 3 to decrease nitrate levels. Nitrate is naturally occurring and typically originates from runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, and erosion of natural deposits. The remaining wells (6, 11, 12, and 16) do not require GAC treatment. All wells used by the City of Sanger are disinfected with sodium hypochlorite to inactivate waterborne pathogens and disease-causing bacteria. Drinking water source assessments were completed for Well 2A, 7A, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, and 25 between 2001 and 2003.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

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, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Iron, which is a secondary standard in that it affects taste but does not have any health effects.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 providers. USEPA/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

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 Sanger is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the 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 are concerned about lead in drinking 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The Revised Total Coliform Rule

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 four corrective actions and we completed all four of these actions.

How to Read the Tables

The column named "Constituent & reporting units" indicates the constituent that was monitored for and detected in the water system. The "Year(s) tested" column indicates the year(s) in which samples were taken. You may notice some constituents were monitored over a range of years. This is because the active wells are monitored at a staggering frequency resulting in an overall average detection covering a range of years. The column "MCL" and "SMCL" denote the regulatory limit set by the State Water Resources Control Board. The column "PHG" denotes the public health goal for the constituent. The "Typical Source" column describes the likely origin of the constituent. To understand the table, compare the average detection with the MCL or SMCL. The City of Sanger did not exceed drinking water standards in 2023.

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Table 1: Primary Drinking Water Standards

Constituent & reporting units	Year(s) tested	MCL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDL]	Average Detection	Range of Detections	Violation	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	2023	10	0.004	ND	ND – 4.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	2	1	ND	ND – 0.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	2023	10	10	4.43	0.48 – 8.30	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	2023	200	3	ND	ND – 55	No	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	2020-2023	5	0.06	0.55	ND – 1.8	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
1,2,3- Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) (ppt)	2018-2023	5	0.7	ND	ND – 8.3	No	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2021-2023	15	(0)	ND	ND – 10.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2016-2017	50[1]	(0)	ND	ND – 6.9	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2016-2017	20	0.43	3.2	ND – 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits

[1] The State Water Resources Control Board considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

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Table 2: Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Constituent & reporting units	Year(s) tested	SMCL	Average Detection	Range of Detections	Violation	Typical Source
Odor (TON)	2023	3	1	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	5	ND	ND – 0.1	No	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2023	1,000	206	94 – 510	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2023	1,600	271	76 – 780	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Zinc (ppm)	2023	5	0.001	ND – 0.006	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride (ppm)	2023	500	6.9	ND – 23	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2021-2023	500	26	ND – 125	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sodium (ppm)	2023	NA	15.5	5.8 – 34	No	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2017-2023	NA	101	ND – 330	No	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 3: Distribution System Monitoring

Constituent & reporting units	Year tested	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MRDLG]	Highest LRAA (Average Detection)	Range of Detections	Violation	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2021	80	NA	2.1	ND – 2.1	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	[4 (as Cl_2)]	[4 (as Cl_2)]	(1.0)	0.4 – 1.8	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Table 4. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead

Contaminant	Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2022	30	ND	1	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

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Table 5: General Minerals

Constituent & reporting units	Year(s) tested	Average Detection	Range of Detections
Alkalinity Bicarbonate (ppm)	2023	100.3	5.7 – 245
Calcium (ppm)	2023	16.2	3.3 – 43
Magnesium (ppm)	2023	15.4	3.7 – 55
pH (std units)	2023	6.9	6.7 – 7.6