CITY OF SANGER

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

2024 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 opcion 1 para asistirlo en español.

We are pleased to provide you with the City of Sanger's 2024 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, 2024. 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 primary drinking water standards. We did have two samples that were over the secondary mcl for copper, a natural occurring element. There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are based on aesthetic concerns. See table 2 for more information.

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. 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, option 1. 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 George Jasso at (559) 876-6300, option 1 or george.jasso@ci.sanger.ca.us

CITY OF SANGER

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

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

Term	Definition
	California Environmental Protection Agency
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers 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. Results are reported as being treated and blended. 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

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 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 The City of Sanger for more 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

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. In 2024 we complied with the Revised Total Coliform Rule; monitoring results showed no detection of coliform bacteria or E.coli within the distribution system.

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. If a single sample result is reported the range of detections will be labeled NA. 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 2024.

2024 Lead Service Line Inventory

The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires all water systems to complete a service line inventory by October 16, 2024. The City of Sanger is currently working under an extension with a consulting team to complete the inventory and will make the LSLI inventory available on our website when complete. The most recent pipe inventory from our Electronic Annual Report is below:

Plastic	20%	Average age: 35 years
Steel	40%	Average age: 50 years
Cast Iron	10%	Average age: 50 years
Galvanized	10%	Average age: 50 years
Ductile Iron	10%	Average age: 50 years
Asbestos Concrete	10%	Average age: 50 years

CITY OF SANGER

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

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)	2023-2024	10	0.004	2.53	ND – 4.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2023-2024	1	2	14.1	ND - 42	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2023-2024	50	NA	1.85	1.3 – 2.6	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Dichloromethane (ppb)	2024	5	4	0.12	ND – 0.63	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide
Fluoride (ppm)	2023-2024	2	1	0.06	ND – 0.22	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2024	10	0.02	0.86	0.31 – 1.4	No	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
Nitrate (as N) (ppm) **Treated**	2024	10	10	4.26	ND – 7.7	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt) **Treated**	2024	200	3	0.01	ND – 0.04	No	Banned nematicide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb) **Treated**	2024	5	0.06	0.5	ND – 1.7	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2017-2024	15	(0)	2.4	ND – 10.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits

CITY OF SANGER

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

Table 2: Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Constituent & reporting units	Year(s) tested	SMCL	Average Detection	Range of Detections	Violation	Typical Source
Aluminum	2023	200	0.5	ND – 4.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Copper (ppm)	2023 - 2024	1	0.003	ND –0.024	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (TON)	2024	3	1	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	5	ND	ND – 0.1	No	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	1,000	350	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2024	1,600	282	75 - 790	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)	2024	500	24	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	500	51	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

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)	2024	80	NA	0.95	ND – 1.9	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids* (HAA_5) (ppb)	2021	60	NA	ND	ND	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4 (as Cl_2)]	[4 (as Cl_2)]	1.1	0.92 – 1.4	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

*** A sample was collected for HAA5 in 2021, however due to a lab error a result was not available. Historically, HAA5 concentrations have been below the MCL. The City will sample during 2025 for both TTHM and HAA5.**

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
Copper (ppb)	2022	30	ND	0	1.3	0.3	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Table 5. Sodium and Hardness

Constituent & reporting units	Year(s) tested	SMCL	Average Detection	Range of Detections	Violation	Typical Source
Sodium (ppm)	2023-2024	NA	15.5	5.8 – 34	No	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2017-2024	NA	145.5	ND - 330	No	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 6: General Minerals

Constituent & reporting units	Year(s) tested	Average Detection	Range of Detections
Alkalinity Bicarbonate (ppm)	2023-2024	120	5.7 - 250
Calcium (ppm)	2023-2024	16.1	3.3 - 46
Magnesium (ppm)	2023-2024	15.4	3.7 - 55
pH (std units)	2024	7.8	7.6 – 7.9

CITY OF SANGER

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

Table 7: UCMR

The fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) was published on December 27, 2021. UCMR5 requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025. The data collected under UMCR5 improves understanding of the prevalence and amount of 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium in the nation's drinking water. PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including non-stick cookware, water-repellant clothing, stain resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water and oil.
Below are the City of Sanger's UCMR5 detections:

Constituent & reporting units	Year(s) tested	Average Detection	Range of Detections	
PERFLUOROBUTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFBS) ppb	2024	0.001	ND – 0.003	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
PERFLUOROBUTANOIC ACID (PFBA) ppb	2024	0.0003	ND – 0.0003	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
PERFLUOROCTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS) ppb	2024	0.001	ND – 0.006	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
PERFLUOROCTANOIC ACID (PFOA) ppb	2024	0.001	ND – 0.005	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID (PFHPA) ppb	2024	0.001	ND – 0.003	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHxS) ppb	2024	0.001	ND – 0.003	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
PERFLUOROHEXANOIC ACID (PFHXA) ppb	2024	0.001	ND – 0.004	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
PERFLUOROPENTANOIC ACID (PFPEA) (NG/L) ppb	2024	0.001	ND – 0.004	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.