



CITY OF GUSTINE

Consumer Confidence Report

Calendar Year 2022

Created March 2023

***Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

***Este informações importantes sobre a sua água potável. Traduza-lo, ou falar com alguém que understands-lo.**

As a consumer you have right to know the quality of your drinking water. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink the, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. This report is produced by the City providing information on sources and quality of water, regulations that protect your health, and the treatment of your water to ensure your drinking water meet or surpass all federal and state water quality standards.

Community Participation/ Questions

For more information about this report or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call the Public Works Department at 209-854-6471. The City Council meets every first and third Tuesday of the month starting at 6:30 pm, located at 352 Fifth Street. The public is encouraged to attend Council meetings to express any comments.

About the Source

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 presences of animals or from human activity.

City of Gustine's Sources

The City's water is supplied from four deep ground water wells located throughout the city. The system is maintained by State certified operators who have numerous years of experience with water systems.

Vulnerability Assessment Summary

A source water assessment was completed for the City of Gustine wells in March of 2003. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply; animal feeding operations, lagoons/liquid waste, fertilizers/herbicides/pesticides applications, and sewer collection systems. In addition, the sources are considered most vulnerable to; automobile gas stations, dry cleaners, known contaminated plumes, and leaking underground storage tanks. Copies of the complete assessment are available at the State Water Resources Control Board field office (559) 447-3300 or www.waterboards.ca.gov.

The City's water supply is disinfected using chlorine in the form of sodium hypochlorite at an average chlorine residual of **.79 mg/L** (parts per million).

The City monitors current research and regulations on drinking water and enforces the Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connections Program to ensure safe drinking water.

How to Reduce your Bill?

There are many tricks to lowering your water consumption which can reduce your bill.

- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for about 15 minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. Fix it and you may be able to save 200 gallons a day or more.

- **Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. New electronic water meters can be viewed by customers. For help on how to create your account and view your water consumption data visit the following website:**
<https://helpeyeonwater.com/using-eyeonwater/>
Residential water accounts only.

Lead & Nitrate Specific Information

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 Gustine 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

** Nitrate as Nitrogen in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm 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 serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate-N levels above 10 ppm may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.*

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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.

USEPA/Center 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)

What Could Be in Water?

- 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum productions, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agriculture applications, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

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 MCL, MRDL, AL, 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
E. Coli	0	0	(a)	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 (and reporting units)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	09/21/22	20	< 5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	09/21/22	20	0.1	0	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	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2020-2022	131	73 - 270	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2020-2022	375	310 - 470	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	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	2022	6	2 - 9	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	2014-2020	< 3	< 3 - 3	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2020-2022	< 5	< 5 - 13	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Fluoride (ppm)	2020-2022	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic (ppb)	2020-2022	< 2	< 2 - 2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium (ppb)	2020-2022	< 10	< 10 - 12	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2020-2022	790	600 - 1100*	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	2020-2022	1297	990 - 1800*	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	2020-2022	176	97 - 320	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2020-2022	< 100	< 100 - 120	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate (ppm)	2020-2022	170	140 - 240	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Color (unit)	2020-2022	< 5	< 5 - 5	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	2020-2022	0.2	0.1 - 0.5	5	N/A	Soil runoff

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TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	Health Effects Language
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2022	1	< 0.05 - 2	(4)	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Distribution System Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	06/08/22	2		80	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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Summary Information for Violation of an MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

In 2020, specific conductance and total dissolved solids were detected at levels above the maximum contaminant level (MCL). The specific conductance and total dissolved solids secondary MCLs are set to protect you from unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor, and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. A violation of these MCLs do not pose a risk to public health. No action to lower these levels has been required at this time.

Vulnerability Assessment Summary

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