ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025

Presented By

City of Livingston

PWS ID#: CA2410004

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

Our Commitment

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, 2025. Included are details about your source 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 providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Livingston currently uses local groundwater as its sole source of supply. The municipal water system extracts its water supply from underground aquifers via groundwater wells located throughout the city. The city's water system facilities include eight active and one emergency groundwater wells, a one-million-gallon potable water storage tank, and a distribution system. Water is conveyed from the wells to our customers via the distribution system, which consists of nearly 40 miles of pressurized pipes ranging in size from 2 to 16 inches in diameter. In 2025 the City of Livingston delivered 2,432,390,218 gallons of water, with up to 202,699,184 in a single month (over 6.538 million gallons per day) to approximately 3,608 residential, commercial, and industrial customers.

Source Water Assessment

A drinking water source assessment is available at our office. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area and determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources.

The drinking water source assessment was completed for the City of Livingston wells by the California Department of Public Health, Merced District, in September 2002. The city's sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: parks, chemical/petroleum pipelines, lagoons/liquid wastes, machine shops, wastewater treatment plants, hardware/lumber/parts stores, irrigated crops (berries, hops, mint, orchards, sod, greenhouses), fertilizer/pesticide/herbicide applications, high-density housing (>1 house/0.5 acre), high-density septic systems (>1/acre), apartments and condominiums, nonirrigated crops (Christmas trees, grains, grass seeds, hay), sewer collection systems, automobile body shops, automobile repair shops, fleet/truck/bus terminals, RV/mini storage, and schools. The sources are also considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: gas stations, historic gas stations, dry cleaners, injection wells/dry wells/sumps, low-density septic systems (<1/acre), agricultural/irrigation wells, and agricultural drainage.

If you would like to review the drinking water source assessment, please feel free to visit our office at 1416 C Street or call (209) 394-8044 during regular business hours.

Important Health Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million (ppm) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health-care provider.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 and Prevention (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 at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater.

Questions?

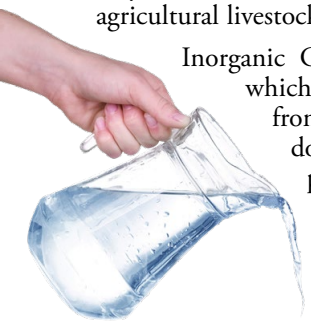
For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Mr. Jesus Jr. Chavez, Water/Wastewater Manager, at (209) 394-8044, ext. 135.

Substances That Could Be in 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;



Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems; and

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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.

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Livingston is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have it tested, contact Jesus Jr. Chavez at the City of Livingston at (209) 394-8044, ext. 135, or jchavez@livingstonca.gov. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. On November 8, 2024, we received a violation from the SWRCB for not submitting our initial inventory, which required us to send Tier 2 and Tier 3 notifications to our customers. The inventory was submitted by the end of 2024. The inventory may be accessed at the City of Livingston Public Works Corporation Yard at 2238 Walnut Avenue or by calling (209) 394-8044, ext. 135. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

How Long Can I Store Drinking Water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria prior to filling up with the tap water the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water can be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
1,2,3-Trichloropropane [1,2,3-TCP] (ppt)	2025	5	0.7	80	ND–420	Yes	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; Leaching from hazardous waste sites; Cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and degreasing agent; By-product from production of other compounds and pesticides
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2025	15	0	2.8	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (ppm)	2025	1	0.6	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	10	0.004	3.6	ND–9.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2025	1	2	0.1	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4]	[4]	1.2	1.1–1.7	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] (ppt)	2025	200	3	18	ND–54	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
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	2.0	1	0.2	0.1–0.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	ND	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2025	10	20	0.4	ND–0.9	No	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, and textile manufacturing facilities
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	4.7	0.7–8.2	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	1.4	ND–2.8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2025	1.3	0.3	0.1	ND–0.1	0/31	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0.2	ND	ND–27.0	1/31	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2025	500	NS	29.3	9.1–55.0	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Color (units)	2025	15	NS	3.6	ND–7.5	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2025	300	NS	ND	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2025	50	NS	3.8	ND–35.0	No	Leaching from natural deposits
pH (units)	2025	6.5–8.5	NA	13.9	7.8–20.00	No	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	500	NS	35	25–50	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2025	500	NA	288	230–370	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	5	NS	ND	NA	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [1]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity (ppm)	2025	118	110–120	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2025	31	23–46	NA
Conductivity (µS/cm)	2025	438	330–580	NA
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2025	104	78–160	NA
Lead (ppb)	2025	0.3	ND–1.1	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2025	6.7	4.7–11.0	NA
Potassium (ppm)	2025	9.1	7.1–10.0	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2025	44	37–48	NA

[1] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and the SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

About Our Violation

A maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation was issued on April 20, 2018, due to samples received on March 12, 2018, that exceeded the MCL for 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP). 1,2,3-TCP contamination is widespread in the Central Valley because of a banned fumigant, dibromochloropropane (DBCP), which was used to kill nematodes (small worms that live in the soil). The city is working diligently on the construction of treatment systems that will remove 1,2,3-TCP from the water supply. We anticipate resolving the 1,2,3-TCP violation by the end of 2027.

Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-TCP in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Regulatory Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.