City of Galt
2021 Annual
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

THIS REPORT CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Please take a few minutes to read your annual water quality report. From the information inside, you will learn:
- **Sources of your drinking water**
- **What is in the water you drink**
- **Water quality test results**
- **Common water-related concerns • Water conservation tips**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua potable (para tomar). Por favor, tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que selo pueda leer.

If you have any questions regarding this report or concerning your water quality, please contact the Public Works Utilities Division at (209) 366-7260. The Utilities Division is working daily to improve the water quality and efficiency of our system for the citizens of Galt. Supplying sufficient, safe drinking water is our foremost concern.

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This Report, prepared June 2022, is designed to inform you about the quality of water the City delivers to you every day. The City's mission is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water and we want you to understand our ongoing efforts to improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. The City is committed to ensuring the quality of your water and maintaining excellent customer service.

Este informe, preparado en Junio de 2022, es un resumen de la calidad del agua potable que proveímos el año pasado. Este informe muestra que el agua es segura y que reúne los requisitos estatales como agua saludable. El estado requiere que hagamos pruebas regularmente para asegurarnos de la calidad de la agua potable. Nosotros estamos comprometidos a proveerle información para tener al cliente informado ya que él es nuestro mejor aliado. Si desea hablar con alguien en español sobre este reporte, comuníquese con El Condado (South County Services) al (209) 745-9174.

Where does the City of Galt get its water?

The City of Galt supplies water through the operation of five active wells throughout the City. These wells draw water from the Cosumnes groundwater subbasin. The water is treated to remove iron and manganese to improve taste and reduce odor. Some wells are also treated to remove arsenic, a naturally occurring contaminant. In addition, low levels of chlorine are added as a disinfectant.

The City's water system is a closed system with all wells contributing to the water delivered throughout the City. The water distribution system is a loop system and any of the wells can contribute to the supply of water as needed. In total, the wells pumped 1,500 million gallons of water in 2021.

Source water assessments were done for these locations in 2018. However, the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source. More information, including individual well data, may be obtained by contacting Jose Avila, Water System Supervisor, Public Works Utilities Division, at (209) 366-7260. Public comment about the water system and contributions to the decisions about the system can be made at the City of Galt Council meetings the first and third Tuesdays of the month at 6:00PM. Livestream online at https://www.cityofgalt.org/government/city-council-62 then click on "Watch Tonight's Meeting Live" or watch on Cable T.V. Broadcast on Metro Cable 14

Summary of Testing Results

The City tests its water system extensively to ensure that we deliver safe drinking water. Water quality and testing standards are set by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board). The constituent amounts reported are based on a "flow weighted average" from all wells in the system and these figures can be used as an indication of the overall water quality.

The enclosed table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021**.** 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency's (US EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The City regularly monitors the water system at various points for indications of bacterial contamination and other constituents such as trihalomethanes (which are by-products of the disinfectant treatment process), and other potentially harmful contaminants. We also examine other desirable characteristics of the water. Our filtered water has low turbidity as well as low levels of total dissolved solids. These low factors make our water aesthetically pleasing and better tasting.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

The State Board and the US EPA require that the language in this section be included in this notice. 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 from their health care providers. US EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are also available from the 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 land surface 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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural and livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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 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, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the US EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

While your City system drinking water meets the federal and state standards, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing it from drinking water. The US EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

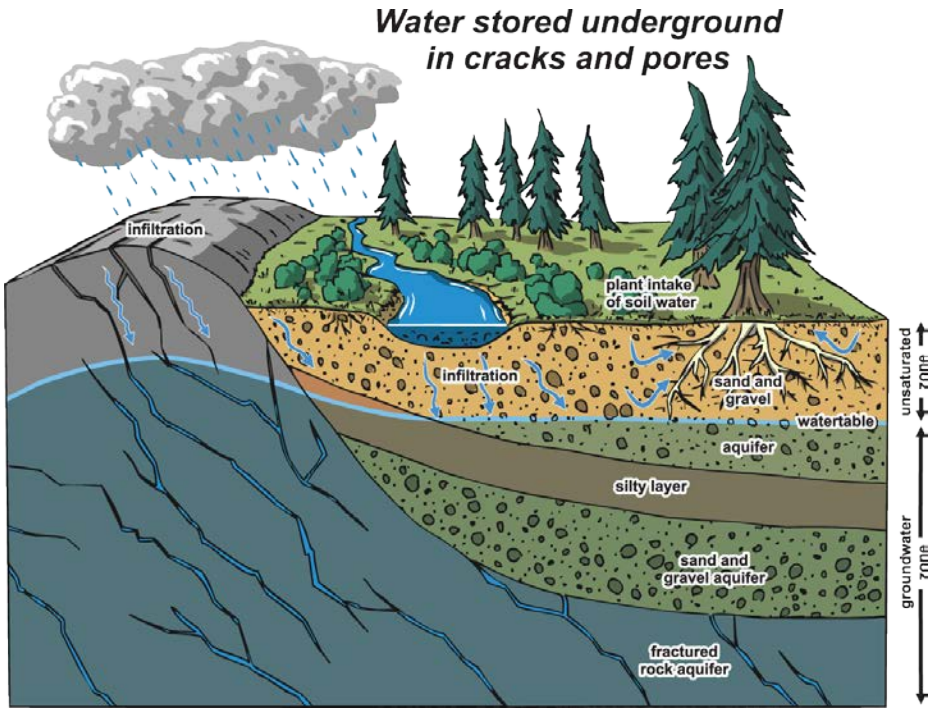
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Galt is responsible for providing high quality drinking 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 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/safewater/lead.

TEST RESULTS THROUGH 2021

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Sample Year*	Average Value	Value Range	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Table 1: Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	No	2021	100%	N/A	Absence/ Presence	Presence in 3 or more monthly samples	(0)	Naturally present in the environment.
Heterotrophic Plate Count	No	2021	.18	ND- 2	Number	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.
Table 2: Lead and Copper**								
Lead	No	2021	90th % = 0.0016	ND-.00099	ppm	AL=0.015	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	2021	90th % = 0.08	ND-.18	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
Table 3: Sodium and Hardness								
Sodium	No	2021	32.75	23-25	ppm	N/A	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
Hardness	No	2021	52.1	3.3 - 96	ppm	N/A	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
Table 4: Primary Drinking Water Standards								
Arsenic	No	2021	4.10	,2.7-9.4	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass & electronics waste.
Barium	No	2021	93	15 - 180	ppb	1000	1000	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Boron	No	2021	152.25	49 - 260	ppb	N/A	N/A	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Nitrates	No	2021	.00025	ND - .00067	ppb	.01	.01	Runoff and Leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	2021	.085	ND-0.19	ppm	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2021	.58	ND – 1.5	ppb	80	N/A	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or
Dibromochloroprppane (DCBP)	No	2021	.015	.010-.033	ppb	.2	.002	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on agricultural crops. .
Table 5: Radiological								
Radium 226	No	2021	.89	.16 – 1.73	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	No	2021	.96	ND – 1.57	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	No	2021	4.45	2.29 – 5.4	pCi/l	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	2021	2.10	.73 – 4.15	pCi/l	20	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Table 6: Secondary Drinking Water Standards (There are no PHG/MCLG for these constituents because these MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.)								
Iron	No	2021	51.7	ND-14	ppb	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Manganese	No	2021	.41	ND-8.3	ppb	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids	No	2021	212	190-240	ppm	1000	N/A	Run-off/Leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	No	2021	235	210-290	µS/cm	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	No	2021	3.69	ND-9.4	ppm	500	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
pH	No	2021	7.7	6.97-8.10	pH Units	N/A	N/A	Measure of acidity/alkalinity.
Calcium	No	2021	9.07	.80-20	mg/l	N/A	250-500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium	No	2021	5.05	.32-11	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride	No	2021	8.95	6.8-12	mg/l	N/A	250	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, Industrial waste

Data presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations. In this table you may find terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with, the following definitions have been provided for your convenience:

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l)
Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Regulatory Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.
Notification Level (NL) - The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers special statement to notify consumers about the exceeded constituent.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in 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."
Public Health Goal or (PHG) – "The level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
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.
Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS) – MCLs, MRDLs, and treatment techniques for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring, and reporting, requirements.
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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG do not reflect the benefits the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants (Set by USEPA)
*The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.
** Lead and Copper samples were taken at 33 residences and no Regulatory Action Levels (RAL) were exceeded including all schools in the District.



Groundwater Sustainability Plan Update

As part of last year's consumer confidence report, the City included an article regarding efforts it has been involved in with six other agencies to develop a long-term Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the Cosumnes Subbasin, the aquifer which is the sole source of water for the City of Galt. That effort was recently completed when the collective agencies all approved the GSP and submitted it to the State Department of Water Resources at the end of January, 2022, as required. The State **deemed** it a "medium priority" basin, as more water is pumped out of the basin than flows into the basin. Under the GSP, the collective agencies have until 2042 to bring the basin to a sustainable level. The GSP includes several projects the agencies plan to implement over the next twenty years to ensure the basin's sustainability. Since January, the Cosumnes Groundwater Authority (CGA) was formed, which is the governing body responsible for implementation of the GSP. All efforts of the CGA, including the projects to achieve sustainability of the basin, are funded through regulatory fees collected from users of the basin's water. For the City of Galt, one key project will be to use treated water discharged from the City's wastewater treatment plant to irrigate surrounding lands, rather than pump groundwater. This project is expected to take 3-4 years for completion, and once completed, is expected to save approximately 250,000 gallons per year, and possibly more. The following link contains all information referenced in this article as well as much more: https://www.cosumnesgroundwater.org/

State Water Resources Control Board

California water regulators strengthened the state's drought rules this week, ordering local suppliers to take steps to reduce water usage to stretch limited supplies this summer. Gov. Gavin Newsom warned that more stringent statewide water restrictions could come if the state doesn't make more progress on conservation soon.

Acting on an order from Newsom, the State Water Resources Control Board voted to adopt emergency drought regulations that require water suppliers to activate their local drought plans to prepare for a shortage of up to 20%. Those water-saving measures vary for each area and are based on each city or water agency's drought plan. The Galt City Council approved implementing these measures on June 7, 2022. Specific key changes include restricting all landscape and irrigation watering to two days per week, with no watering on Mondays, Thursdays, or Fridays. Please visit the City of Galt's website for more information, As part of the new rules, the state also banned the use of drinking water for irrigating grass that is purely decorative at businesses and in common areas of subdivisions and homeowners associations.

The California Water Resources Control Board voted unanimously in May to prohibit businesses and institutions from watering their decorative or non-functional grass. Officials said this means grass or lawns that are not regularly used for recreational or community purposes. This ban does not apply to the residential sector when addressing the health of trees, perennial plants, or immediate health and safety needs. Violators can be fined by any agency that can enforce penalties. Along with the ban, the board also approved a requirement for local water agencies to move into what's called their Level 2 water Contingency plans, which assumes a water shortage of 20%.

Water Conservation

Per Governor Newsom's executive order, the City has moved to a Shortage Level 2 Water Requirements to encourage additional conservation. This level allows for irrigation a maximum of two days a week between the hours of 9pm and 6am only. The City will continue to monitor conditions and may further restrict outdoor watering accordingly.

- No watering is allowed on Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays
-Customers with street addresses ending with an **even** number may irrigate only on **Wednesday and/or Sunday**.
-Customers with street addresses ending with an **odd** number may irrigate only on **Tuesday and/or Saturday**.
For Water Conservation Tips check-out https://saveourwater.com/.

Help Protect Our Drinking Water System

Tampering with a public water system is a federal offense. Please report any suspicious activity occurring at any water facility or hydrant to the Galt Police Department at (209) 366-7000.

Consumer Confidence

Occasionally we are asked with genuine concern, "is our water safe"? We understand the concerns that people have. . The City of Galt's water staff takes pride in the work they perform for their family, friends, and neighbors. We live and have friends and family here, and we drink and use this water on a daily basis. It is not just our job, it is our responsibility and we promise to assure the water produced is safe for our community.

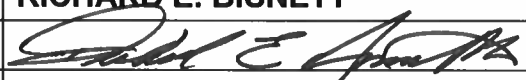
APPENDIX F: Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name:	CITY OF GALT
Water System Number:	CA3410011

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on __JUNE 30, 2022___ (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by:	Name:	**RICHARD E. BISNETT**	
	Signature:		
	Title:	**UTILITIES MANAGER**	
	Phone Number:	209.366.7260	

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

_____

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☒ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.CITYOFGALT.ORG_____
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

☒ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

☐ *For investor-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).

DISTRIBUTION LIST FOR 2020 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Marion O. Lawrence Public Library – 1000 Caroline Avenue, Galt CA 95632
City of Galt Park & Recreation Department – 630 Chabolla Avenue
City of Galt City Hall – 380 Civic Drive
City of Galt Public Works Department – 495 Industrial Drive
Galt US Post Office – 602 N. Lincoln Way
Social Medial Outlet – Facebook

OTHER

The following was printed in the City of Galt Utility customers May/June 2022 utility bill: The 2021 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report or CCR contains important information about your drinking water. It will be available after July 1, 2022 at www.cityofgalt.org or contact the Public Works Department at 209.366.7260 if you would like a copy mailed to you.