

APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	CITY OF GALT
Water System Number:	3410011

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/12/24 (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 (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: RICHARD E. BISNETT	Title: UTILITIES MANAGER
Signature: 	Date: 6/12/24
Phone number: 209.366.7260	

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

- ☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- ☐ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: 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)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- ☒ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- ☐ 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 URL: www._____
- ☐ *For privately-owned utilities:* Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

- ☒ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL:
www.cityofgalt.org_____
- ☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL:
www._____
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- ☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

Notification of availability on City Utility bill stating the CCR is available on City website
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Hard copy mailed as requested by residents
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Distribution List for 2023 Consumer Confidence Report
Marion O. Lawrence Public Library – 1000 Caroline Avenue
City of Galt Parks and Recreation Department – 630 Chabolla Avenue
City of Galt City Hall – 380 Civic Drive
City of Galt Post Office – 602 N. Lincoln Way
Social Media Outlet – Facebook; Instagram; Next Door
City of Galt Public Works Department – 495 Industrial Drive

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.

City of Galt 2023 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 se lo 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.



This Report, prepared in April 2024, is for the calendar year 2023, and 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 Abril de 2024, es para el año calendario 2023, y 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 1,320,013,930 gallons of water in 2023.

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, 2023. 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 2023

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Sample Year*	Average Value	Value Range	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
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Table 1: Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	No	2023	100%	N/A	Absence/ Presence	Presence in 3 or more monthly samples	(0)	Naturally present in the environment.
Heterotrophic Plate Count	No	2023	<1.0	ND	Number	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.

Table 2: Lead and Copper**

Lead	No	2021	90 th % = 0.0016	ND-.00099	ppm	AL=0.015	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	2021	90 th % = 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	2023	4.43	1.3-8.6	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	2023	.00013	ND - .0053	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 (TTHM)	No	2023	1.04	-.82 - 1.1	ppb	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloropropane (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	2023	.82	29 - 2.57	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	No	2023	.97	.3 - 1.86	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha	No	2023	3.14	1.43 - 4.48	pCi/l	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	No	2023	.09	ND-.72	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	2023	2.49	ND-11	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
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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.

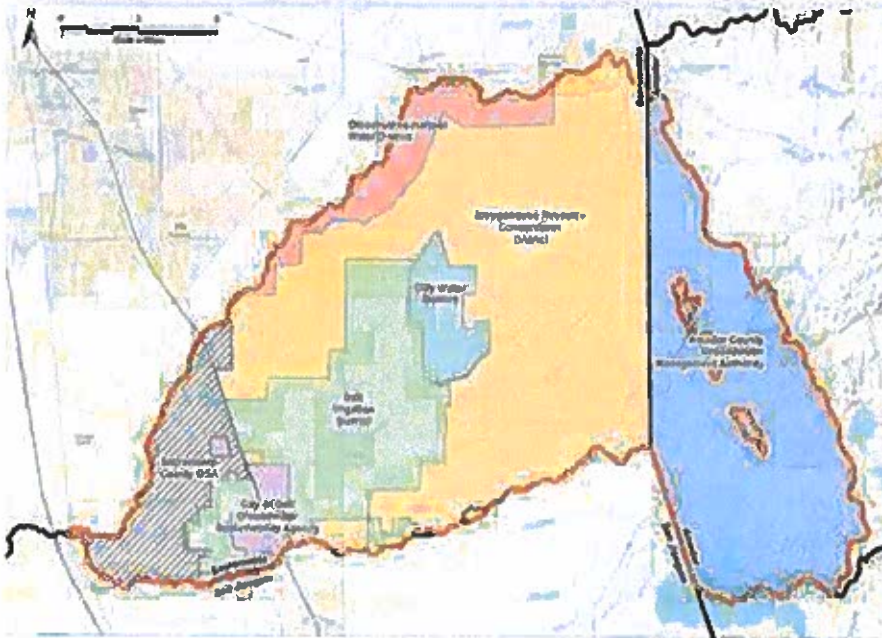
Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS) - MCLs, MRDLs, and treatment techniques for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring, and reporting, requirements.

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 Management Update

As part of the past two annual consumer confidence reports, the City included information regarding efforts it is involved in with six other agencies that utilize the groundwater from the Cosumnes Subbasin to ensure its sustainability, as required by the State. The Cosumnes Subbasin is the sole source of water for the City of Galt. Together, the agencies, collectively the Cosumnes Groundwater Authority (CGA), submitted a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) to the State in January 2022, which was approved in October 2023. Under the GSP, the CGA has until 2042 to bring the Subbasin to a sustainable level – that is, there is no net excess of water pumped out of the Subbasin than what flows into/recharges it.

The GSP includes several projects to help achieve this sustainability goal. 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 agriculture lands, rather than pump groundwater to do so. To initiate this recycled water project, the City applied for and has just recently heard it will receive a grant to prepare a study for scoping the project. 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.

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. The following link contains all information referenced in this article as well as much more:
<https://www.cosumnesgroundwater.org/>

Golden Heights Reservoir Recoating Project

Welded tanks have been used for water storage since the 1930s. Welded construction had totally replaced riveted construction by the 1950s. This 20-year transition period from riveted to welded design and construction was necessary because time was needed to train enough skilled welders to do the work while contractors wanted to keep their skilled riveting crews working as long as possible. Today, design and construction of welded tanks are usually performed under the guidelines of ANSI/AWWA D100. This standard was first published in November 1935.

The Golden Heights above ground water storage tank was built in 1990. The reservoir is 143 feet in diameter and the shell height is 25.6 feet with a storage capacity of 3 million gallons. The recoating project started on December 4th, 2023, and was back online April 2, 2024. The scope of work consisted of rehabilitating the reservoir by removing, preparing, repairing, welding and recoating the tank's interior and exterior, as well as work with the City Engineer, City/Coating Inspector to ensure work is completed to the proper standards.

Water Conservation

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, 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.