2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **CITY OF ESCALON**

Report Date: **JUNE 13, 2025**

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **GROUNDWATER**

Name and General Location of Source(s): **WELL 3A-SOUTH, 9-NORTHEAST 10-EAST**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source water assessment was completed in 1999

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Escalon City Council meets on the first and third Monday of the month at City Hall, 2060 McHenry Ave. Contact the Deputy City Clerk for agenda information. For More Information, Contact: Matt Morgan, Chief Water System Operator at 209-691-7470

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Spanish.

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of Escalon a 2060 McHenry Ave. Escalon para asistirlo en español.

Terms Used in This Report

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.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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.
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 (U.S. EPA).

Term	Definition
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.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment 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 California Environmental Protection Agency.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source 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, 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 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 AL, MCL, MRDL, 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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli 2024	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

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/15/23	20	ND	1	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/15/23	20	0.056	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	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	10/02/24	18	0	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10/02/24	93.5	0	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	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	2022-2024	3.3	3 - 4	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production
Barium (ppb)	2022-2024	0.115	ND - 0.115	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Chromium (ppb) [Total]	2022	13	ND - 13	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb) [hexavalent]	2024	4.3	3.2 – 5.1	10		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.
Fluoride (ppm)	2022- 2024	0.2	0.2	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharges from fertilizer and aluminum discharges
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	0.84	0.8 – 1.55	4.0	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Nitrate (ppm)	2024	5.08	3.7 – 6.6	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	3.8	0	--	500	Runoff and leaching of natural deposits; industrial wastes
Color (units)	2018	5	5	15	--	Naturally-occurring organic material
Turbidity (ntu)	2019	0.1	0.1	5	--	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2022 2024	10	0 - 50	5	--	Runoff / leaching of natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Chloride (ppm)	2024	8.0	8 - 9	500	--	Runoff / leaching of natural deposits; seawater influences

Odor (ton)	2022 2024	1	0 - 2	3	--	Naturally occurring organic material
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm2)	2024	217	0	1600	--	Substance that forms ions when in water, seawater influences.
Total Filterable Residue (ppm)	2024	240	0	1000	--	Runoff / leaching of natural deposits.
Copper (ppb)	2022	130	ND - 130	1000	300	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching of wood preservative.

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Vanadium (ppb)	2022 2024	28.3	25 - 34	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.
Calcium (ppm)	2022 2024	21	15 - 27	--	Runoff / leaching of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2022 2024	11.6	9 - 16	--	Runoff / leaching of natural deposits

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 care providers. U.S. EPA/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-Specific Language: 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 Escalon is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. A service line inventory was completed and the water distribution system has no lead. 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

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 and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Nitrate *in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L 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 levels above 10 mg/L 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.*

Drinking Water Source Assessment

An assessment of drinking water sources for the City was completed in February of 1999. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply; septic systems in high densities, (<1 acre) fertilizers, pesticides / herbicides application, and pesticide / fertilizer / petroleum storage and transfer areas. In addition, the sources are considered most vulnerable to these activities: known contaminant plumes, confirmed leaking underground storage tanks, automobile gas stations, historic gas station, historic waste dump / landfills, chemical / petroleum processing / storage and metal plating / finishing / fabrication. A copy of the assessment is available at the City of Escalon, Public Works Department, 2103 Main Street, Escalon, CA. 95320 or contact Matt Morgan at (209) 691-7470 or at the State Water Resources Control Board, Department of Drinking Water, 31 East Channel Street, Room 270, Stockton, CA. 95202 or call (209) 948-7696.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Failure to Test each Backflow Prevention Device Annually	273 backflow assemblies are within the system and 264 tests were completed and submitted within the calendar year.	All devices were tested and reports submitted to the city within 17 days of due date violation.	Device testing and report submittal due dates were adjusted so as to be completed within the required time period.	