



City of Hughson
7018 Pine Street
Hughson, CA 95326

For more information on your water quality or questions about this report, please contact the City of Hughson Utilities Department at (209) 883-4054 and ask for Neil Raya. You are welcome to participate in the City Council meetings to voice any concerns regarding your drinking water. The City Council meets the second and fourth Monday of each month at 6:00pm at City Hall located at 7018 Pine Street, Hughson, CA.

Consumer Confidence Report 2022

What's In Your Water?

This report contains important information about the quality of drinking water for the period of January 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022. Included are details about where your water comes from, data about what is in your water and how water tests on your drinking water compares to Federal and State drinking water standards.

The City of Hughson is committed to providing its residents with a reliable and safe supply of water for drinking, washing, irrigation, and other domestic uses. As part of this commitment, we regularly test the water from our wells and in the distribution system near your home. Last year, ***we had over 200 separate, independent laboratory tests performed*** on the City's water to ensure it met state and federal drinking water standards. ***With the exception of two contaminants, all of the test samples indicated that the water we provide to our customers meets current state and federal standards.*** The City is currently working on improvements to address these contaminants, and hopes to reach full compliance with drinking water standards by early 2024.



We encourage our non-English speaking residents to speak with someone who can assist them in reading this report. *Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

Consumer Confidence Report

2022



What's New? In 2022, the City of Hughson continued to make progress toward improving the drinking water system. A new water treatment plant that removes arsenic is now operational, construction work will begin this year on a new filtration system for Well 8 to remove 1,2,3-TCP, and major water pipeline improvements are being planned for Whitmore Avenue. The City was provided a grant and low interest loan from the State of California to assist in the cost of building some of these facilities. This grant/loan program will help keep water rates down even as the City continues to make significant improvements to its water system.

Is My Water Safe?

Government regulations require that public water systems test their drinking water for contaminants, including bacteria, lead, arsenic, pesticides, and many other chemicals. Like the food we eat, all water (including bottled water) will have trace amounts of contaminants, but this does not necessarily mean it is a health risk if you eat or drink it. The federal and state governments have developed a list of many contaminants with known or suspected health concerns that may be found in public water supplies, and established limits on the amount of these contaminants that are allowed in drinking water. These limits are called *maximum contaminant levels* (MCLs). Based on independent laboratory testing last year, the City of Hughson's water was found to be in compliance with nearly all government drinking water standards. Arsenic in one well did not comply, and all three wells had elevated concentrations of 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP), a newly regulated contaminant as of 2018. The City is in the process of either adding new treatment systems to remove the contaminants or removing those wells from service. Arsenic and 1,2,3-TCP are described in more detail inside this report.

What is the City doing to protect public health?

The City of Hughson's water is supplied solely with groundwater wells. Groundwater is water that has soaked into the soils from rains, rivers, and irrigation, and continuing downward, filling openings in beds of gravel and sand called aquifers. From here, wells are used to pump it out of the ground into the water system, and finally to your home or business. Along the way it can pick up contaminants. To protect public health, we regularly test it for naturally occurring and man-made contaminants. Water samples are taken every week from a number of locations throughout the water distribution system to check for bacteria. The samples are tested by private, state certified laboratories to see they meet all state and federal drinking water standards. Our active wells are operated and maintained by State licensed water treatment operators. *Source assessments* (evaluations of potential risk of contamination) have been conducted for each of the wells, and are available to the public upon request. Currently, our drinking water sources include three wells:

- ◆ Well 3 - Starn Park
- ◆ Well 4 - Hughson Elementary School
- ◆ Well 8 – Euclid Avenue
- ◆ Well 9 - Roeding Road
- ◆ Well 10 - Tully Road

Having trouble paying your water bills?

LIHWAP (Low Income Housing Water Assistance Program) is a federally funding program that offers a one-time payment for residents struggling to pay their water bills, either past due or current. The program helps low income households in California pay down their utility bills to avoid shut-offs. The program also offers assistance with sewer and electric bills. For more information, and to see if you qualify, contact the Central Valley Opportunity Center at (209) 338-0004, or www.cvoc.org.

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 Hot line (1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. 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. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hot line**.

Normal sources of drinking 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, radio-active 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 storm-water 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; naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

LEAD when present in elevated levels 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 Hughson is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in house and business plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for sev-

eral 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 Hot line, or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 a 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 certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

ARSENIC In 2022, one (1) of three (3) City wells had an arsenic value slightly above the drinking water standard MCL (13.2 ppb). The City completed constructing new wells equipped with treatment systems to reduce arsenic levels to meet drinking water standards. The other wells meet the federal and state standard for arsenic, though they do contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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.

1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE (1,2,3-TCP) All three (3) active City wells in 2022 had concentrations of TCP above the 5 ppt MCL (16 ppt, 28.5 ppt, and 53.5 ppt). The USEPA has stated that some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-TCP in excess of the MCL for many years may have an increased risk of getting certain cancers.

Definitions for abbreviations:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goal 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.

Public Health Goal (PHG) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.



Water Quality Report

Water quality data for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2022

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA						
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections (Month)	No. of Months in Violation	MCL		MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than one sample in a month with a detection		0	Naturally present in the environment

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead and Copper (and reporting units)	No. of Sites Sampled 2019	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	1.3	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppb)	15	121	0	1300	300	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituents	Sample Date	Avg Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2021	83	63 -94	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2021	118	50 - 170	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 Constituents	Sample Date	Avg Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	2022	8.45	ND - 16	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	2021	154	51 - 220	1000	2000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	ND	ND	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N, ppm)	2022	7.95	5.3 - 9.3	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2021	7	ND - 14	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2014	1.0	0.5 - 1.4	NA *	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	2022	13	13	200	(0)	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
1,2,3 Trichloropropane (TCP) (ppt)	2022	32.7	ND - 64	5	0.7	Past use of soil fumigants that contain 1,2,3-TCP as an impurity.

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituents	Sample Date	Avg Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	2021	51	11 - 110	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2021	484	348 - 658	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2021	24	15 - 32	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2022	1	ND -1.0	50	N/A	Naturally occurring mineral
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	2021	310	210 - 440	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
Chemical or Constituents	Sample Date	Avg Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Boron (ppb)	2012	130	ND - 300	1000	Naturally occurring mineral	
Vanadium (ppb)	2012	16	6 - 21	50	Naturally occurring mineral	

TABLE 7 - DETECTION OF FEDERAL DISINFECTANT/ DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE						
Chemical or Constituents	Sample Date	Avg Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2022	0.5	ND - 1.1	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminants highlighted in bold indicate MCL exceedence. Arsenic compliance is based on the average of at least one test per quarter. Active well arsenic levels for 2022 were 13.2 and 3.71. * There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.