



2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: PATTERSON, CITY OF Report Date: July 2024

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 – December 31, 2023 (additional sampling years may be included).

Type of water source(s) in use: According to State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Name and general location of source(s): Your water comes from 7 source(s) located within the city limits: WELL NO. 02 (standby), WELL NO. 05, WELL NO. 06 (standby), WELL NO. 07, WELL, NO. 08, WELL NO. 09 and WELL NO. 11 (exact locations are not provided due to security reasons).

Drinking water source assessment information: A source water assessment was completed in October 2000 for Wells 2, 5, 6, and 7, in August 2003 for Well 8, in May 2007 for Well 11 and April 2008 for Well 9.

Public participation: Regularly scheduled city council meetings are held at 1 Plaza, Patterson CA every 1st and 3rd Tuesday of the month at 7:00pm. All members of the public may participate in the meeting via teleconference by calling 1-669-900-9128, meeting id: 693 538 4239, password: 20995363 and will be given the opportunity to provide public comment. Join from a pc, mac, iPad, iPhone, or android device by using this url: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/6935384239?pwd=zmzwmfjdajr5tjktntamzcxwfxdz09>. The meeting will be televised or available for public viewing on Comcast Channel 7 on the following days: Wednesday at 3:00 p.m., Friday at 8:00 p.m. and Saturday at 12:00 p.m. or watch on internet Vimeo link: <https://vimeo.com/channels/patterson>

Contact information: For more information about this report or any questions related to your drinking water, please call (209) 895-8060 and ask for Maria Encinas or visit our website at www.ci.patterson.ca.us. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 include the drinking water contaminants sampled in 2023 and previous years. The presence of these contaminants in the water do not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. The SWRCB allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once a 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 because they do not require annual monitoring. 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA'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. USEPA/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).

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically 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 (USEPA).

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.

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 the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for the 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.

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

Level 1 Assessment: 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: 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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

mg/L: milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm) **ug/L:** micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb) **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

ug/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

umhos/cm: micro mhos per centimeter

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resource Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 two 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical sources of contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	4/year (2023)	0	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of contaminant
Lead (ug/L)	(2021)	30	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	(2021)	30	0.07	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Constituent (Unit of Measure)	Sample Date	Average	Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical sources of contaminant
Sodium (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	106	75 - 143	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	393	313 - 517	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Constituent (Unit of Measure)	Sample Date	Average	Range	MCL (MRDL)	PHG(MCLG) (MRDLG)	Typical sources of contaminant
Arsenic (ug/L)	(2022 - 2023)	4	2 - 6	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Copper (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	ND	ND - 0.08	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Chromium (ug/L)	(2022 - 2023)	23	16 - 37	50.0	n/a	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	0.1	ND - 0.4	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	5	1.2 - 8.6	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	3.8	1.4 - 7.9	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ug/L)	(2022 - 2023)	8	5 - 12	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots/feed additive
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2019 - 2022)	4.66	1.45 - 7.05	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ug/L)	(2021 - 2023)	2.8	ND - 8.2	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Uranium (pCi/L)	(2019 - 2022)	2.89	1.85 - 4.78	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

Constituent (Unit of Measure)	Sample Date	Average	Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical sources of contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	137	50 - 281	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	(2022 - 2023)	1	ND - 5	15	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	ND	ND - 0.08	1.0	1.0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (ug/L)	(2022 - 2023)	107	ND - 740	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ug/L)	(2022 - 2023)	3	ND - 20	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2022 - 2023)	1503	902 - 2000	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	268	210 - 305	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	992	600 - 1340	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2022 - 2023)	0.62	ND - 3.4	5	n/a	Soil runoff

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average	Range	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Boron (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	0.4	0.3 - 0.6	1	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Vanadium (ug/L)	(2022 - 2023)	9	5 - 15	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.
Manganese (ug/L)	(2022 - 2023)	3	ND - 20	500	Manganese exposures resulted in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in adverse effects to the nervous system.
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	(2022 - 2023)	16.9	14.3 - 21.2	N/A	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average	Range	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Calcium (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	70	56 - 95	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	53	42 - 68	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	(2022 - 2023)	7.54	7.1 - 7.9	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	156	120 - 200	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2022 - 2023)	11.9	11.4 - 12.3	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	(2020 - 2023)	ND	-0.5 - 0.4	n/a	n/a

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average	Range	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ug/L)	(2022 - 2023)	14	1.00 - 16	80	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/L)	(2023)	0.00	n/a	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ug/L)	(2022 - 2023)	4	ND - 6	60	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average	Range	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Boron (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	0.4	0.3 - 0.6	1	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Vanadium (ug/L)	(2022 - 2023)	9	5 - 15	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.
Manganese (ug/L)	(2022 - 2023)	3	ND - 20	500	Manganese exposures resulted in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in adverse effects to the nervous system.
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	(2022 - 2023)	16.9	14.3 - 21.2	N/A	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average	Range	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Calcium (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	70	56 - 95	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	53	42 - 68	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	(2022 - 2023)	7.54	7.1 - 7.9	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	156	120 - 200	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2022 - 2023)	11.9	11.4 - 12.3	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	(2020 - 2023)	ND	-0.5 - 0.4	n/a	n/a

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average	Range	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ug/L)	(2022 - 2023)	14	1.00 - 16	80	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/L)	(2023)	0.00	n/a	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ug/L)	(2022 - 2023)	4	ND - 6	60	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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 the service lines and home plumbing. The city of Patterson is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

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.

VISIT US ON THE WEB!



Any violation of MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted.