

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 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. 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.

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.

Possible contaminants in pre-treated 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**, 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 that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, 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, USEPA and the California Department of Health Services (Department) 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.

Public participation opportunities to discuss drinking water issues are held during City Council meetings on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at 6:00 p.m.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

ਇਸ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਵਿਚ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪੀਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸਦਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਸਮਝ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲ ਕਰੋ।

For your information

Definitions

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

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.

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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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.

Secondary Drinking Water Standard (SDWS): National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations, issued by the EPA, pertain to aesthetic characteristics of water, are advised but not enforceable by Federal Government.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

A source water assessment has been completed for the source serving the Yuba City surface water system. Copies of the assessment are available from the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Yuba City Surface Water – Airport maintenance/fueling areas, existing & historic gas stations, dry cleaners, landfills/dumps, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, active & historic mining operations, confirmed leaking underground storage tanks, irrigated crops, fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide application, railroad transportation corridors, illegal activities/unauthorized dumping, agricultural/irrigation wells. Well at Water Treatment Plant - NPDES/WDR permitted waste discharges.



CONTACT US:

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City of Yuba City Consumer Confidence Report

2014



this issue

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REPORT INFO

The annual Consumer Confidence Report is a service provided by the City of Yuba City Public Works Department, a leader in providing safe, high-quality drinking water and water quality monitoring.

WATER SCHEDULE

EVEN numbered addresses:
(Addresses ending in 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8)

Wednesdays and Saturdays

ODD numbered addresses:
(Addresses ending in 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9)

Thursdays and Sundays

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|------|-----|---|------|
| S | M | T | W | TH | F | S |
| ODD | | | EVEN | ODD | | EVEN |

To report water waste, call

(530) 822-4626 or email

YubaCityh2o@yubacity.net

EVERY DROP COUNTS

Reducing Outdoor Water Use is Key

As we move into our fourth consecutive year of drought in California, Yuba City residents and businesses have been asked to reduce their overall water consumption by at least 32%. In addition, outdoor irrigation is limited to two days per week based on address.

Are you considering ways to reduce your water usage? Small changes outside could have a big impact! Typically, more than 50% of the water used daily goes on lawns and outdoor landscaping. Here are a few easy ways to make the biggest difference in your outdoor water usage:

- Water in the early morning hours when temperatures are cooler. **Save: 25 gallons**
- Check your sprinkler system frequently and adjust sprinklers to avoid watering the sidewalk and street. **Save: 15-20 gallons**
- Install a water-efficient irrigation system such as drip irrigation for your trees, shrubs, and flowers. **Save: 15 gallons**
- Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants to reduce evaporation and keep the soil cool. **Save: 20-30 gallons**

Although the City of Yuba City does not have immediate plans for mandatory water rationing, water conservation is vital. All Yuba City residents are encouraged to use water wisely and reduce water usage wherever possible. Please do your part to help conserve water resources by implementing changes both inside and outside your home.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Yuba City's water comes from the Feather River. The water is pumped from the river to the water treatment plant located in North Yuba City. The plant is also utilizing a well due to the drought.

LEAD

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. Yuba City 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 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

CONSERVATION TIPS

Recycle indoor water outdoors...

- Put a bucket in your shower
- Wash fruits & veggies over a bowl
- Used cooled cooking water from pasta or potatoes

2014 Yuba City Water Quality Data

| All Samples taken in 2014 unless noted in () | Units | Maximum Contaminant Level (California) | Public Goal (California) |
|---|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | | | |
| Primary Standards (Health Effects) | | | |
| Arsenic | ppb | 10 | 0.05 |
| Barium (2009) | ppb | 1000 | 1000 |
| Lead - Measured in Homes (2013) | ppb | 15* ³ | 2 |
| Copper - Measured in Homes (2013) | ppb | 1300* ³ | 17 |
| Fluoride | ppm | 2 | 1 |
| Chlorine | ppm | 4 | 2 |
| Nitrate (Nitrates as Nitrogen) | ppm | 10 | 10 |
| Secondary Standards (Aesthetic Effects) | | | |
| Chloride (2006) | ppm | 500 | N/A |
| Iron | ppb | 300 | N/A |
| Manganese | ppb | 50 | N/A |
| Sulfate | ppm | 500 | N/A |
| Specific Conductance | µs/cm | 1600 | N/A |
| Odor | T.O.N | 3 | N/A |
| OTHER CONTAMINANTS | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes | ppb | 80* ⁵ | N/A |
| Haloacetic Acids | ppb | 60* ⁵ | N/A |
| MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS | | | |
| Total Coliform (For Water Systems with greater than 3300 people served) | Percent Positive Samples | Less than 5% per month | 0 Positive |
| Total Coliform (less than 3300 people served) | Samples | 1 Positive/month | 0 Positive |
| Turbidity (NTU) Treatment Technique (TT) Membranes | TT = 1.0 NTU | | N/A |
| | 95% ≤ 0.1, 100% ≤ 1.0 | | |
| Turbidity (NTU) Treatment Technique (TT) Conventional | TT = 1.0 NTU | | N/A |
| | 95% ≤ 0.3, 100% ≤ 1.0 | | |
| UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS & OTHER CONSTITUENTS | | | |
| Sodium (2006) | ppm | NA | N/A |
| Hardness as CaCO ₃ See hardness table below | ppm grains/gal | NA | N/A |
| Boron (2009) | ppb | NA | 100 |

ppb - parts per billion ppm - parts per million ND - Not detected NA -Not applicable or available

*1 90 percent of homes were below this value.

*3 Action Level, not an MCL

*2 Notification level, not a Public Health Goal

*4 Highest Locational Running Annual Average

Hardness Table (ppm)

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| Soft | 0 - 60 |
| Semi-hard | 61 - 120 |
| Hard | 121 - 180 |
| Very Hard | Over 180 |

The table above lists only organic and inorganic mercury, pesticides, herbicides, and other

| Health Goal (California) | Yuba City Surface Water & Well | | Major Sources and Health Effects |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---|
| | Average | Range | |
| 004 | 0.93 | ND - 2.9 | Leaching from natural deposits; runoff from orchards. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or circulatory system problems and may have an increased risk of developing cancer. (See note in lower left-hand corner for more information.) |
| 000 | ND | ND | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; Leaching from natural deposits |
| 2 | 4.1* ¹ | ND - 5.0 | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| 70 | 75* ¹ | ND - 508 | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| 1 | 0.8 | 0.7 - 1.0 | Water Additive to promote strong teeth |
| 2 | 1.3 | 0.5 - 1.5 | Disinfectant added to water. |
| 0 | ND | ND | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| A | 4 | 4 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| A | 6 | ND - 41 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| A | 0.6 | ND - 2.2 | Leaching from natural deposits. |
| A | 12 | 11.8 - 12.2 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| A | 163 | 140 - 200 | Substances that form ions when in water |
| A | 0.5 | ND - 2 | Naturally occurring and or chlorine |
| A | 38* ⁴ | 21 - 56 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| A | 27* ⁴ | 12 - 50 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| % | 0% | 0% | Naturally present in the environment. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. |
| sitive | NA | NA | Naturally present in the environment |
| | Level Found | Range | |
| A | 0.02 | 0.01 - 0.09 | Soil runoff- Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. |
| | 100% | | |
| A | 0.07 | 0.04 - 0.09 | |
| | 100% | | |
| A | 3 | 3 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| A | 58 | 42 - 72 | Leaching from natural deposits. Yuba City Surface Water hardness is adjusted as part of the treatment process |
| | 3.4 | 2.5 - 4.2 | |
| 00* ² | ND | ND | Leaching from natural deposits |

organic chemicals that were detected in your water. Your water is tested for nearly 100 other chemicals including the gas additive MTBE, and non-regulated compounds that were not detected. The minimum detection level is typically in parts per billion or parts per trillion.