

# 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 and are advised but not enforceable by the 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.

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 healthcare 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.

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।

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

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.



Water Consumer Confidence Report 2017

2017



# Water Consumer Confidence Report

CITY OF YUBA CITY

## From the River to Your Door (and Everything in Between)

Yuba City's water starts at the Feather River. We pump it from the river west to the Water Treatment Plant to begin the treatment, filtration, and disinfection process. The plant is manned by state-certified operators and supported by a maintenance crew, guaranteeing the transformation of river water to quality drinking water 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. From the Plant, water enters the City's distribution system, a complex system of water mains, hydrants, and meters that stretches throughout the City. A dedicated team maintains and improves this distribution system, ensuring that safe, reliable drinking water reaches your door. You connect to our service – and you can be sure that we'll take care of the rest!



## QUALITY & COMMITMENT: IT'S WHAT WE DO.

Water in Yuba City is brought to you by two Public Works divisions: Water Treatment and Water Distribution. Together, they bring you quality water and commitment to service.

### Quality:

- Water tested throughout the year to verify health and safety standards.
- Staff members comprehensively trained and certified.
- Processes developed to maintain service even in extreme high- or low-water conditions.

### Commitment:

- Staff on-shift or on-call day or night, 365 days a year.
- Innovative improvements to the system, like cellular water meters.
- Long-term planning with the updated Water Master Plan.

To find out more about what our Public Works divisions do every day, please visit [www.yubacity.net/publicworks](http://www.yubacity.net/publicworks) to check out our "It's What We Do." videos.

**Yuba City Public Works:**  
**It's What We Do.**

**ABOUT THIS REPORT** The annual Water 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.



# 2017 YUBA CITY WATER QUALITY DATA

All Samples taken in 2017 unless noted in ( )	Units	Maximum Contaminant Level (California)	Public Health Goal (California)	Yuba City Surface Water		Major Sources and Health Effects
				Average	Range	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Primary Standards (Health Effects)						
Arsenic (2016)	ppb	10	0.004	0.6 <sup>*7</sup>	0.5 - 0.6 <sup>*7</sup>	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. <i>(See note to the right for more information.)</i>
Barium (2016)	ppb	1000	1000	14	14	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; leaching from natural deposits.
Lead Measured in Homes (2016)	ppb	15 <sup>*2</sup>	0.2	2.0 <sup>*1</sup>	ND - 35	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper Measured in Homes (2016)	ppb	1.3 <sup>*2</sup>	0.3	100 <sup>*1</sup>	1.8 - 200	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.6	0.1 - 0.9	Water additive to promote strong healthy teeth.
Chlorine	ppm	4	2	1.4	1.1 -1.7	Disinfectant added to water.
Nitrate (Nitrates as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Secondary Standards (Aesthetic Effects)						
Chloride (2015)	ppm	500	NA	5	5	Leaching from natural deposits.
Iron (2016)	ppb	300	NA	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits.
Manganese (2016)	ppb	50	NA	1.4	ND - 3.2	Leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate (2015)	ppm	500	NA	11	11	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	µs/cm	1600	NA	134	100 - 170	Substances that form ions when in water.
Odor	T.O.N	3	NA	ND	ND - 1	Naturally occurring and/or chlorine.
OTHER CONTAMINANTS						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	NA	50 <sup>*4</sup>	34 - 68 <sup>*5</sup>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	30 <sup>*4</sup>	22 - 53 <sup>*5</sup>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Total Coliform	Percent Positive Samples	Less than 5% per month	0%	0% <sup>*6</sup>	0% <sup>*6</sup>	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.
				Level Found	Range	
Turbidity (NTU) Treatment Technique (TT) Membranes	TT = 1.0 NTU		NA	0.03	0.01 - 0.12	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.
	95% ≤0.1 NTU, 100% ≤1.0 NTU			100%		
Turbidity (NTU) Treatment Technique (TT) Conventional	TT = 1.0 NTU		NA	0.09	0.07 - 0.12	
	95% ≤0.3 NTU, 100% ≤1.0 NTU			100%		
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS & OTHER CONSTITUENTS						
Sodium (2015)	ppm	NA	NA	5	5	Leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 See hardness table in lower left	ppm grains/gal	NA	NA	59 3.5	39 - 96 2.3 - 5.6	Leaching from natural deposits. Yuba City surface water hardness is adjusted as part of the treatment process.
Boron (2009)	ppb	NA	1000 <sup>*3</sup>	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits.

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

\*1 97 sites were sampled with 90% of them below this value.

\*2 Action level, not an MCL

\*3 Notification level, not a Public Health Goal

\*4 Highest locational running annual average

\*5 Samples are collected quarterly from eight locations throughout the distribution system.

\*6 One sample out of 1,199 was positive for total coliform, repeats were negative.

\*7 These results are from 2016 when the City was using a supplemental well.

## 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.

## 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

To date, there have not been any requests from schools to sample for lead.

## HARDNESS TABLE (PPM)

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

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