

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.

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 informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo 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 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.

Questions? CONTACT US!

**City of Yuba City
Public Works Department**
1201 Civic Center Blvd
Yuba City, CA 95993
(530) 822-4626
water@yubacity.net



yubacity.net/water



2015 City of Yuba City Water Consumer Confidence Report

this issue

Solar Power **Page 1**

Lead Information **Page 2**

Water Quality Data **Page 3**

Water Definitions **Page 4**

Conservation UPDATE

Together we've been working hard to reduce water consumption in Yuba City. Since 2013, we've reduced our overall usage by 24%! As we move into our warmer months, remember that the drought isn't over! Please continue to make water-wise choices in and around your home:

Conservation Tips

- Incorporate water-wise plants into your landscape
- Repurpose greywater to sustain established trees
- Use mulch to help retain soil moisture
- Limit outdoor irrigation
- Replace inefficient fixtures and appliances
- Repair leaks!
- Wash only full loads of clothes and dishes
- Limit showers to 5 minutes
- Schedule a complimentary Water Audit: (530) 822-4637

For more helpful tips and information visit:

www.YubaCityh2o.com



Solar Power for Water Treatment

This year, we've invested in the sun! As a renewable energy leader in the region, the City of Yuba City took another step forward with the installation of solar arrays and energy-efficient lighting solutions at many City facilities, including the Water Treatment Plant.

The 510 kW ground-mount solar photovoltaic system, installed near the corner of Live Oak Blvd and Northgate Drive, was designed to offset the energy demands at the plant and to hedge against rising energy costs for the City in the future.

On average, the Water Treatment Plant treats 20 million gallons of drinking water for the citizens of Yuba City every day. To accomplish this, a wide variety of pumps, filtration systems, and monitoring equipment are used. Many of these critical elements require electricity.

To date, the solar system at the Water Treatment Plant has generated more than 233,000 kWh of power. In addition to reducing the carbon footprint of the plant, utility costs at this facility have been reduced significantly. The City of Yuba City continues to look for opportunities to reduce energy costs throughout the City.

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.



2015 Yuba City Water Quality Data

Where does my water come from?	All Samples Taken in 2015 Unless Noted in ()	Units	Maximum Contaminant Level (California)	Public Health Goal (California)	Yuba City Surface Water + Well		Major Sources and Health Effects
					Average	Range	
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.	INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
	Primary Standards (Health Effects)						
 <p>LEAD INFORMATION</p> <p>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.</p>	Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	1.41	ND - 2.0	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)
	Barium	ppb	1000	1000	14	14	Discharge of oil-drilling wastes and from metal refineries; leaching from natural deposits
	Lead - Measured in Homes (2013)	ppb	15* ²	2	2.1* ¹	ND - 22	Corrosion of household plumbing
	Copper - Measured in Homes (2013)	ppb	1300* ²	170	47* ¹	ND - 508	Corrosion of household plumbing
	Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.8	0.6 - 0.8	Water additive to promote strong teeth
	Chlorine	ppm	4	2	1.4	0.5 - 1.6	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	ppm	500	NA	5	5	Leaching from natural deposits
	Iron	ppb	300	NA	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
	Manganese	ppb	50	NA	0.5	ND - 2.1	Leaching from natural deposits.
	Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	11	11	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Specific Conductance	µs/cm	1600	NA	151	130 - 180	Substances that form ions when in water
	Odor	T.O.N	3	NA	1	ND - 4	Naturally occurring and chlorine
OTHER CONTAMINANTS							
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	NA	56* ⁴	20 - 64	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	37* ⁴	15 - 42	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform (For Water Systems with greater than 3300 people served)	Percent Positive Samples	Less than 5% per month	0%	0%* ⁵	0%* ⁵	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.	
Total Coliform (less than 3300 people served)	Samples	1 Positive/month	0 Positive	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment	
Turbidity (NTU) Treatment Technique (TT) Membranes	TT = 1.0 NTU		NA	Level Found	Range	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			0.02			0.01 - 0.08
Turbidity (NTU) Treatment Technique (TT) Conventional	TT = 1.0 NTU		NA	0.07	0.06 - 0.10		
	95% ≤ 0.3 NTU, 100% ≤ 1.0 NTU			100%			
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS & OTHER CONSTITUENTS							
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	5	5	Leaching from natural deposits	
Hardness as CaCO3 See hardness table below	ppm grains/gal	NA	NA	58 3.4	45 - 77 2.6 - 4.5	Leaching from natural deposits. Yuba City Surface Water hardness is adjusted as part of the treatment process	
Boron (2009)	ppb	NA	1000* ³	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits	
ppb - parts per billion ppm - parts per million ND - Not detected NA - Not applicable or available							
*1 One hundred sites were sampled with 90 percent of them below this value.				*4 Highest Locational Running Annual Average			
*2 Action Level, not an MCL				*5 One sample out of 1,402 was positive for total coliform, repeats were negative.			
*3 Notification Level, not a Public Health Goal							
Hardness Table (ppm)		The table above 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.					
Soft	0 - 60						
Semi-hard	61 - 120						
Hard	121 - 180						
Very Hard	Over 180						