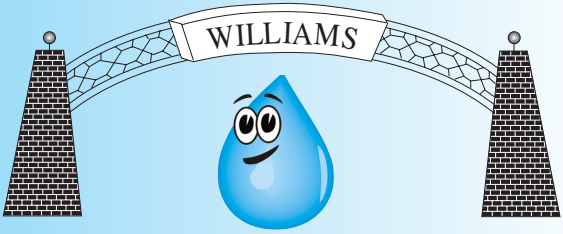

CITY *of* WILLIAMS

2015 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

CCR

2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water System Name: **CITY OF WILLIAMS CA0610004**

Report Date: June 1, 2016

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, 2015 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & general location of source(s):

Well 8 at 720 6th Street / Well 9 at 414 Cuppelo Drive

Well 10 at the corner of Larch and Mills Drive

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

Located at our office at 755 6th St. / Monday – Friday 7am-5pm

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:

Williams City Council meets are held the third Wednesday of every month at 6:00 pm at 810 E Street, Williams, CA 95987

For more information, contact:

Water Department Landline Phone: (530) 473-5639

The Williams Water Department is committed to supplying our customers with high-quality water. Please review this annual water quality report, which includes information about where your water comes from and what it may contain along with how it compares to State and Federal standards. Most importantly, it confirms that your water met or surpassed all water quality standards during this reporting period. We test 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 Jan. 1 thru Dec. 2015. Please note that the Williams City Council meets on the third Wednesdays of each month.

Should you have any questions about this report you may call or visit our office at 755 6th Street, Monday-Friday and view a copy of our Source Assessment report. As with many wells, our vulnerability to contamination is due to sewer collections systems and high density housing.

Our Commitment to Our Customer

We know that water quality is important to you, and we are committed to providing water that meets or surpasses all water quality standards. To-wards that end, our team of water operators, maintenance staff, billing and administration are always looking for opportunities to improve our water operations.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and 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 rick of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program (DWSAPP)

By the end of 2002 the City of Williams had submitted to the California Department of Health Services a DWSAPP report for each water source in the water system. The DWSAPP report identifies possible

sources of contamination to aid prioritizing cleanup and pollution prevention efforts. All reports are available for viewing or copying at our Public Works Office.

The water source in our area are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with possible contaminants detected in the water supply: agricultural drainage, parks, RV parks, sewer collection system, school, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, farm chemical distributor/application service, pesticide/fertilizer/petroleum storage and transfer areas, fertilizer/pesticide/herbicide application, grazing, septic systems, and irrigated crops.

The water source are considered most vulnerable to the following activities, for which no associated contaminant has been detected: fleet/truck/bus terminals, utility stations (maintenance areas), underground storage tanks, (confirmed leaking tanks), above ground storage tanks, gas stations, automobile repair shops, chemical/petroleum pipelines, machine shops, dredging, and wells (water supply, agricultural). We encourage customers to join us in our efforts to prevent water pollution and protect our most precious natural resource. A copy of this assessment may be viewed at:

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water
364 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 101
Redding, CA 96002

The City is coordinating with state and federal agencies to enhance the security of our water supplies. Please report any suspicious activities near water facilities immediately.

Division of Drinking Water

On July 1, 2014 Governor Jerry Brown transferred the State's Drinking Water Program from the California Department of Public Health to the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water. The transition was created to consolidate all major water quality pro-

grams within a single department. According to the Governor's office, this consolidation will allow the State to better manage and protect water resources and ensure safe drinking water for Californians.

Visit www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs for more information about water quality requirements or the Drinking Water Program.

HOW TO READ THE TABLE

We test your water for more than 100 contaminants for which state and federal standards have been set. THIS TABLE LISTS ONLY THOSE THAT WERE DETECTED. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEP's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800) 426-4791. The water quality test results shown in this table are divided into two main sections: those related to "primary standards" and those related to "secondary standards". Primary standards protect public health by limiting the levels of contaminants in the drinking water. Secondary standards at limits for substances that could affect the water's taste, odor, and appearance.

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, 2015.

Este informe contiene información muy inmportante sobre su agua potable Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

The City Council meets, the third Wednesday of every month at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall 810 E Street.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for 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.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

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

General Information About Water

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, 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that 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*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- *Water Hardness*, considered soft if total hardness is less than 75 ppm; moderately hard 75 to 150 ppm; hard at 150 to 300 ppm; and very hard at 300 or higher. To determine total hardness of your water in grains per gallon, simply, simply divide amount in parts per millions by 17.1.

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

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per 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.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	9/30/14	20	<0.005	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/30/14	20	0.270	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Sodium (ppm)	12/9/14	130	100-150	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12/22/14	258	1.0-2.76	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Arsenic	12/22/14	2.7000	0.0-2.7	10	.0004	Naturally occurring in soil.
Fluoride	12/22/14	.3500	.19-.47	2.0	.100	Naturally occurring in soil.
Nitrate	12/22/14	2.600	0-5.8	45	45	Run off and leaching from septic systems and industrial pollution.
Nitrite	12/22/14	<50.00	0-100.00	10	10	Run off and leaching from septic systems and industrial pollution.

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Iron	8/11/11	<20.000 ug/l	<20-1470 ug/1	300 ug/1	n/a	Mineral in ground water supplies that leach from natural deposits.
Odor	12/9/14	1.000 TON	<1.000-1.000	3.000	n/a	Mineral in ground water supplies that leach from natural deposits.
Magnesium	12/22/14	30 mg/1	28-41 mg/1	none	none	Mineral in ground water supplies that leach from natural deposits.
Chloride	12/22/14	110 mg/1	34-130 mg/1	500mg/1	none	Mineral in ground water supplies that leach from natural deposits.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
Hexavalent Chromium	12/22/14	None Detected	0	.02 ug/1	Erosion of natural deposits

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
Manganese >50.00ppb	**Well 8 8-11-11 70.00ppb**	**As long as sequestration is used instead of filtration.**	**Sequestration With orthophosphate**	**In extreme high doses may cause Neurological effects**

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	(In the year) 0		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

NEW WATER ORDINANCE

Please be reminded that the City of Williams has adopted a new water conservation ordinance in an effort to cut water usage as outlined by State regulations. The rules include:

- No customer shall permit leaks or waste of water. Acts constituting water shall include, but shall not be limited to, failure to comply with the following schedule and restrictions when watering lawns, plants and gardens or using outdoor water for other purposes.

- The use of water to wash driveways, sidewalks, patios, parking lots, aprons and other similar exterior surfaces is prohibited except for sanitation, public health and safety and fire protection purposes.

- Water/irrigating lawns or gardens, such that excess water leaves the property or area being watered is prohibited.

- Washing vehicles, equipment or boats during restricted days or hours and / or suing hoses without a shut-off nozzle is prohibited.

- Sales or installations of the following water wasting devices and systems are prohibited in all new construction:

a. Automatic (self-regenerating) water softeners
b. Singles-pass cooling systems
c. Non-recirculating conveyor car wash systems
d. Non-recycling decorative water fountains

- When water is wastefully or negligently used on customer's premises, the City may discontinue the service if such conditions are not corrected.

- In addition to all other available remedies at law, this Sections shall be enforceable through the use of the administrative citation procedures set forth in Williams Municipal Code Chapter 8.16, Article VI.

City of Williams
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