Water System Name: Haigh Field Industrial Park Report Date: June 24, 2019

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

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and State of California (State) drinking water health standards. The City of Orland (City) vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again, we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with information, because informed customers are our best allies.

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 through December 31, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data. For additional water quality data, contact Public Works Director Ed Vonasek at (530) 865-1610.

The Orland City Council meets on the first and third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Carnegie Center. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

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).

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

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.

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

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

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

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 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. The 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).

WATER SUPPLY SOURCE

The water system is an auxiliary system to the City of Orland. It is not connected to the City's primary water system and serves two industrial users. The City has one well, identified as Well No. 1, which supplies water to the system. The well is 170 feet in depth and produces 1,800 gallons per minute. The well is automatically regulated by pressure in the distribution system.

A Drinking Water Source Assessment was performed, for Well No. 1, in May of 2003 by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water, Valley District. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: chemical/petroleum processing/storage, parking lots, fleet/truck/bus terminals, machine shops, office building/complexes, road/street transportation corridors and above ground storage tanks. At the time the assessment was performed, there were no contaminants detected in the water supply, however the wells are still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water sources.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at:

SWRCB Division of Drinking Water District 21
364 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 101
Redding, CA 96002
Attention: Reese Crenshaw, (530) 224-4800

or at

City of Orland
815 Fourth Street
Orland, CA 95963
Attention: Ed Vonasek, (530) 865-1610

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 before we treat it 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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.

MICROBIOLOGICAL WATER QUALITY

Testing for bacteriological contaminants in the water distribution system is required by State regulations. This testing is done regularly to verify that the water system is free of coliform bacteria. One sample is taken monthly from the distribution system for bacteriological testing.

LEAD AND COPPER TESTING

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. The City of Orland 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.

Lead and copper testing of water from individual customer taps throughout the distribution system is required by State regulations. The City of Orland is responsible for collecting water samples every 3 years, to be tested for lead and copper contamination. The table below summarizes the most recent monitoring for these constituents in parts per billion (ppb) or parts per million (ppm).

The City did not receive any requests from local schools to perform lead sampling.

TABLE 1 – DETECTION OF MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	HIGHEST NO. OF DETECTIONS	NO. OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION	MCL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	0	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 – DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
SUBSTANCE (unit of measure)	**YEAR SAMPLED**	**NO. OF SAMPLES**	**90th PERCENTILE LEVEL DETECTED**	**NO. OF SAMPLES ABOVE AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**TYPICAL SOURCE**
Lead (ppb)	2018	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2018	5	0.160	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

SAMPLING RESULTS

The City of Orland obtains multiple water samples each year in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The following tables show only those contaminants that were detected. Although all of the substances listed here are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water. The State allows us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

TABLE 3 – DETECTION OF SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
SUBSTANCE (unit of measure)	**YEAR SAMPLED**	**LEVEL DETECTED**	**RANGE OF DETECTIONS**	**MCL**	**PHG**	**TYPICAL SOURCE**
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2006	92	N/A	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT (unit of measure)	**YEAR SAMPLED**	**AMOUNT DETECTED**	**RANGE LOW-HIGH**	**MCL**	**PHG**	**TYPICAL SOURCE**
Chromium, hexavalent (ppb)	2014	1.5	N/A	None	.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	2018	3.45	N/A	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits