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Annual Water Consumer Confidence Report

City of Rio Dell
675 Wildwood Avenue
Rio Dell, CA. 95562
City Hall: (707) 764-3532
Police Department: (707) 764-5641

City Council Meetings: The City Council meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at **6:00 P.M.** in the Council Chambers at City Hall. The City encourages residents to attend the meetings in person, or call via zoom using the toll-free number 1-888-475-4499, and enter the meeting ID# 987 154 0944

City Council Members: Mayor - Debra Garnes, Amanda Carter, Julie Woodall, Robert Orr and Frank Wilson

Planning Commission Meetings: The Planning Commission meets the fourth Tuesday of each month and occasionally holds special meetings when needed. The Commission meets at 6:30 P.M. in the Council Chambers at City Hall.

Planning Commission Members: Chairperson - Nick Angeloff, Alice Millington, Patrick Knight, Reshell Gurney and Larry Arsenault



2026 City of Rio Dell Annual Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **City of Rio Dell – System No. CA1210012** Report Date: **May 21, 2026**

*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, 2025** and may include earlier monitoring data.*

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Si desea recibir asistencia en español o tiene preguntas, por favor comuníquese con nosotros al (707) 764 3532.

Type of water source(s) in use	Surface Water and Ground Water
Name & location of source(s):	Eel River south of Rio Dell and Wells, north of Rio Dell

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

An assessment of the drinking water source was completed in 2003.

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Automobile - Gas stations

Known Contaminant Plumes

Septic systems - high density

Underground storage tanks - Confirmed leaking tanks

Wastewater treatment plants and disposal facilities.

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.

How can I get involved?

City Council meetings are on the **FIRST** and **THIRD** Tuesday of every month at **6:00 pm** at Rio Dell City Hall, 675 Wildwood Ave. Call 764-3532 during business hours for more information. Also Call **1 888 475 4499** and enter meeting **ID 987 154 0944** to participate in the City Council Zoom Meetings.

For more information please contact:

Randy Jensen

Address:

675 Wildwood Ave.

Rio Dell, CA 95562

Phone #: 707-764-3541

Fax #: 707-764-5480

Email : jensenr@cityofriodell.ca.gov

Website : <http://www.cityofriodell.ca.gov/>

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average Californian uses approximately 196 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water/sewer utility bill. Rio Dell's Water portion of the Utility bill is charged by a base rate and the number of units used.

1 unit of water = 100 cubic feet = 748 gallons.

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 potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. 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. U.S. EPA/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).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. City of Rio Dell 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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)

The City of Rio Dell does NOT add additional *Fluoride* to the drinking water supply. Fluoride is a naturally-occurring trace element in groundwater and at low levels helps prevent dental cavities. The U.S. Public Health Service considers optimal levels of fluoride to be 0.7 to 1.2 ppm for drinking water. The City's average fluoride level of 0.15 ppm is considered to be lower than optimal for helping prevent tooth decay. You may want to consider consulting your dentist about ways to prevent tooth decay.

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 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 by-products 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, 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, and 6 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

■ TABLE 1: SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	HIGHEST # OF DETECTIONS	# OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION	MCL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) 0	0	0 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Indicator E. Coli (Ground Water Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E. Coli positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (State Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli.

■ TABLE 2: SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER (Required every 3 years, last tested in 2023)

LEAD AND COPPER (and reporting units)	# OF SAMPLES	90 th PERCENTILE	# OF SITES EXCEEDING AL	AL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Lead (ppb)	12	0	0	0.015mg/l	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	12	.092	0	1.3mg/l	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

■ TABLE 3: SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

CONSTITUENT (and reporting units)	SAMPLE DATE	Average Level Detected	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Sodium (ppm)	2024	10	4.4-10	NONE	NONE	Salt is present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2024	130	N/A	NONE	NONE	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

SODIUM:

We recognize that the addition of sodium to drinking water may be of concern to some customers. In 2015, after treatment, the water contains approximately 8.2 ppm of sodium. The U.S. EPA considers servings of less than 35 ppm to be very low sodium. The Food and Drug Administration states that most American adults tend to eat between 4,000 and 6,000 ppm of sodium per day. There is currently no drinking water standard for sodium.

HARDNESS:

Water in the City of Rio Dell is considered to be fairly hard at an average detected level of 150 ppm. Water that is too soft, below 30 ppm, can be corrosive to plumbing pipes and water that is too hard, above 300 ppm, causes scaled to form on plumbing fixtures and cooking utensils

■ TABLE 4: DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

CONSTITUENT (and reporting units)	SAMPLE DATE	Average Level Detected	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG, (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2018	0.170	0.170	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2025	27	27	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	2025	9.4	9.4	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	2.6	.9-2.6	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

■ TABLE 5: DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

CONSTITUENT (and reporting units)	SAMPLE DATE	Average Level Detected	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Iron (ppb)	2024	ND	ND	300	NONE	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Manganese (ppb)	2024	7.6	7.6	50	NONE	Leaching from natural deposits
Foaming Agents	2024	<50	<50	500	NONE	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2022	280	240-280	1600	NONE	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	2024	17	17	500	NONE	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride	2024	6.6	6.6 - 6.9	500	NONE	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity	2024	1.2	1.2	5	NONE	Soil Runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	2015	170	170	1000	NONE	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color	2024	10	10	15	NONE	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor	2024	3	1-5	3	NONE	Naturally occurring organic materials

■ TABLE 6: DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

CONSTITUENT (and reporting units)	SAMPLE DATE	Average Level Detected	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL	PHG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
pH (Standard Units)	2024	7.9	6.4 - 7.9	NONE	NONE	Naturally occurring chemical property of water
Alkalinity (ppm)	2024	120	120 - 160	NONE	NONE	A property of water that derives from chemicals such as bicarbonates, carbonates, and hydroxides

■ TABLE 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique (a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional Treatment Process
Turbidity Performance Standards (b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<i>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</i> 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.2 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed .34 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	.16 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0
(a)A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. (b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.	

Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided earlier in this report.

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

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Water and Sewer Rates

Effective 07/01/2026



COST OF CITY WATER

1 UNIT OF WATER = 100 CUBIC=748 GALLONS

BASE RATE = \$50.20

UNIT CHARGE =\$3.50

DINSMORE ZONE CHARGE = \$76.12

CITY SEWER COST

FIXED CHARGE \$72.40

NEW CUSTOMER \$107.60

DOMESTIC FLOW @ \$7.04 PER UNIT

The Water Meters are read near the end of each month, and utility bills are mailed out no later than the first of each month. Utility bills are due by the 26th of the following month. After the 26th a late fee of 10% will be applied to your next utility bill. After the 10th of the following month, a courtesy notice is mailed out to delinquent accounts.

Final notices are sent out when residential accounts become 60 days delinquent. If the previous balance (stated on your billing statement) has not been paid by the specified date on the final notice, then service will be discontinued.

Once the service has been discontinued, the full amount, plus a delinquency fee is required before water service is restored. The delinquency fee is \$50.

Ways to pay your bill

- Online through the City's website. <https://www.cityofriodell.ca.gov>
- In Person at City Hall: Monday-Friday 9:00 AM- 4:30 PM.
- Phone: (707) 764-3532 Monday-Friday 8:00 AM- 4:45 PM.
- By Mail: City of Rio Dell, 675 Wildwood Ave, Rio Dell, CA 95562.
- Via Dropbox: located at City Hall in the northeast corner the parking lot and next to the front door.

*Please note that all credit card transactions will have an additional third-party service fee.

For an afterhours water or sewer emergency please call the non-emergency police department line 707-764-5642. A \$75 fee may be assessed for an after hours call out.

Please note that the water meter itself is City property and you may be fined \$400 for tampering with the meter (this includes but is not limited to turning off the water at the meter).

All dwellings in Rio Dell should have a shut-off valve on the customer's property per Municipal Code 13.05.060. We encourage you to know where your shut-off is located in case of water emergencies such as a broken pipe.

If you have any questions or have not received your bill by the 10th of the month please contact City Hall.

City of Rio Dell, 675 Wildwood Ave, Rio Dell, CA 95562

Phone: 707-764-3532 Fax: 707-764-5480 Email: cityhall@cityofriodell.ca.gov

Website-<https://cityofriodell.ca.gov/>

The City of Rio Dell accepts Visa, MasterCard and Discover Cards



Consumer Fees:

Visa, MasterCard & Discover Credit/Debit = \$1.50 up to \$50.00 and 2.49% for more than \$50.01

Visa Signature Debit = \$3.95 (online only)

WHY SAVE WATER?



Did you know that less than 1% of all the water on Earth can be used by people? The rest is salt water (the kind you find in the ocean) or is permanently frozen and we can't drink it, wash with it, or use it to water plants.

As our population grows, more and more people are using up this limited resource. Therefore, it is important that we use our water wisely and not waste it.

SIMPLE WAYS TO SAVE WATER

TURN OFF THE TAP!



Just by turning off the tap while you brush your teeth in the morning and before bedtime, you can save as much as 4 to 8 gallons of water! That could add up to more than 200 gallons a month, enough to fill a huge fish tank that holds 6 small sharks! The same is true when you wash dishes. Turn off the tap! Scrape your dirty dishes into the trash—then put them in the dishwasher.



SHOWER POWER!



Taking a shower uses much less water than filling up a bathtub. A shower only uses 10 to 25 gallons, while a bath takes up to 70 gallons! If you do take a bath, be sure to plug the drain right away and adjust the temperature as you fill the tub. To save even more water, keep your shower under five minutes long—try timing yourself with a clock next time you hop in!

FIX THAT LEAK!



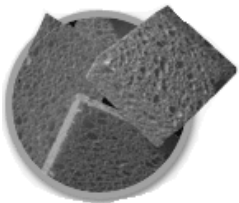
Fixing a toilet leak is a great way to reduce household water use and boost water conservation. If your toilet has a leak, you could be wasting about 200 gallons of water every day. That would be like flushing your toilet more than 50 times for no reason! Try this experiment: ask your parents to help you test for leaks by placing a drop of food coloring in the toilet tank. If the color shows up in the bowl without flushing, you have a leak!

BEAT THE HEAT!

Watering your yard first thing in the morning is a great first step to water-efficient landscaping. Avoid watering your yard in the middle of the day. Watering when it's hot and sunny is wasteful because most of the water evaporates before the plants have time to drink it. Also, when you're helping your parent's water the yard, make sure not to water the plants too much—remember that a little sprinkle goes a long way!



WHO NEEDS A HOSE?



An easy way to save water is to use a bucket and sponge when washing cars and bikes. Washing your bike or car with a bucket and sponge instead of a hose saves a lot of water. A hose can waste 6 gallons per minute if you leave it running, but using a bucket and sponge only uses a few gallons! Also, some car washes recycle water instead of letting it run down the sewer drains. Ask your parents to check if a car wash near you recycles water.

Please Remove Tall Grass and Vegetation

This summer is looking to be another bad fire season. Late season rains have led to an increase in ground vegetation that will dry out over the coming weeks and create an added and unnecessary threat to the community. It is vitally important that residents clear their property of tall flammable vegetation early in the season to reduce this threat. Please do the right thing and take action as soon as possible to avoid the risk, liability and potential fines associated with overgrown vegetation.

