ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024

Presented By
City of Ukiah

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

PWS ID#: CA2310003

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Source Water Assessment

In December 2021, the City of Ukiah completed a source water assessment. This study considered the topography, type of vegetative cover, soil type, type of animal life, and climate conditions of our watershed. Combined with human-related recreation, industry, and lifestyle, several areas were considered to have influence on our raw waters. The influence was considered to be minimal, and several areas of concern have been mitigated. These include closing the landfill, replacement of leaking underground storage tanks, and bulk fuel containment. The City of Ukiah is continually upgrading its system and monitoring for a variety of possible hazards. The City of Ukiah's water is considered safe and reliable. For the complete report, contact water treatment plant staff at (707) 467-2842 or mwagenet@cityofukiah.com.

Vulnerability Summary

According to the results of the vulnerability analysis, the surface water source is considered most vulnerable (vulnerability score of 15) to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

- Gas stations
- Plastic synthetic producers
- Historic gas stations
- Historic waste dumps/landfills
- Historic mining operations
- Confirmed leaking tanks
- Wastewater treatment and disposal facilities
- Managed forests
- Septic systems - high

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Ukiah supplies its customers with water that is considered underflow from the Russian River as well as from four groundwater sources. The amounts of water delivered from each source and when they are used is dependent on both the demand on the system and the time of year. During times of emergency, the city may have to purchase water from our neighboring water systems, Millview County and Willow County Water Districts.

Community Participation

Regularly scheduled Ukiah City Council meetings convene on the first and third Wednesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the Ukiah Civic Center, 300 Seminary Avenue. These meetings provide citizens with the opportunity to express concerns regarding the city's drinking water.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Shelly Wagenet, Water Treatment Plant Supervisor, at (707) 467-2842.

Substances That Could Be in 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Ukiah is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Ukiah at (707) 467-2842. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The City of Ukiah conducted a lead service line inventory, and there were no lead or galvanized lines requiring replacement found. The statement regarding the results of the lead service inventory may be accessed at cityofukiah.com/water-resources/#water-utility. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring 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.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Distribution System		Surface Water		Groundwater			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2024	1	2	ND	NA	ND	NA	0.040[1]	ND–0.100[1]	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	0.87	0.51–1.78	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	2.0	1	ND	NA	0.12	NA	0.02	ND–0.11	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as nitrate] (ppm)	2024	45	45	0.73	NA	1.4	NA	1.4	1.0–2.2	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity[2] (NTU)	2024	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.176	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2024	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

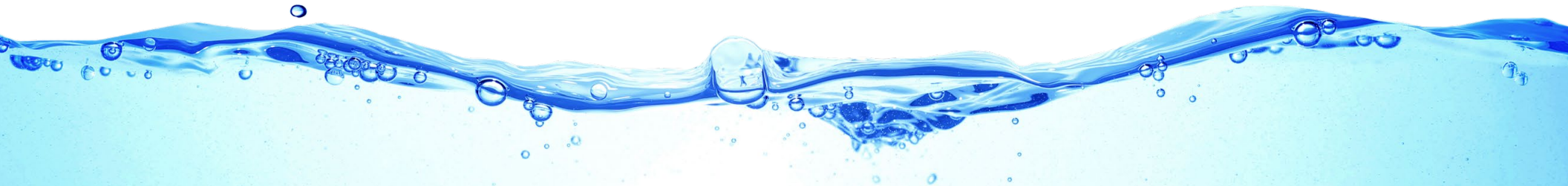
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	0.3	0.260	ND–0.420	0/34	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0.2	ND	ND–14	0/34	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Distribution System AMOUNT DETECTED	Distribution System RANGE LOW-HIGH	Surface Water AMOUNT DETECTED	Surface Water RANGE LOW-HIGH	Groundwater AMOUNT DETECTED	Groundwater RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2024	500	NS	9	NA	7.5	NA	8.6	4.5–13	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Color (units)	2024	15	NS	6.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (units)	2024	Non-corrosive	NS	10.8	NA	10.6	NA	11.3	10.5–11.6	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen affected by temperature and other factors
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2024	3	NS	2.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	2024	1,600	NS	270	NA	200	NA	326	290–360	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	500	NS	12	NA	13	NA	15[1]	11–19[1]	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	1,000	NS	140	NA	110	NA	200	180–230	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	5	NS	0.193	0.050–0.193	NA	NA	0.048	0.001–1.0	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES[3]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Distribution System AMOUNT DETECTED	Distribution System RANGE LOW-HIGH	Surface Water AMOUNT DETECTED	Surface Water RANGE LOW-HIGH	Groundwater AMOUNT DETECTED	Groundwater RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [6:2FTS] (ppb)	2023	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0022	ND–0.0178	NA
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2024	110	NA	90	NA	144	110–160	NA
Boron (ppb)	2024	180	NA	160	NA	110	ND–420	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2024	21	NA	17	NA	29	23–35	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2024	12	NA	9.6	NA	19	17–22	NA
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid [PFBS] (ppb)	2023	NA	NA	0.0037	ND–0.0062	0.0005	ND–0.0041	NA
Perfluorobutanoic Acid [PFBA] (ppb)	2023	NA	NA	0.0012	ND–0.0092	NA	NA	NA
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid [PFHpA] (ppb)	2023	NA	NA	0.0004	ND–0.0033	NA	NA	NA
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid [PFHxS] (ppb)	2023	NA	NA	0.0027	ND–0.0073	NA	NA	NA
Perfluorohexanoic Acid [PFHxA] (ppb)	2023	NA	NA	0.0009	ND–0.0044	NA	NA	NA
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppb)	2023	NA	NA	0.0031	ND–0.0074	NA	NA	NA
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppb)	2023	NA	NA	0.0009	ND–0.0069	NA	NA	NA
Perfluoropentanoic Acid [PFPeA] (ppb)	2023	NA	NA	0.0006	ND–0.0051	NA	NA	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2024	17	NA	8.9	NA	17	12–22	NA
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	2024	110	NA	90	NA	144	110–160	NA
Total Hardness (ppm)	2024	102	NA	83	NA	153	140–181	NA



DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (PPB)	MCL	2023 2ND QTR	2023 3RD QTR	2023 4TH QTR	2023 LRAA	2024 1ST QTR	2024 2ND QTR	2024 3RD QTR	2024 4TH QTR	2024 LRAA	SOURCE
Site #1	80	0.0	13.2	21.9	8.8	1.1	0.0	20.6	17.1	9.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Site #2	80	0.0	8.4	11.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	5.1	1.6	
Site #3	80	0.0	19.1	24.0	11.1	7.7	1.1	19.6	19.4	11.9	
Site #4	80	3.6	14.2	22.9	11.7	9.7	3.9	22.9	22.8	14.8	

TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (PPB)	MCL	2023 2ND QTR	2023 3RD QTR	2023 4TH QTR	2023 LRAA	2024 1ST QTR	2024 2ND QTR	2024 3RD QTR	2024 4TH QTR	2024 LRAA	SOURCE
Site #1	60	0.0	7.7	15.3	5.8	0.0	0.0	17.1	13.7	7.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Site #2	60	0.0	5.1	10.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.1	
Site #3	60	0.0	11.2	18.7	7.5	3.7	0.0	13.0	14.4	7.8	
Site #4	60	0.0	8.7	19.1	7.0	6.3	0.0	18.0	19.2	10.9	

[1] Groundwater sampled in 2022 and 2024.

[2] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

[3] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Board determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

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

µmho/cm (micromhos per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.