Santa Rosa WATER

OUR FUTURE IN EVERY DROP

2022 Water Quality Report

REPORTED
JUNE 2023

SOURCE to TAP

A Message from the Director:

Thank you for taking the time to read our 2022 Annual Water Quality Report. This report documents our commitment to providing Santa Rosa with a safe and reliable water supply. Every year Santa Rosa Water provides nearly six billion gallons of high-quality drinking water conveniently to the taps of our community. This safe, reliable, and essential drinking water is distributed via 600 miles of water pipe and other critical water infrastructure maintained by Santa Rosa's team of water professionals. These highly skilled operators, engineers, technical experts, administrative staff, and more all work around-the-clock to monitor and maintain our precious drinking water.

Thank you for doing your part to save water during the last three years of historic drought! Together, Santa Rosans reduced water use by 18% and saved 1.8 billion gallons of water. Thanks to your very impressive response, our community was able to sustain sufficient water supply without requiring more restrictive water use measures when our local reservoirs reached historically low levels. Following a very wet winter in the Russian River Watershed, our water supply has recovered.

Although there is no longer a local water shortage emergency, we all must continue to do our part to use water efficiently as well as comply with the city's water waste ordinance. If you have not done so already, I encourage you to take advantage of the WaterSmart tools and resources available on our website - srcity.org/WaterSmart.

I would also like to invite you to participate in exploring opportunities for "Our Water Future." To enhance our community's water supply resiliency, Santa Rosa Water has embarked on a study to identify opportunities to reduce vulnerability to water shortages and enhance long-term water supply reliability. Over the next few months, we will be holding several community workshops to provide the community opportunities to make comments and suggestions. For more information visit srcity.org/OurWaterFuture.

Again, a BIG THANK YOU for being WaterSmart and helping us preserve our water supply!

Sincerely,

Jennifer Burke

Jennifer Burke

DIRECTOR OF SANTA ROSA WATER

The Russian River Watershed serves approximately 600,000 people in Sonoma and Marin Counties. It is also home to approximately 30 species of fish, three of which are listed as threatened or endangered—Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead trout.

Three reservoirs supply water to the Russian River Watershed: Lake Mendocino on the East Fork of the Russian River, Lake Sonoma on Dry Creek, and Lake Pillsbury on the Eel River, a portion of which flows into Lake Mendocino through PG&E's Potter Valley Hydroelectric Project. These reservoirs and regional groundwater wells provide water for drinking, fire protection, agriculture, industry, as well as habitat for fish and wildlife.

The Russian River, which defines the watershed, originates in Mendocino County, approximately 15 miles north of Ukiah and reaches the Pacific Ocean at Jenner, just 20 miles west of Santa Rosa. Water typically enters the watershed as rain and is either conveyed to streams, rivers, and reservoirs or seeps into the ground to recharge groundwater.

To collect water from the Russian River for most of the southern part of the watershed, Sonoma Water utilizes six collector wells that extend approximately 80 feet below the natural riverbed of the Russian River. As the water is collected, it is naturally filtered through layers of sand, gravel, and rock.

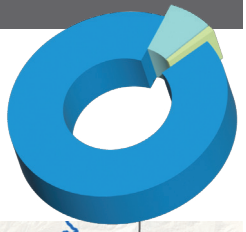
Water collected from the Russian River through deep collector wells requires no additional treatment with the exception of chlorine which is added for disinfection, and sodium hydroxide which is added to adjust the pH of the water to reduce corrosion of lead and copper plumbing fixtures.

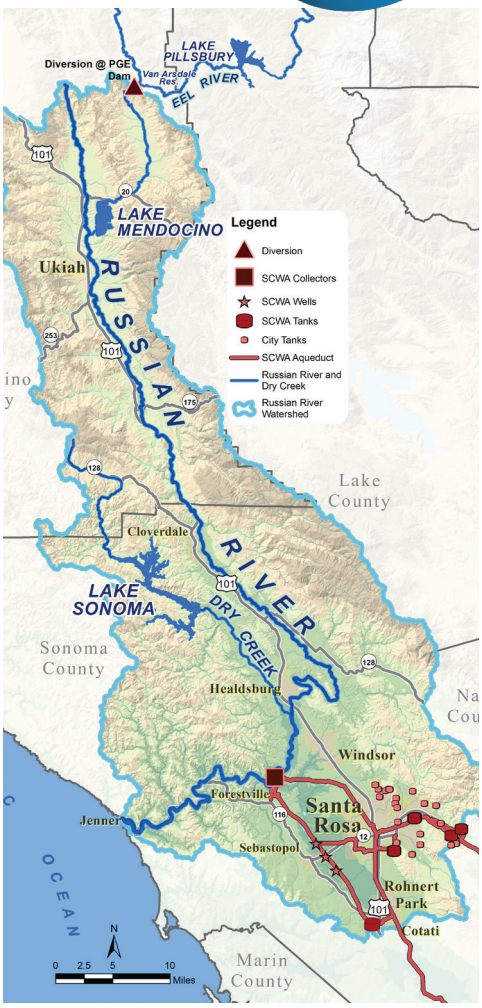
Water from the Russian River and our local groundwater wells are supplied to you through a complex water distribution system, the largest of which is the Sonoma Water aqueduct system. Drinking water is required by state law to be tested frequently to ensure that it meets or exceeds drinking water standards at your tap.

Water Supply Portfolio

Water supplied from Santa Rosa's Public Water system to homes and businesses is a combination of surface water from the Russian River and local groundwater.

93% Sonoma Water (Russian River)
7% Groundwater
<1% Recycled





Testing & Monitoring Water Quality

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), Division of Drinking Water require water providers to routinely monitor their water supplies and report test results annually. In addition to Sonoma Water's sampling to test for over 100 different contaminants, Santa Rosa Water collects water quality samples weekly from the city's water distribution system for testing.

Sampling frequency is based on our population and the number of services connected to the water system. Santa Rosa Water takes over 200 water system samples per month. These samples are tested for coliform bacteria (an indicator of contamination) and chlorine residuals (level of disinfection).

Santa Rosa Water also takes pH samples. The results of the samples are sent to the State Board at the end of each month. Certain water sampling is required less often due to U.S. EPA regulations. Quarterly, we take trihalomethane and haloacetic acid samples based on the disinfection byproducts rule, and every three years, we sample 50 residences for compliance with the lead and copper rule.

This Water Quality Report shows your water supply is carefully managed and your tap water meets or exceeds all health-based standards established by the U.S. EPA and State Board for safe drinking water.

your drinking water is tested **200** times before reaching your tap.

Your Water's Characteristics

FLUORIDE: Santa Rosa does not add fluoride to the water supply. Fluoride naturally occurs in the water supply, however, it is below the detection level and does not provide a dental benefit.

HARDNESS: Santa Rosa's water is moderately hard at an average level detected of 112 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 scale to form on plumbing fixtures and cooking utensils.

WATER HARDNESS SCALE

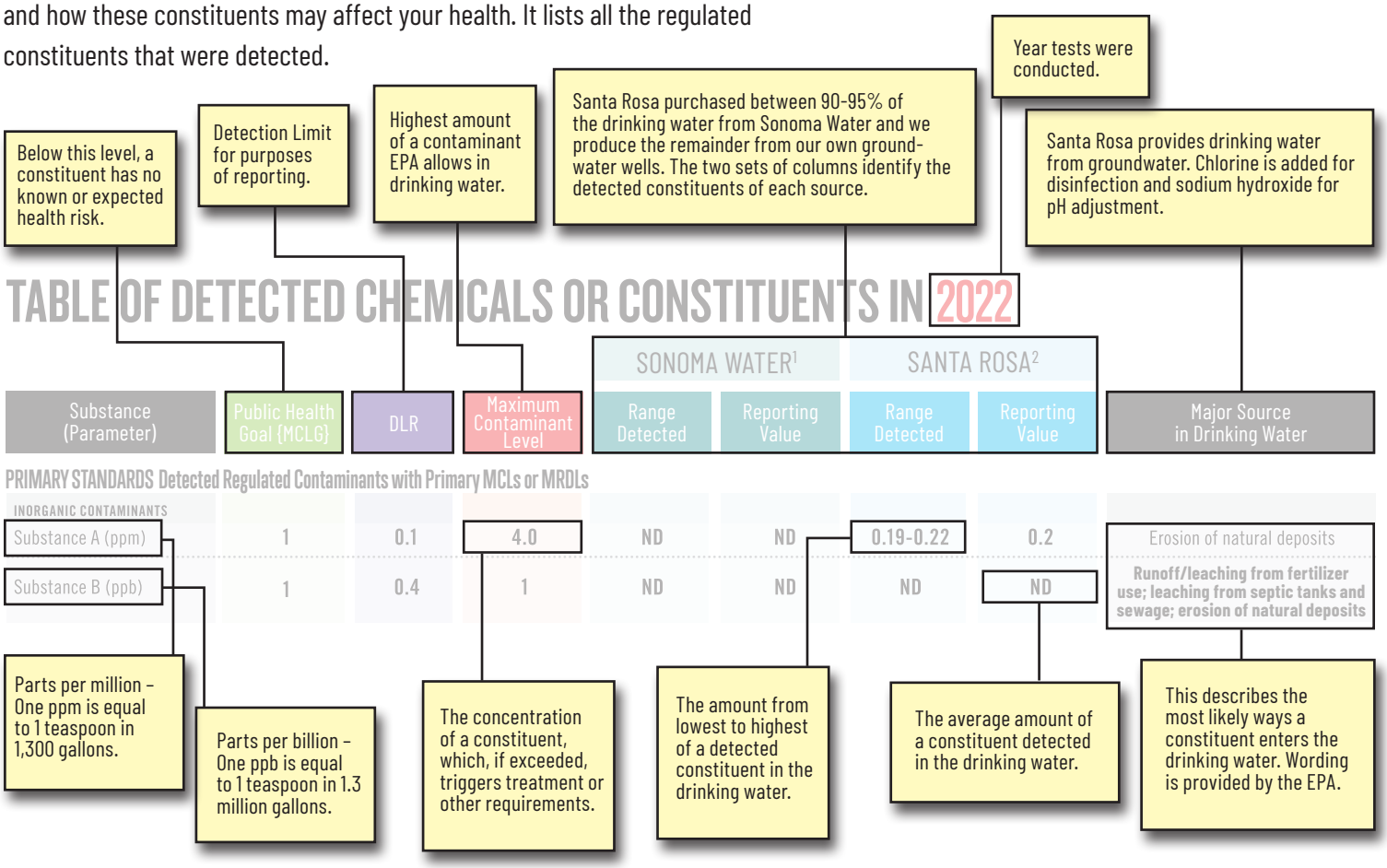
Grains Per Gallon	Parts Per Million (ppm)	Classification
Less than 1.0	Less than 17.1	Soft
1.0 – 3.5	17.1 – 60	Slightly Hard
3.5 – 7.0	60 – 120	Moderately Hard
7.0 – 10.5	120 – 180	Hard
Over 10.5	Over 180	Very Hard

WATER CLOUDINESS: One of the many properties of water is its ability to dissolve gases, including air. Sometimes the air comes back out of the water in the form of many tiny bubbles, giving the water a temporary milky white appearance. To determine if the white color in the water is due to air, fill a clear glass with water and let it sit for a few minutes. If the white color is due to air, the water will gradually clear from bottom to top. This is completely normal; the water is safe to use.

Air bubbles dissipate from the bottom of the glass to the top in just a minute or two.

How to Read This Table in Your Water Quality Report

The Water Quality Report, also called the Consumer Confidence Report, lets you know what constituents, if any, are in your drinking water and how these constituents may affect your health. It lists all the regulated constituents that were detected.



DEFINITIONS

These terms are used throughout this report and in the Table on the following page.

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

DLR: Detection Limit for purposes of Reporting. Detections above this level must be reported.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of 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.

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 the 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. Constituent was not detected at the reporting level.

NS: No standard. Officials have not developed a Public Health Goal or MCLG standard.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity 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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG's are set by the California EPA.

MFL: million fibers per liter

pCi/L: picocuries per liter

ppm: parts per million (or milligrams per liter)

ppb: parts per billion (or micrograms per liter)

ppt: parts per trillion (or nanograms per liter)

Note: Listed in the table opposite are substances detected in the City's drinking water. A full listing of sample results is on our website.

1 Sonoma Water has 11 different groundwater sources that can be blended together. The range detected and the reporting value are the high, low, average and weighted average of the 7 sources that supplied water to the Santa Rosa area in 2022.

2 Santa Rosa Water data includes sampling taken in the distribution system and from source water wells. Our two drinking water wells are sampled separately. The Manganese reporting value is after treatment.

3 Fluoridation to fight tooth decay has not been implemented in Santa Rosa. The optimal dose of fluoride in water to fight tooth decay is 0.7 ppm.

4 Radon is a radioactive gas that can get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering or running a faucet. Radon entering the home through tap water is a very small source of radon in indoor air. EPA is proposing to require community water suppliers to provide water with radon levels no higher than 4,000 pCi/L, which contributes about 0.4 pCi/L of radon to the air in your home. More information is available at EPA website: epa.gov/radon/rnwater.html. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year. Our radon data for Santa Rosa's source, though representative, was sampled in 2009.

5 Santa Rosa Water participated in the fourth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR4 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water in order to determine if the U.S. EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public. 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.

TABLE OF DETECTED CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS IN 2022

Substance (Parameter)	Public Health Goal (MCLG)	DLR	Maximum Contaminant	SONOMA WATER[1] Range Detected	SONOMA WATER[1] Reporting Value	SANTA ROSA[2] Range Detected	SANTA ROSA[2] Reporting Value	Major Source in Drinking Water
PRIMARY STANDARDS Detected Regulated Contaminants with Primary MCLs or MRDLs								
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Fluoride (ppm)[3]	1	0.1	2.0	<0.1	<0.1	0.19-0.22	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N ppm)	10	0.4	10	<0.4	<0.4	<0.2	<0.2	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM DETECTIONS 2022								
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS								
Total Coliform Bacteria from SR Distribution Sys	0		5% of monthly samples	NA	NA	0%-0.74%	0%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0		0	NA	NA	0-1	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NS		80	7.9-22.9	13.4	22.1-32.9	28.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NS		60	2.5-20.1	8.7	1.9-21.7	8.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfectant-Free Chlorine (Cl_2) Residual (ppm)	MRDLG as Cl_2 4.0		MRDLG as Cl_2 4.0	NA	NA	0.34-1.69	1.1	Disinfectant to control microbes
pH (units) prior to pH adjustment	NS		NS	7.2-7.5	7.3	7.4-8.4	8.2	Sodium Hydroxide addition
LEAD/COPPER RULE 2022 DATA	Monitored at customer's tap.		# of sites exceeding action level=0		# of samples collected=50		# of schools sampled=0	
Copper (ppm)	0.3	0.05	1.3 (AL)	<0.05	<0.05	0.02-0.22	0.086*	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0.2	5	15 (AL)	<5.0	<5.0	ND-11.6	1.63*	
LEAD SAMPLING IN SCHOOLS 2019 DATA	# of sites exceeding action level=0		# of samples collected=333		# of schools sampled=31			
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLs	There are no adverse health effects from exceeding the secondary (aesthetic) standards.							
Threshold Odor Number (TON) at 60°C	NS	1	3	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	Naturally occurring organic materials
Chloride (ppm)	NS		500	5.8-23	8.6	15.6-22.0	18.8	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	NS	0.5	500	3.6-16	12.9	<0.5	<0.5	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhas/cm)	NS		1600	250-290	264	450-490	470	Substances that form ions when in water
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	NS		1000	140-270	156	340-360	350	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Color (units)	NS		15	3.0-5.0	3.7	<5.0	<5.0	Naturally occurring organic materials
Manganese (ppb)	NS	20	50	<20-28	<20	3.1-7.3	5.0	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS								
Sodium (ppm)	NS		NS	9.6-37	13.9	47-50.2	48.6	Sodium refers to the salt present in water. It is naturally occurring.
Total Hardness $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	NS		NS	56-135	115	137-142	139.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Alkalinity $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	NS		NS	97-120	112	230-240	235	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	NS		NS	15-27	23	26.7-27.9	27.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Radon 222 (pCi/L)[4]	NS	100	NS	124-361	181	445-455	450	Found in the soil throughout the U.S.
Temperature °C	NS		NS	NA	NA	10.6-30.8	18.9	Water temp. in Distribution System
UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES	Unregulated substance monitoring helps EPA and the Division of Drinking Water determine where contaminants occur and if regulation is required.							
Brominated Haloacetic Acids[5]	NS		NS			ND-2.85	1.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)[5]	NS		NS			ND-3.6	1.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromide (ppb) 7[5]	NS		NS			ND	ND	Naturally occurring element found in surface and groundwater

Santa Rosa's drinking water meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water health standards. Your water is tested weekly and the water system is carefully managed to be dependable and safe.

* 90th percentile detected

LEAD & COPPER UPDATE

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published the Revised Federal Lead and Copper Rule in December 2021, with an established compliance date of October 2024. The revised rules strengthen regulations for lead and copper to better protect public health. Santa Rosa Water has remained compliant with the existing Lead and Copper Rule and will continue to meet or exceed drinking water standards.

Part of this revised federal regulation is to identify the service line material going into your home. To fulfill new federal requirements, the Santa Rosa Water is actively surveying all property side water service lines installed before 1948, which is the year local construction standards eliminated the use of lead materials in service lines in Santa Rosa. There is no indication that Santa Rosa's water distribution system has any full or partial lead water service lines.

The revised rule has a list of requirements all water systems will have to submit, including:

- An inventory of all service lines by October 16, 2024, including both the public side and the private side.
- Sampling at all schools and childcare facilities—sampling 20 percent annually for 5 years, which is around 170 samples per year.

NOTICE FROM THE EPA

Lead & Copper

The "lead and copper rule," or LCR, was introduced by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) in 1991 to limit the concentration of lead and copper allowed in public drinking water at the consumer's tap as well as to limit the corrosivity due to the water itself. Our water supplier, Sonoma Water, implemented the addition of sodium hydroxide to the drinking water in 1995 to increase the pH slightly as a corrosion control treatment. Higher pH levels reduce the corrosivity of the water thereby reducing significantly the copper and lead levels. Lead originates from the solder used to connect plumbing fittings inside the home, and copper is used widely in small diameter plumbing pipe. Lead and copper levels are consistently below the action level in Santa Rosa.

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. Santa Rosa Water 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 U.S. EPA'S Safe Drinking Water Hotline or website: 800-426-4791 or epa.gov/lead

A source water assessment of the drinking water for Sonoma Water and Santa Rosa was completed in December 2018. Specifically, the water source is considered most vulnerable to mining operations, recreational areas (surface water), septic systems, agricultural operations, and wastewater treatment and disposal. Proper filtration and treatment of the raw water is performed prior to delivery to customers. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water office: 50 D Street, Suite 200, Santa Rosa, CA 95404.

HEALTH and QUALITY

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 the following:

- Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria that may come from wastewater 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) 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.

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: 800-426-4791.

Drinking water standards are established by both the State Board and by the U.S. EPA. Primary standards are set to protect public health from substances in water that may be immediately harmful to humans or affect their health if consumed for long periods of time. The primary drinking water standards are defined by maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and surface water treatment requirements.

Secondary standards govern aesthetic qualities of water such as taste, mineral content, odor, or clarity. These standards specify limits for substances that may influence consumer acceptance of the water and are not harmful to public health.

HEALTH-RELATED NOTICE

Precautions for Vulnerable Populations

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons that 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/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the U. S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791.

You can participate in decisions about your water . . .

For more information regarding Santa Rosa Water, you may attend the Santa Rosa Water Board of Public Utilities meetings, which are held every first and third Thursdays of the month at 1:30 P.M.:

Santa Rosa Water, Board of Public Utilities
Santa Rosa City Hall Council Chambers
100 Santa Rosa Avenue, Santa Rosa, CA 95404
(707) 543-4200 | (707) 543-3031 TDD
To view meeting dates, agendas, including online participation and viewing instructions, go to: **Santa-Rosa.Legistar.com**

For more information regarding Sonoma Water, you may attend their Board meetings, which are held every Tuesday at 8:30 A.M. in conjunction with the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors:

Special Districts Supervisors' Chambers
Sonoma County Administration Building
575 Administration Drive, Room #102A, Santa Rosa, CA 95403-2887
(707) 565-2241
Web access with meeting dates and agenda: **sonomacounty.ca.gov/board-of-supervisors**

For questions regarding water quality, please call our Water Quality Hotline at **(707) 543-3965** (TDD Public Works (707) 543-3827) or fax (707) 543-3937.

Or email: **waterquality@srcity.org**

If you would like additional copies of this report, please contact us. We encourage business owners to provide this information to their employees.

En Español

Este folleto contiene información importante acerca de la calidad de su agua de beber. Si usted apreciaría hablar con alguien en español llame al **(707) 543-3965**.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Santa Rosa Water

35 Stony Point Road, Santa Rosa, CA 95401-4446
TEL 707.543.4200 | FAX 707.543.3937
TDD 707.543.3827 - Public Works
Evenings and weekends, please call
707.543.3805 or 707.528.5276 (TDD Police Department)
Web access: **srcity.org/water**