ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2021

Presented By

City of Rohnert Park

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

PWS ID#: CA4910014

We've Come a Long Way

Once again, we are proud to present our annual water quality report covering the period between January 1 and December 31, 2021. In a matter of only a few decades, drinking water has become exponentially safer and more reliable than at any other point in human history. Our exceptional staff continues to work hard every day—at all hours—to deliver the highest-quality drinking water without interruption. Although the challenges ahead are many, we feel that by relentlessly investing in customer outreach and education, system upgrades, and training, the payoff will be reliable, high-quality tap water delivered to you and your family.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Rohnert Park delivers treated water to its customers produced by Sonoma Water (approximately 60 percent) and our local groundwater supply (approximately 40 percent). Water produced by Sonoma Water originates from six Ranney collectors (or caissons) along the Russian River and three production wells near the Cotati Aqueduct and the Santa Rosa Plain. The water received from Sonoma Water is supplemented and blended with groundwater from a series of wells located throughout Rohnert Park. Prior to blending, the water distributed from city wells is treated with a chlorine disinfectant to protect the community against microbial contaminants. The combined sources of the city's water system provide roughly 1.4 billion gallons of clean drinking water to the community every year. Rohnert Park has eight water storage tanks with a total capacity of approximately five million gallons. The treated water is stored and used to balance water system pressure during peak demand and provide emergency water storage for fire protection.

> "When the well is dry, we know the worth of water."
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> —*Benjamin Franklin*

Source Water Assessment

The State Board completed a drinking water source assessment for the City of Rohnert Park in 2020 in accordance with guidelines issued by the Department of Public Health. The purpose of the drinking water assessment is to determine if water sources in the community are vulnerable to contamination. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area and provides a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources. According to the drinking water source assessment, our water sources are most vulnerable to the following identified activities: chemical/petroleum storage, fertilizer/pesticide applied at parks and golf courses (note: there is minimal pesticide and fertilizer use in city parks), transportation corridors (railroad/freeways/highways road right-of-ways), storm drain discharge points, stormwater detention, and high-density housing. If you would like to review the source water assessment, please contact our office during regular business hours at (707) 588-3300.

Important Health Information

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and linked to other health effects, such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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 http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. (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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

QUESTIONS? For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call the Public Works Department at (707) 588-3300.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration 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.

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 can 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

Testing for Radon

Our system monitored for radon and found levels of 110 ± 22.0 picocuries per liter (pCi/L). Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal if the level of radon in your air is 4 pCi/L or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call California's Radon Program (1-800-745-7236), the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236).

About Our Violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards. During July 2021, we did not complete all monitoring for coliform bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Additional samples were collected during August 2021, ensuring the highest standard of water quality.

During the 2021 calendar year, we did not monitor for arsenic from Blackrock/Webb Manifold and Laurel Manifold and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. The city collected the appropriate number of arsenic samples but not in the specified time frame (quarterly).

Test Results

During the past year, the city has taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. Only substances with detectable amounts are required to be included in this report. You may find the definitions included at the end of this report helpful when interpreting the water quality monitoring results listed below.

The city collected and analyzed 627 coliform samples during 2021, with three positive results. These sites were retested, and the results were negative, verifying that there are no harmful bacteria in the city's water system. Coliform samples are prone to interference from external contamination during the sample gathering and testing process. These false positive tests are not indicative of the city's water quality.

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 are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				City of Rohnert Park		Sonoma Water			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	2021	600	600	9.7	9.68–9.73	ND	NA	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Arsenic (ppb)	2021	10	0.004	5.2[1]	2–11	<2	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2021	1	2	0.12	0.1–0.14	<100	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	2.0	1	0.14	0.11–0.17	<1	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2021	60	NA	6.35	1.3–10.7	8.27	ND–18.88	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2021	10	10	2.68	0.52–7.2	<0.40	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2021	80	NA	4.61	1.37–7.84	0.01	0.0032–0.0213	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community[2]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	0.3	0.017	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2019	15	0.2	0.005	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	City of Rohnert Park AMOUNT DETECTED	City of Rohnert Park RANGE LOW-HIGH	Sonoma Water AMOUNT DETECTED	Sonoma Water RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2021	500	NS	21.14	12–32	6.7	5.5–11.0	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2021	15	NS	ND	NA	3.33	<3–4	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (ppm)	2021	1.0	NS	0.11	0.11–0.11	<50	NA	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Corrosivity (units)	2021	Non-corrosive	NS	11.5	11.16–12.1	11.18	10.83–11.66	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in water affected by temperature and other factors
Iron (ppb)	2021	300	NS	203.33	110–290	<100	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2021	50	NS	45	42–48	<20	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2021	3	NS	2	2–3.5	<1	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	2021	1,600	NS	462	290–700	228	210–260	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2021	500	NS	15.05	4.10–33	13	11–17	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2021	1,000	NS	210	210–470	148	130–160	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2021	5	NS	2.2	1.4–2.8	0.03	0.008–0.035	No	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2021	5.0	NS	0.257	0.16–0.38	<50	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [3]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	City of Rohnert Park AMOUNT DETECTED	City of Rohnert Park RANGE LOW-HIGH	Sonoma Water AMOUNT DETECTED	Sonoma Water RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
1,4-dioxane (ppb)	2021	NA	NA	4.2	1–35	Used in solvents as a stabilizer
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2021	184	130–290	103	93–120	Naturally occurring
Calcium (ppm)	2021	36	17–68	22	19–25	Naturally occurring
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2021	174	90–328	116	113–126	Polyvalent cations present in water
Magnesium (ppm)	2021	36	17–68	15	13–17	Naturally occurring
pH (units)	2021	7	6.97–7.6	7.38	7.03–7.54	Measure of acidity in water
Sodium (ppm)	2021	30	18–79	9.55	9.3–10	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	2021	187	130–300	103	93–120	Naturally occurring

[1] Based on a running annual average.
[2] Next sampling event for lead and copper is scheduled for 2022.
[3] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State 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.

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

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