

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

DEFINITIONS

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

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. **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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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.

Secondary Drinking Water Standard (SDWS): National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations, issued by the EPA, pertain to aesthetic characteristics of water and are advised but not enforceable by the Federal Government.

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

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

A source-water assessment has been completed for the source serving the Yuba City surface-water system. Copies of the assessment are available from the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Yuba City Surface Water – Airport maintenance/fueling areas, existing & historic gas stations, dry cleaners, landfills/dumps, metal plating/ finishing/fabricating, active & historic mining operations, confirmed leaking underground storage tanks, irrigated crops, fertilizer, pesticide/ herbicide application, railroad transportation corridors, illegal activities/ unauthorized dumping, agricultural/ irrigation wells.

Well at Water Treatment Plant – NPDES/WDR permitted waste discharges.

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 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 healthcare providers. 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. 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.

Possible contaminants in pre-treated 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 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 that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which 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 California Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

ਇਸ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਵਿਚ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪੀਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸਦਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਸਮਝ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲ ਕਰੋ।

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Public participation opportunities to discuss drinking water issues are held during City Council meetings on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at 6:00 p.m.



Water Consumer Confidence Report 2019

TIME — for an — H₂O Adventure!

WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2019



Tour the Water Treatment Plant

Have you ever seen the treatment process for drinking water? Ever wonder how we get the water we drink? Find out for yourself on a tour of the Yuba City Water Treatment Plant! Built in 1969, this critical facility has grown and changed along with the City with upgraded technology and infrastructure to meet regulations and needs. Your tour begins with a video that highlights the current facility and its processes, followed by a tour throughout the plant guided by staff.

The Journey of a Lifetime

You'll be amazed at the complex journey that water takes to flow from the Feather River to your door. Listen in as one of our Water Treatment Plant Operators walks you through the delicate procedure that transforms water from the river into safe and refreshing drinking water. For example, the Water Treatment Plant utilizes two different processes to produce potable water

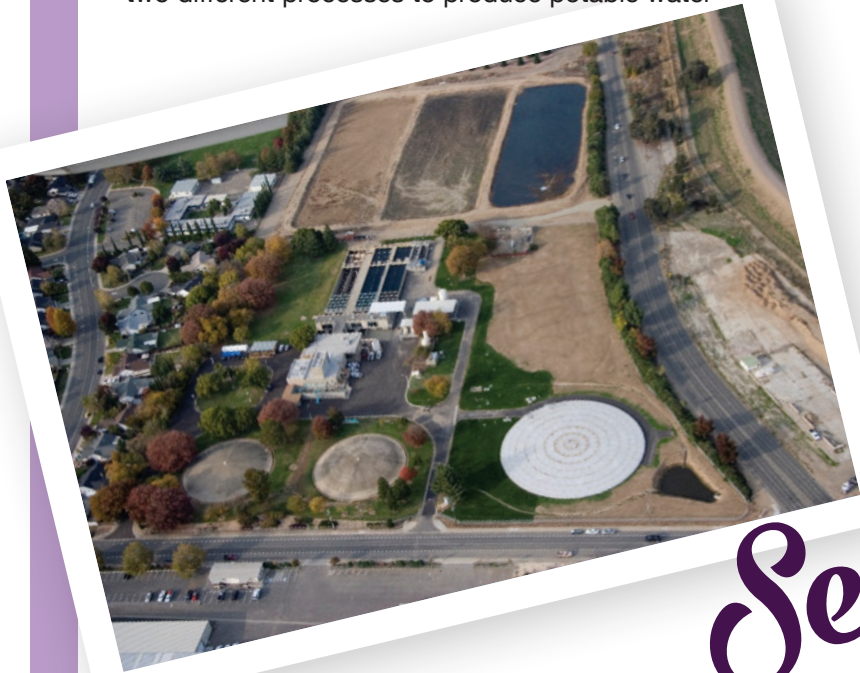


– 24 MGD conventional treatment and 12 MGD membrane filtration. Amaze your friends and family with your new knowledge about the water we drink!

It's Your Plant

This free, personalized tour is an opportunity to experience a municipal water system like never before. Tours are available for individuals, groups, or classrooms (grades 3 and up), Monday through Friday 8:00 am – 3:30 pm. As a Yuba City water customer, this is your plant – welcome!

To book your spot on a tour of the Water Treatment Plant, visit www.yubacity.net/utilitytours or call (530) 822-4636.



See you soon!

This annual Water Consumer Confidence Report is a service provided by the City of Yuba City Public Works Department, a leader in providing safe, high-quality drinking water and water-quality monitoring. **Questions? Contact us at (530) 822-4636 or publicworks.admin@yubacity.net.**

2019 YUBA CITY WATER QUALITY DATA



All Samples taken in 2019 unless noted in ()	Units	Maximum Contaminant Level (California)	Public Health Goal (California)	Yuba City Surface Water		Major Sources and Health Effects
				Average	Range	

PRIMARY STANDARDS (Health Effects)

Perchlorate	ppb	6	1	ND	ND	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
Disinfection Byproduct Precursor (TOC-RAW)	ppm	Treatment req'd if average TOC >2	NA	1.2	0.9 - 1.7	Various natural and man-made sources
Lead Measured in Homes	ppb	15 ^{*2}	0.2	1.6 ^{*1}	ND - 34	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper Measured in Homes	ppb	1.3 ^{*2}	0.3	36.1 ^{*1}	ND - 2500	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.7	0.1 - 0.9	Water additive to promote strong, healthy teeth.
Chlorine	ppm	4	2	1.4	1.1 - 1.6	Disinfectant added to water.
Nitrate (Nitrates as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

SECONDARY STANDARDS (Aesthetic Effects)

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	74	48 - 100	Leaching from natural deposits.
Manganese	ppb	50	NA	0.9	0.7 - 1.1	Leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	µs/cm	1600	NA	143	110 - 160	Substances that form ions when in water.
Odor	T.O.N	3	NA	1	ND - 3	Naturally occurring and/or chlorine.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	NA	49 ^{*4}	27 - 74 ^{*5}	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	28 ^{*4}	18 - 41 ^{*5}	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Total Coliform	Percent Positive Samples	Less than 5% per month	0%	0% ^{*6}	0% ^{*6}	Naturally present in the environment. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present.
				Level Found	Range	
Turbidity (NTU) Treatment Technique (TT) Membranes	TT = 1.0 NTU		NA	0.03	0.01 - 0.10	Soil runoff. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
	95% ≤0.1 NTU, 100% ≤1.0 NTU			100%		
Turbidity (NTU) Treatment Technique (TT) Conventional	TT = 1.0 NTU		NA	0.09	0.08 - 0.10	
	95% ≤0.3 NTU, 100% ≤1.0 NTU			100%		

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS & OTHER CONSTITUENTS

Sodium (2015)	ppm	NA	NA	5	5	Leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 See hardness table in lower left	ppm grains/gal	NA	NA	55 3	34 - 102 2 - 6	Leaching from natural deposits. Yuba City surface water hardness is adjusted as part of the treatment process.
Boron (2009)	ppb	NA	1000 ^{*3}	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits.

ppb - parts per billion ppm - parts per million ND - Not detected NA - Not applicable or available

*1 78 sites were sampled with 90% of them below this value.
*2 Action level, not an MCL

*3 Notification level, not a Public Health Goal
*4 Highest locational running annual average

*5 Samples are collected quarterly from eight locations throughout the distribution system.
*6 One sample out of 1,221 was positive for total coliform, repeats were negative.

The table to the left lists only organic and inorganic chemicals that were detected in your water. Your water is tested for nearly 100 other chemicals including the gas additive MTBE, mercury, pesticides, herbicides, and other non-regulated compounds that were not detected. The minimum detection level is typically in parts per billion or parts per trillion.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Yuba City’s water comes from the Feather River. The water is pumped from the river to the Water Treatment Plant located in North Yuba City. The water is then treated using either a 24 MGD Conventional Treatment Process or a 12 MGD Membrane Filtration Process.

LEAD

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. Yuba City 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>.

HARDNESS TABLE (PPM)

Soft	0 - 60
Semi-hard	61 - 120
Hard	121 - 180
Very Hard	Over 180

