

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 2020

EXTREME MAKEOVER TANK EDITION

WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



WHERE IS OUR WATER STORED?

Your Yuba City water distribution system is interconnected with two clearwater tanks (at the Water Treatment Plant) and five reservoir booster stations, holding a grand total of 17 million gallons—four million of which are stored at the Harter tank facility. The Harter tank facility was constructed in 2005 and is comprised of two 2-million gallon storage tanks and a booster pump station. Each of the two tanks is constructed of welded steel, with interior and exterior ladders, and a single roof hatch on each tank.



IT'S MAKEOVER TIME!

After more than 15 years of service, there are areas of blistering, delamination, rust, and peeling in both tanks, so it's time for the tanks to be drained, cleaned, repaired, and recoated. This "tank makeover," along with thorough independent inspections, will provide storage reservoirs that will serve the City for the next 15 to 20 years with minimal maintenance needs.

Because the Harter tanks are vital to the City's water distribution system, the makeover that began in the fall last year will be complete by the end of this May, before the summer months when usage demands are high.



Makeover Highlights

- » The Harter tanks were built in 2005. The four million gallons of water they hold weighs over 16,600 US tons—about 74 times the weight of the Statue of Liberty!
- » Coatings typically last 20 years, but environmental and application factors can accelerate coating breaks and reduce the life of the coating.
- » Both the outside and inside of both tanks are being repaired and recoated for a cost of around \$1.9 million dollars.
- » The cathodic protection system is also being replaced. Cathodic protection is used to mitigate corrosion damage to active metal surfaces. When used in conjunction with coatings, an ideal level of corrosion protection is achieved.

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.**

2020 YUBA CITY WATER QUALITY DATA



All Samples taken in 2020 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	1.4	1.2 - 1.6	Various natural and man-made sources
Lead Measured in Homes (2019)	ppb	15 ^{*2}	0.2	1.6 ^{*1}	ND - 34	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper Measured in Homes (2019)	ppb	1.3 ^{*2}	0.3	36.1 ^{*1}	ND - 2500	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.7	0.5 - 0.8	Water additive to promote strong, healthy teeth.
Chlorine	ppm	4	2	1.4	1.3 - 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	75	34 - 100	Leaching from natural deposits.
Manganese (2019)	ppb	50	NA	0.9	0.7 - 1.1	Leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	µs/cm	1600	NA	138	120 - 160	Substances that form ions when in water.
Odor	T.O.N	3	NA	1	ND - 2	Naturally occurring and/or chlorine.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	NA	46 ^{*4}	28 - 62 ^{*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	21 ^{*4}	12 - 32 ^{*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%	0%	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	0.10	0.08 - 0.12	
	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	58 3	37 - 67 2 - 4	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.

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