



2024

Water Consumer Confidence Report



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Annual Update:

Welcome to the Yuba City Water Consumer Confidence Report! In order to be environmentally and fiscally conscientious, the City has moved to digital delivery of our annual report for calendar year 2024 via our website at www.yubacity.net/ccr. If you would like to continue annually receiving a paper copy, contact us below.

Commercial Property Turf Replacement Rebate Program:

Due to California's recurring droughts, the City, which is reliant on the Feather River for 90% of its water supply, has prioritized water conservation, especially among Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) users. Current legislation has restricted "non-functional turf" for CII customers.

Beginning in the summer of 2025, the City will launch the Commercial Property Turf Replacement Rebate Program using grant funds, offering up to \$5 per square foot (up to \$10,000 per property) to help mitigate the financial burden of replacing non-functional turf. Contact (530) 822-3264 to learn more about rebate guidelines.

Lots of Water Means Lots of Responsibility!

Do the lakes and river seem full this time of year? We experienced above average rain this past winter, so why are water rates not going down? A large volume of rain does not change the costs required to operate our water system or to produce, deliver, and treat the water from your faucet. We have lots of water and lots of responsibility to keep equipment and facilities operating at a high level to best serve the community.

With safe and reliable water, water rates remain essential to fund the ongoing maintenance of the water system, including preventive maintenance and the repair or replacement of critical equipment and parts needed to operate water treatment facilities. These components are expensive, and the costs continue to rise each year. City staff will continue working diligently in any weather to ensure the system runs efficiently and meets the community's needs.

Where Does Our Water Come From? Book a Tour Today!

This free, personalized tour is an opportunity to experience a municipal water system like never before. Tours are available for individuals, groups, or classrooms (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.



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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. 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 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.

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.

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

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।

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 US 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. MRDLGs 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, and upstream communities' sewage lines in the Feather River.

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

Questions? CONTACT US!



www.yubacity.net/water

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2024 Yuba City Water Quality Data							
Where does my water come from?	All Samples taken in 2024 unless noted in ()	Units	Maximum Contaminant Level (California)	Public Health Goal (California)	Yuba City Surface Water + Well ⁶		Major Sources and Health Effects
					Average	Range	
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 million gallons per day (MGD) Conventional Treatment Process or a 12 MGD Membrane Filtration Process. The plant also utilized a groundwater well from June to November to supplement surface water supplies.	PRIMARY STANDARDS (HEALTH EFFECTS)						
	Arsenic (2022 - well was not ran in 2024)	ppb	10	0.004	0.7	0.3 - 0.9	Leaching from natural deposits; runoff from orchards. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or circulatory system problems and may have an increased risk of developing cancer. (See note in lower left-hand corner for more information.)
	Disinfection Byproduct Precursor (TOC-RAW)	ppm	Treatment Required if Avg TOC >2.0	NA	1.7	1.4 - 2.3	Various natural and manmade sources
	Lead - Measured in Homes (2022)	ppm	0.015* ²	0.2	0.0014* ¹	ND - 0.0047	Corrosion of household plumbing
	Copper - Measured in Homes (2022)	ppm	1.3* ²	0.3	0.037* ¹	ND - 0.317	Corrosion of household plumbing
	Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.69	0.58 - 0.75	Water additive to promote strong healthy teeth
	Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.5	1.2 - 1.7	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	76	53 - 88	Leaching from natural deposits
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. The City of Yuba City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institutes accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.	Iron (2022)	ppb	300	NA	4	ND - 15	Leaching from natural deposits
	Manganese (2022)	ppb	50	NA	0.8	ND - 2.1	Leaching from natural deposits
	Specific Conductance	µs/cm	1600	NA	129	114 - 140	Substances that form ions when in water
	Odor	T.O.N	3	NA	0.75	ND - 3	Naturally occurring and/or chlorine
	DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
	Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	NA	42* ⁴	30 - 60* 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	26* ⁴	16 - 40* 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.
Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.					Level Found	Range	
	Turbidity (NTU) Treatment Technique (TT) Membranes	TT = 1.0 NTU		NA	0.04	.01 - .07	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	0.05	.03 - .09	
		95% ≤0.3 NTU, 100% ≤1.0 NTU			100%		
	UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS & OTHER CONSTITUENTS						
	Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	3	3	Leaching from natural deposits
	Hardness as CaCO3 (see Hardness Table below)	ppm grains/gal	NA	NA	56	35 - 76 2.0 -	Leaching from natural deposits. Yuba City surface water hardness is adjusted as part of the treatment process.
	Boron (2003)	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			¹⁵ Samples are collected quarterly from eight locations throughout the distribution system.		
The completed service line inventory can be found at the following link: https://www.yubacity.net/departments/public_works/utilities/water/index.php							
The completed service line inventory provides a foundation for water systems to address a significant source of lead in drinking water, lead and galvanized requiring replacement (GRR) service lines.							
Hardness Table (ppm)							
Soft 0 - 60 Semi-hard 61 - 120 Hard 121 - 180 Very Hard Over 180			The table above 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.				