

## APPENDIX F: Certification Form (Suggested Format)

### Consumer Confidence Report

### Certification Form

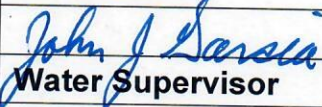
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board's website at

[http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml))

Water System Name:	City of Red Bluff Municipal Water System
Water System Number:	5210004

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/16/2021 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by:	Name:	John Garcia	
	Signature:		
	Title:	Water Supervisor	
	Phone Number:	(530)527-4300	Date: 5/13/21

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
- ☒ Posting the CCR on the Internet at [www.cityofredbluff.org](http://www.cityofredbluff.org)
  - ☒ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - ☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
  - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

*Instructions for Small Water Systems Appendix F*  
*Revised February 2021*

- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- ☒ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons:* Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: [www.cityofredbluff.org](http://www.cityofredbluff.org)
- ☐ *For investor-owned utilities:* Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

*This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).*



## 2020 CITY OF RED BLUFF CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

### PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM #5210004

The City of Red Bluff operates a public water system under a permit issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board). The permit was first issued in 1971 and is amended as improvements are added to the system. The State makes routine inspections of the water system and is the recipient of all test results. The City is regulated by Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. This annual report includes water quality data through December 31, 2019. For additional information concerning this Consumer Confidence Report, contact **Public Works (530) 527-2605 extension 3067**.

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

#### THE FOLLOWING ARE DEFINITIONS OF SOME OF THE TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

<p><b>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</b> 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 (USEPA).</p> <p><b>Public Health Goal (PHG):</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Minimum Reporting Level (MRL):</b> The smallest measured concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by using a given analytical method.</p>	<p><b>Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):</b> MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.</p> <p><b>ppm:</b> parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L). One ppm or mg/l is equal to: One inch in 16 miles, One second in 11.5 days or One minute in two years.</p> <p><b>ppb:</b> parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L). One ppb or ug/l is equal to: One second in nearly 32 years, Single penny in \$10,000,000 or One pinch of salt in 10 tons of potato chips.</p> <p><b>pCi/L:</b> Pico curies per liter (a measure of radiation)</p> <p><b>AL:</b> Action Level</p>
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#### SOURCE OF WATER

The City currently operates 11 wells, varying in depth from 250' to 625' and varying in capacity from 480 to 2,400 gallons per minute. The water supplied by the 13 wells is not altered or treated prior to distribution. The City currently has two 3-million-gallon water storage facilities.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of Red Bluff Water System was completed in February 2003. A copy of this assessment is available by contacting the Public Works Dept. at 530-527-2605 ext. 3067. April of 2019 the City tested all source wells for IOC (inorganic compounds) such as metals including arsenic, voc (volatile organic chemicals), water quality, TCP (trichloro propane). The tests were conducted by independent laboratories and the results were all below the MCL or AL limits. All standards are set by the state or federal government.

#### WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS

The following "range of test values", reflect the most recent analysis of the 11 well sites. All chemicals reported have no Public Health Goal (PHG).

#### DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MICROBIOLOGICAL QUALITY OF WATER

CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE DETECTIONS	MCL	SOURCE OF BACTERIA
Total Coliform Bacteria	2	< 2	Naturally present in environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	Human and animal fecal waste

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. The City tests four samples from the distribution system on a weekly basis for coliform organisms. The State Board regulations specify that no more than one routine sample is to be positive for coliform in a month.

In January 2020, one sample tested positive at the Washington St sample station. Retests of the station and samples upstream and downstream all returned negative. However, the city was issued a citation by the SWRCB for not following the Revised Coliform Rule retest procedures by not testing the source water supply. Source supplies were later tested, and the results were Negative. The cause of the positive sample is unknown.

In July 2020, the Washington St. sample station again tested positive. All retesting procedures were correctly followed, and all results returned negative. As a precautionary measure, The City took corrective action by rebuilding the sample station and retrofitting one of the source wells closest to the river with two sand separators, and extensively flushing the area. The City will continue to monitor the situation very closely.

#### INDIVIDUAL TAP MONITORING FOR LEAD AND COPPER

Monitoring of individual customer's taps from locations within the water system is performed for lead and copper. This monitoring is done periodically to verify that the delivered water does not contain lead or copper. Triennial testing for lead and copper is required by the State Board on a varied schedule. **Thirty** samples were collected in June 2019. The State allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

LEAD / COPPER	# OF SAMPLES	90 <sup>th</sup> PERCENTILE	# OF SAMPLES OVER AL	AL
Lead	30	0.0001 mg/l	0	.015 mg/l
Copper	30	0.0091 mg/l	0	1.3 mg/l

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. The City of Red Bluff 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>. In March of 2019 the City of Red Bluff assisted the state by testing all public Schools in the water district for lead. The results were below the MCL or AL Limits. Results are available on written request to the city.



## SAMPLING RESULTS FOR US EPA UNREGULATED MONITORING RULE (UCMR3) (UCMR4)

All public water systems serving 10,000 customers or more which includes the City of Red Bluff are required by the USEPA to participate in this program. This data serves as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information used to develop regulatory decisions. Large water systems pay for their own testing costs. More information on ucmr3 and ucmr4 testing can be found on the EPA web site.

CONTAMINANT	RANGE DETECTED	AVERAGE	MRL	MCL SET BY STATE	DATE SAMPLED
Manganese	0-1.8 ug/L	.29 ug/L	.4 ug/L	50 ug/L	August 21, 2018
Chromium, Total	1.2—5.9 ug/L	3.87 ug/L	0.20 ug/L	N/A	December 2015
Strontium, Total	140—280 ug/L	218.46 ug/L	0.30 ug/L	N/A	December 2015
Vanadium, Total	4.2—18 ug/L	12.89 ug/L	0.20 ug/L	N/A	December 2015

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and if it is necessary to regulate them.

## RADIOLOGICAL WATER QUALITY

Results of water sample analyses performed to measure radiological constituents. The water system is in compliance if the level does not exceed 5 Pico Curies per liter (pCi/l). Results of 3/31/2016 test for constituents were <1.0 to <3.0 (pCi/l). Composite Sampling test for Gross Alpha, Radium 226, Radium 228 and Uranium met the new regulations mandated by the State.

## SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Although sodium and hardness do not have MCL's they are of interest to many consumers who are concerned about sodium intake and may believe that the hardness of the water could affect their health.

CONTAMINANT	RANGE DETECTED	MCL	DEGREE
Sodium	12. – 26. mg/L	N/A	Considered low
Hardness	67.1 – 98.5 mg/L	N/A	0-50/soft, 300-up/very hard

## ARSENIC

While your drinking water meets the current Federal & State standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California Department of Health Services 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 is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

CONTAMINANT	RANGE DETECTED	MCL	SAMPLED
Arsenic	0.--4. Ug/L	10 ug/L	March 2019

## GENERAL INFORMATION ON DRINKING WATER

CONTAMINANT	RANGE DETECTED	MCL	SAMPLED
Copper (Cu)	.004-- .01 ug/L	1.3 ug/L	2014
Fluoride(F) Natural Source	0.0--0.01 mg/L	2.0 mg/L	2014
Nitrate N (nitrogen)	0.4-2.6 mg/L	10 mg. L	2019
Nitrate (AS NO3)	0.5-2.6 mg/L	45 mg/L	2018
Sulfate (SO4)	1.8--6.0 mg/L	500 mg/L	2014

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/l is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/l may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the SWRCB (State Water Resources Control Board) prescribe regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Water customers reviewing this report are asked to share this information with any tenant or water user on their premises. We think it is important for you, our customer, to have current and factual information about your water supply.

Information that deals with decisions about our water system is announced during the Red Bluff City Council meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of every month at 7 p.m. in the Council Chambers at 555 Washington Street. Agendas are posted at City Hall and on our website [www.cityofredbluff.org](http://www.cityofredbluff.org). An online version of this report is also available at [www.cityofredbluff.org/public notices](http://www.cityofredbluff.org/public notices).

5/13/2021

I have posted the CCR on our website, the monthly bills, and the Elementary Schools.

They have also been posted at the Community Center and the Library.

Thank you,

Marie Jensen

City of Red Bluff