

APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: City of Davis

Water System Number: CA5710001

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 1, 2020 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 (DDW).

Certified by: Name: Matt Deussenberry

Signature: 

Title: Water Division Manager

Phone Number: (530) 757-5686 Date: 8/26/2020

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

- ☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- ☒ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: www. <https://www.cityofdavis.org/city-hall/public-works-utilities-and-operations/water/water-quality/annual-water-quality-report/2019-water-quality-report>
 - ☐ 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
 - ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
 - ☒ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
 - ☒ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
 - ☒ 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 URL: www._____
- ☐ For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

- ☒ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www.cityofdavis.org/waterquality
- ☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- ☐ Requires prior DDW review and approval. Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

The 2019 Water Quality Report (CCR) was posted on the City's webpage at the link above. A utility bill insert was included with the June utility bill through the mail and the insert provided the direct URL and directions on how customers could obtain a PDF version or hard copy of the report. A PDF of the utility bill insert was emailed on 6/25/2020 to apartment property managers to be posted in common areas at rental properties. An ad was included in the Davis Enterprise (the local newspaper) on 6/14/2020 and included information on how to view the report through the direct URL. The City included the link to the 2019 Water Quality Report in an e-blast that was sent out via the GreenerDavis – City of Davis Conservation News listserv on 6/5/2020. Social media postings of the 2019 Water Quality Report and its availability was posted on the GreenerDavis Facebook page on 6/26/2020, 7/10/2020, and 7/26/2020 and on the GreenerDavis Instagram page on 6/26/2020 and 7/10/2020.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.

Attachment A

City of Davis 2019 Water Quality Report





2019 Annual Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

PWS #5710001

Important Information about Your Water Quality

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

此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人帮你翻译及解释清楚。



Dear Davis Water Customer,

The City of Davis is pleased to provide the 2019 Water Quality Report to you! Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all State and Federal drinking water standards. We are proud to report that our system did not exceed any maximum contaminant levels for water quality in 2019.

The City collected more than 1,500 water samples throughout the year and tested for over 150 contaminants, in which only those described in this report were detected. Additionally, numerous tests are conducted on the surface water at the Woodland-Davis Regional Water Treatment Facility prior to finished water being delivered to Davis. Last year, the city delivered 3.26 billion gallons of drinking water. The water meter upgrade project was completed in 2019, in which the previous water meters were exchanged for meters with Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI). AMI provides hourly water meter reads which can be viewed by customers through the city's online water use portal, AquaHawk.

This document is a snapshot of last year's water quality. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State water quality standards.

Sincerely,
Stan Gryczko, Public Works Utilities and Operations Director

Our Continuing Commitment to You

Our staff of highly trained and certified operators are available around the clock to provide service for any emergency related to the City's water supply. Through teamwork, professionalism, and hard work, the City of Davis Water Division provides drinking water that meets or exceeds all state and federal health standards.

Community Participation

The [Davis City Council](#) and the [Natural Resources Commission](#) (NRC) can receive public comments at their regularly scheduled meetings. Please check the City's web site at [CityofDavis.org](#) or call (530) 757-5602 for City Council dates or (530) 757-5610 for NRC dates. Additionally, you can sign up to receive email notifications for meeting dates and topics at <https://cityofdavis.org/city-hall/city-manager-s-office/enotification>

To Our Water Customers

This report is prepared in accordance with the [United States Environmental Protection Agency \(US EPA\)](#) and the [State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water \(State Water Board\)](#) regulations under the [Safe Drinking Water Act](#) that requires water providers to report annual water quality information to their customers. This publication lists all constituents detected in your water supply and information about your water source, what it contains, how it compares to state and federal standards, and other related information.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact City of Davis Public Works Utilities and Operations at Water@CityofDavis.org or (530) 757-5686 and ask for Heather Brown, Water Quality Coordinator. If you ever experience a problem with your water supply after hours, please call the non-emergency Police Department number at (530) 747-5400.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

The City of Davis water system is a conjunctive use system and utilizes both surface water and groundwater for its potable water supply. The primary water source is surface water supplied from the Sacramento River which accounted for approximately 87% of delivered water in 2019. Groundwater provides the remaining 13% and is pumped from underlying aquifers that range from 208 to 1,762 feet below ground surface. The City has 9 active groundwater wells throughout town, but the majority of well water supplied as drinking water comes from 4 deep aquifer wells.

Source Water Assessments

Surface Water

The Sacramento River Watershed Sanitary Survey 2015 Update Report, a source water assessment, was conducted by several agencies and can be obtained at <https://www.wdcwa.com/project-history/>. The report identified eight potential source water/watershed contaminant sources to the Sacramento River: agricultural drainage; livestock; river corridor and river recreation; illegal camping; urban runoff; industrial NPDES discharges; wastewater facilities; and watershed spills. The report stated that, "overall, the Sacramento River continued to provide good quality raw water. The raw water can currently be treated to meet all drinking water standards using conventional water treatment processes."

Groundwater

A source water assessment for the City of Davis' groundwater wells was completed in 2002 and an assessment was conducted for Well 34 in January 2017. The City's groundwater sources are most vulnerable to historic and present-day land use activities, including agricultural and light industrial use. Additionally, the water source is vulnerable to naturally occurring contaminants such as selenium and chromium. Overall, there is a slight to moderate threat that the City's water source could become contaminated by these land use activities and naturally occurring contaminants. For information on the summary of the assessment, contact City Water Quality Staff at (530) 757-5686 or e-mail Water@CityofDavis.org.



Report a Water Quality Concern

Do you have a question or concern about your water quality? Are you experiencing any problems with your drinking water supply, such as discolored water or unusual taste or odor? Contact the Public Works Utilities and Operations Department during regular business hours at (530) 757-5686 or contact the non-emergency Police Department number after hours at (530) 747-5400.

Water Treatment Process

Surface Water: Surface water is taken in from the Sacramento River and pumped to the Regional Water Treatment Facility in Woodland. The raw water is treated by traditional surface water techniques, including flash mixing and granular media filtration to remove microorganisms and other contaminants. For more information on the treatment process, visit <https://www.wdcwa.com/faq>. The finished water is dosed with chlorine for disinfection and with phosphoric acid to create ortho-phosphate for corrosion control to achieve a target chlorine residual of 1.0 ppm and an ortho-phosphate residual of 2.0 ppm prior to entering the transmission line.

Groundwater: Groundwater is treated at each well head with sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) to ensure a target residual of 1.0 ppm. At Well 32, manganese is removed from the source water before entering the distribution system. The groundwater is also filtered naturally as it passes through geologic formations such as sand and clay layers.

No fluoride is added to either the surface water or the groundwater.

Distribution System Operations

Surface water is pumped into a transmission line at the Regional Water Treatment Facility in Woodland. The water flows through the transmission line into Davis and then branches off to west and south Davis. Surface water enters into the City's distribution system primarily at three main turn-outs located in west, central, and south Davis.

The City's production wells pump groundwater directly from underlying aquifers into the transmission line. Here the groundwater and surface water are blended prior to entering the distribution system and arriving at the tap.

The ratio of surface water to groundwater varies throughout the year. The City's surface water allotment is 10.2 million gallons per day. During periods of low water demand, the majority of the water entering into the distribution system is surface water. In warmer months when there is higher water demand, groundwater is supplemented to meet demand. Wells are still operated periodically during the low demand months to ensure that they are exercised properly and as required for water quality testing. In 2019, surface water accounted for an average of 87% of the total amount of water that was consumed, while the monthly average of surface water ranged from 79% to 99%.

Water Quality Testing

The City is required to monitor drinking water for specific constituents on a regular basis. The City's monitoring program consists of sampling certain constituents on a weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annual basis. The City samples for constituents at sampling stations within the distribution system, at municipal groundwater wells, and as surface water enters the City. During the past year, the City tested for over 150 regulated and unregulated constituents. Twenty routine bacteriological samples are collected weekly at dedicated locations throughout the City.

Water Quality Changes with Surface Water

The delivery of surface water (since June of 2016) has significantly change the quality of the City's drinking water. In 2019, drinking water consisted of 87% surface water and 13% groundwater on average. Surface water contains very few metals and tends to be softer than local groundwater. The weighted average of some constituents has decreased with the introduction of surface water, including, but not limited to: alkalinity, boron, calcium, conductivity, hardness, magnesium, manganese, sodium, and total dissolved solids.

Water Hardness

One of the most frequent questions the City receives about the change in water quality relates to water hardness. The level of water hardness has decreased significantly with the delivery of surface water. In 2015, when the City supplied only groundwater, the weighted average for hardness was 306 parts per million (ppm) or 18 grains per gallon (gpg). In 2019, the City supplied 87% surface water and 13% groundwater, and the weighted average for hardness in 2019 was reduced to 62 ppm or 3.6 gpg.

Historically high hardness levels contributed to a significant number of homeowners installing water softeners. If you are still using a water softener at your home, please consider bypassing it to determine if the current level of water hardness is acceptable for your home, or adjust the grains setting on the water softener accordingly. Reducing or eliminating the use of water softeners can also save water and energy costs.

Minimizing the use of water softeners is also important to protect water quality, as some water softeners release large quantities of salts into the City's wastewater system. These salts are not removed, even after the water is processed through the City's wastewater treatment plant. The salts remain in the treated water that feeds the local wetlands, increasing the salt loading of the wetlands and rivers, and contributes to a variety of problems for the Sacramento Valley.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect our community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets. Pet waste can carry diseases.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help.
- Contact the City to request that a storm drain marker be placed at your nearest storm drain, if one does not exist already. These markers provide the message "Rainwater Only – Drains to the Wetlands."

Water Conservation

During the most recent drought, many residents in Davis instituted long-term changes to their water use by replacing turf areas with low-water use plantings, replacing older appliances and fixtures with water and energy efficient models, and making changes in everyday water use habits. Whether we are in a dry or wet year, there are always actions we can take to increase long-term water use efficiency. For more information on the State's long term water conservation framework, visit <https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/Making-Conservation-a-California-Way-of-Life>.

The AquaHawk online customer water use portal is available to City of Davis water customers. The AquaHawk portal allows customers to view their hourly water usage and set and then receive usage alerts. For more water savings tips and information on AquaHawk, water-wise landscaping, and links to helpful indoor and outdoor water use efficiency websites, visit www.SaveDavisWater.org.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers – a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving to save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Consider installing a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered and keep water off the sidewalk. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the late evening or early morning to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Sign up for AquaHawk at www.SaveDavisWater.org.
- Visit <https://www.epa.gov/watersense> for more information.

What Does Our Water Contain?

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires all water purveyors to sample their source and treated water for biological, inorganic, organic, and radioactive constituents. The State Water Board allows systems to monitor for certain constituents less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data in this year's report, though representative, are more than one year old.

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

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 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, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants**, that 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, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Important Health Information

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 health care providers. U.S. EPA/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 (1-800-426-4791).

Definitions

- 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.
- 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 US 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. Constituent was not detected at the reporting level.
- NL (Notification Level):** Health based advisory set by the State Water Board for constituents without an MCL. This is not an enforceable standard, although requirements and recommendations may apply if detected above this level.
- NS:** No standard. Officials have not developed a Public Health Goal or MCLG standard.
- pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** A measure of radioactivity.
- PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard):** MCLs, MRDLs, and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting 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).
- SMCL (Secondary MCL):** SMCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- T.O.N. – Threshold Odor Number**
- TT (treatment technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter):** A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Constituents	Unit	SMCL	PHG	Range Detected	Weighted Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chloride	ppm	500	NS	1.1 – 74	4.7	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron	ppb	300	NS	ND - 130	ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50	NS	ND – 33	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor – Threshold	T.O.N.	3	NS	1 – 2	1.8	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NS	190 – 1300	240.7	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NS	4.8 – 100	9.9	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NS	96 – 720	128.9	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	Units	5	NS	ND – 0.72	ND	Soil runoff

NO DRINKING WATER STANDARD			
Constituents	Unit	Range Detected	Weighted Average
Alkalinity	ppm	54 – 490	71.5
Bicarbonate	ppm	66 – 600	87.2
Boron	ppb	ND - 930	ND
Calcium	ppm	12 – 51	12.7
Carbonate	ppm	ND – 4.7	ND
Hardness	ppm	55 – 510	61.9
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	ND - 26	ND
Potassium	ppm	ND – 2.5	ND
Magnesium	ppm	6 – 94	7.2
Sodium	ppm	17 – 110	25.5
pH	(No unit)	7.9 – 8.4	8.1



Lead in Drinking Water

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. City of Davis 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Lead and Copper Rule

The City conducted testing under the Lead and Copper Rule in 2019. Thirty-seven first-draw drinking water samples were collected from private residences in August and September and tested for lead and copper. The federal government has established Action Levels for lead and copper at 15 parts per billion (ppb) and 1300 ppb, respectively. For the 2019 sampling event, the 90th percentile for lead was not detected and the 90th percentile for copper was 89 ppb. Compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule is determined when the 90th percentile result does not exceed the Action Level.

Arsenic in Drinking Water

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. 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 is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Nitrate in Drinking Water

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.

Testing for Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Cryptosporidium was detected one time in the untreated surface water during 2019. However, the Regional Water Treatment Facility is designed to remove and/or deactivate these pathogens to ensure that this pathogen is not present in the finished water.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4

As part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, the US EPA is required to create a list every five years of up to 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored in public water supplies. This list is derived from the Candidate Contaminant List (CCL) and represents compounds which the US EPA may consider as candidates for regulation in the future.

The City completed sampling requirements for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4) in 2018. The City sampled selected wells, sampling stations, and the Point of Entry for surface water for three Assessment Monitoring (AM) lists of unregulated contaminants.

The table below lists the unregulated constituents that were detected during UCMR4 sampling events. For more information regarding the UCMR4 sampling program and for a complete list of constituents, visit the Water Quality Results page within <http://cityofdavis.org/city-hall/public-works/water/water-quality-information/water-quality-results>.

UCMR4 SAMPLING RESULTS			
Constituents	Unit	Year Sampled	Range
Manganese*	ppb	2018	<10 – 200
Bromochloroacetic Acid (BCAA)**	ppb	2018	0.67 – 3.6
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (BDCAA)**	ppb	2018	0.59 – 2.6
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (CDBAA)**	ppb	2018	0.37 – 1.3
Dibromoacetic Acid (DBAA)**	ppb	2018	0.43 – 1.7
Dichloroacetic Acid (DCAA)**	ppb	2018	0.96 – 5.6
Trichloroacetic Acid (TCAA)**	ppb	2018	0.72 – 3.8

*Manganese was tested at the source water. The weighted average was <10 ppb. Although manganese is regulated under the California Code of Regulations, UCMR4 required testing of this constituent at a lower detection level.
**The Haloacetic Acids (HAA) were tested from the distribution system.



City of Davis Public Works Utilities & Operations Department
CityofDavis.org
Water@CityofDavis.org
(530) 757-5686

Attachment B

Mailed CCR notification





INFORMATION REGARDING THE 2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT (CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT)

This notice provides instructions on how to obtain important information about your drinking water.

Este reporte contiene las instrucciones mas recientes para obtener informacion importante sobre su agua potable.

此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人替你翻译及解释清楚。



The 2019 Water Quality Report (also called the Consumer Confidence Report) provides information regarding your drinking water and covers water quality data from January 1, 2019, through December 31, 2019. This report contains details about the constituents detected in your drinking water, general information regarding the sources of water and how that water is delivered to your home, as well as other related topics, such as water conservation tips.

In 2019, the City's water supply met all State and Federal drinking water standards. The City delivered 3.26 billion gallons of drinking water in 2019: 87% of which was surface water from the Sacramento River and 13% was groundwater from underlying aquifers. The delivery of surface water and using groundwater from primarily the deep aquifer has significantly improved the quality of the City's drinking water.

The City is required to monitor drinking water for specific constituents on a regular basis. City staff samples certain constituents on a weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annual basis. Sample stations are within the distribution system, at municipal groundwater wells, and as surface water enters the City.

The Report includes both the range and the weighted average for each detected constituent. The range accounts for the lowest and highest reported concentration for the constituent in samples collected during the year. The weighted average takes into consideration the general chemical makeup of the source water and the total volume that each source contributed during the year. In 2019, the City's water system did not exceed any maximum contaminant levels for any primary or secondary water quality standard.

There are several ways to view the 2019 Water Quality Report:

- Visit [CityofDavis.org](https://cityofdavis.org) and type "water quality report" in the search box.
- Use the following URL: <https://cityofdavis.org/waterquality>
- To request an electronic or paper copy of the report, or to speak with someone about the report:
 - Send an email to Water@CityofDavis.org
 - Call the Public Works Utilities and Operations Department at (530) 757-5686
- Scan the QR code using a tablet or mobile device (data rates may apply) to link to the webpage:



Attachment C

**Publication of the CCR in an
electronic city
newsletter/listserv**



Heather Brown

From: City of Davis <news@cityofdavis.ccsend.com> on behalf of City of Davis
<news@cityofdavis.org>
Sent: Friday, June 5, 2020 1:41 PM
To: Heather Brown
Subject: Greener Davis (City of Davis Conservation News) - June 2020

CAUTION: External email. Please verify sender before opening attachments or clicking on links.

Having trouble viewing this email? [Click here to view as a webpage](#)

City of Davis
Public Works Utilities and Operations
Environmental Resources

Greener Davis

Working together for a Greener Davis

In This Issue

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[2019 Water Quality Report](#)

[Organics Cart Reminder](#)

[Free Community Shade Trees](#)

[AquaHawk](#)

[Wildlife-Friendly Tree Maintenance](#)

[California Invasive Species Action Week](#)

Follow-up Links

[AquaHawk Online](#)

[Customer Water Use Portal](#)

[Greener Davis Conservation Programs](#)

[Cool Davis: Partnering to implement the City's Climate Action Plan](#)

June City of Davis Conservation News

Stay connected with the community and sign up to receive emergency alerts at www.yolo-alert.org. Follow the City of Davis on [Facebook](#) for COVID-19 updates.

2019 Water Quality Report



The 2019 Water Quality Report is now available! This report contains details about the constituents detected in

[Solid Waste, Recycling
and Organics](#)

[Water Conservation](#)

[Environmental Column](#)

[Greener Davis Workshops](#)

your drinking water, general information regarding the sources of water and how that water is delivered to your home, as well as other related topics, such as water conservation tips. In 2019, the City's water supply met all State and Federal drinking water standards.

To view the 2019 Water Quality Report, visit <https://cityofdavis.org/waterquality>

Organics Cart Reminder



Spring yard material pile collection may have ended, but yard materials are still collected every week when placed in your [brown-lidded organics cart](#)! You'd be amazed at how much material you can fit in your organics cart if you break it up a bit first before you toss it in. As you are pruning, chop up pieces before placing them into the cart.

Instead of bagging up lawn clippings, try [grasscycling](#) and leave the clippings on the lawn instead. Don't worry, it won't look like your lawn is covered in dry grass. When you use the mulching feature on your lawnmower, the clippings are chopped up so small that they fall in-between the blades of grass and decompose quickly into the soil.

But wait, did you know that your brown-lidded organics cart is for more than just yard trimmings? You can also include fruit and veggie peelings, spoiled food, bones, paper plates, paper to-go cups, paper take-out food packaging, used facial tissues, used paper towels, and more! More than 60% of residents regularly use their organics cart. Keep up the great work Davis!

[More information on organics collection.](#)

Free Community Shade Trees!



FREE SHADE TREES!

- Supplies are limited - Get yours to today!
- Drought tolerant species
- Trees will only be planted in front yards
- 2 year establishment care provided



Community
Canopy

Call us at (530) 758-7337 or
sign up at

[https://www.treedavis.org
/city-of-davis-community-
canopy/](https://www.treedavis.org/city-of-davis-community-canopy/)



If you live in Davis and are interested in receiving a free shade tree in your front yard, please sign up on the [Tree Davis Community Canopy site](https://www.treedavis.org/city-of-davis-community-canopy/). This program is a partnership between the City of Davis and Tree Davis. All trees will be planted in the front yard of the property (no side or back yards), in accordance with the City's tree ordinance. The recipient is responsible for watering and care of the tree. Pruning or removal is the City's responsibility.

Use AquaHawk to Monitor Your Irrigation Use

AquaHawk
ALERTING!



Water Use Portal

With summer weather here and irrigation systems running, now is a good time to use the City's online customer water use portal, AquaHawk, to check for

continuous water use. If you are not already registered, go to SaveDavisWater.org for registration information.

If you see continuous water use in AquaHawk after turning your irrigation back on for the dry season, you may have a leak in your irrigation system. To check for irrigation leaks, turn irrigation off at the isolation valves as well as the timer and check the next day in AquaHawk to see if nighttime water use drops to zero.

Other common causes of continuous water use include toilet leaks, dripping faucets and showerheads, damaged autofills on pools and spas, and other malfunctioning water using appliances and fixtures.

View more tips on summertime irrigation use in the [Summer Irrigation Reminders PDF](#) and explore more water conservation resources at SaveDavisWater.org

Wildlife-Friendly Tree Maintenance



The City's urban forest provides significant benefits to the citizens of Davis, but did you know the urban forest also provides habitat for the wide variety of wildlife that call Davis home? While maintenance of these trees is necessary to support tree health and vigor, as well as to protect near-by structures and ensure public safety, tree maintenance activity can harm nesting wildlife if not done thoughtfully.

Birds and their nests are protected by state and federal laws. The breeding season for most species is from March to August. Tree pruning or removal during this time presents a risk of killing or injuring birds, their nestlings or eggs. Nesting adult birds may even abandon their eggs or offspring if there is elevated disturbance in or nearby the nest tree.

So, what can we do to maintain our trees without harming wildlife?

- Anytime you need to undertake tree maintenance or removal, ensure that it is absolutely necessary. Consult an arborist to advise on tree health or public safety concerns.
- Contact the City's Urban Forestry program (citytrees@cityofdavis.org) to see if there are any restrictions on the maintenance of the tree. Trees along streets may be owned and maintained by the City, even if they are on private property. Significant or landmark trees are also protected by law and can have special maintenance requirements.
- If possible, tree maintenance or removal should only occur between September and February.
- Hawks and owls often reuse old stick nests. Avoid removing them if possible.
- If you must conduct tree maintenance during the spring and summer months, please have a qualified wildlife biologist survey the tree for nests. Do not disturb the tree if nests are present. Nests are protected by state and federal law and destroying them is a misdemeanor.
- Contact the Davis Wildlife Resource Specialist if you find injured, displaced or dead wildlife. Please call 530-757-5686.
- Contact the Urban Forestry program at 530-757-5633 for more information on tree maintenance and protections.

California Invasive Species Action Week



During the week of June 6-14, the State is focusing on invasive species issues and promoting public participation in the fight against invasive species in California and the impacts of those species on our natural resources.

An invasive species is a plant, animal or microbe that is not native to an environment and once introduced establishes, quickly reproduces and spreads, and causes harm to the surrounding environment, economy or human health.

Below are some simple actions you can take to help stop the spread of invasive species. Each action includes a link to resources with more detail or guidance.

- [Clean, drain, and dry your boat after each outing.](#)
- [Learn about California's invasive plants,](#) and remove any that are on your property.
- [Avoid spreading forest pests: buy your firewood where you burn it.](#)
- To prevent the spread of invasive species on your property, [use only certified "weed-free" forage, hay, seed, mulch, soil and gravel.](#)

Learn more about invasive species in California and how you can help prevent their spread on the [California Invasive Species Action Week page](#)

Contact us:
(530) 757-5686
PWWeb@CityofDavis.org



[Subscribe to the Greener Davis Newsletter](#)

City of Davis, 23 Russell Blvd., Davis, CA 95616

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Sent by news@cityofdavis.org in collaboration with



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Attachment D

**Electronic announcement of
CCR availability via social
media outlets**





PUBLIC WORKS UTILITIES & OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT

23 Russell Boulevard - Davis, California 95616

530.757.5686 - cityofdavis.org

The following social media outlets were utilized for electronic announcement of the 2019 Water Quality Report/CCR availability:

- Facebook – via GreenerDavis
 - Postings were scheduled for 6/26/2020, 7/10/2020, and 7/26/2020
- Instagram – via GreenerDavis
 - Postings were scheduled for 6/26/2020 and 7/10/2020



Like Following Share ...



GreenerDavis

June 26 · 🌐

The City of Davis 2019 Annual Water Quality Report is now available! This report contains important information about the quality of the city's drinking water. In 2019, the City's water supply met all State and Federal drinking water standards. To view the report, visit <https://cityofdavis.org/waterquality>



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2019 Water Quality Report Now Available!



Available to view online



**City of Davis tap water meets
all State and Federal drinking
water standards**



**Report includes information about
water sources, contents, and other
related information**



VISIT

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1



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Share



GreenerDavis

July 10 · 🌐



Do you have questions about water quality in Davis? The City has answers! The 2019 Water Quality Report is now available online at CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality ✓. The City is pleased to report that as in past years, the drinking water supplied to Davis water customers in 2019 has met all State and Federal drinking water standards.

The U.S. Safe Drinking Water Act requires all community water systems to report annually on any regulated contaminants that were detected in the drinking water supply and provide this information to their water customers. The Annual Water Quality Report (also known as the Consumer Confidence Report, or CCR) covers water quality data from January 1, 2019, through December 31, 2019. It was posted to the City's website on June 1, 2020, and customers received notice of the report in the June City utility bills.



CITYOFDAVIS.ORG

Annual Water Quality Report | City of Davis, CA ✓

This report is prepared in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protecti...



2



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3d · 🌐

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The 2019 Water Quality Report is now available online at CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality ✓. As in past years, the drinking water supplied to Davis water customers in 2019 has met all State and Federal drinking water standards. In addition to listing the various minerals and other elements (that are known collectively as "constituents") that were detected in the City's drinking water, the report also contains mandatory reporting on topics such as the sources of drinking water and how it is treated, potential sources of constituents, general health information and other related educational information. The report also contains information on water conservation and tips you can take to protect stormwater, which flows directly into our drinking water sources.



1

2019 Water Quality Report Now Available!

- ✓ Available to view online
- ✓ City of Davis tap water meets all State and Federal drinking water standards
- ✓ Report includes information about water sources, contents, and other related information



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greenerdavis The City of Davis 2019 Annual Water Quality Report is now available! This report contains important information about the quality of the city's drinking water. In 2019, the City's water supply met all State and Federal drinking water standards. To view the report, visit CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality

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4 likes

JUNE 26

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7 likes

JULY 10

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Attachment E

Other Methods





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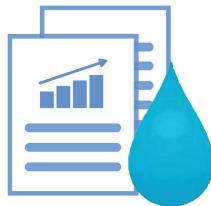
530.757.5686 - cityofdavis.org

Other outlets were used to notify Davis residents of the availability of the 2019 Water Quality Report, including:

- An ad was included in the Davis Enterprise (local newspaper) on 6/14/2020 and included information on how to view the report through the direct URL.
- A PDF of the utility bill insert (Attachment B) was emailed on 6/25/2020 to apartment property managers in Davis in order to be posted in common areas at rental properties.

2019 Water Quality Report Now Available!

- ✓ Available to view online
- ✓ City of Davis tap water meets all State and Federal drinking water standards
- ✓ Report includes information about water sources, contents, and other related information



CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality

CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality
Water@CityofDavis.org



Heather Brown

From: Heather Brown
Sent: Thursday, June 25, 2020 12:14 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: 2019 City of Davis Water Quality Report

Good afternoon,

The 2019 City of Davis Annual Water Quality Report is now available! Please distribute this flier to your tenants or post it in a prominent area, such as a common area or mailroom. This flier provides directions on how your Davis tenants can access important information about their drinking water.

<https://www.cityofdavis.org/Home/ShowDocument?id=14902>

Take care,
Heather Brown
Water Quality Coordinator
City of Davis