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 14, 2023 (*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 (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Matt Deusenberry	Title: Water Division Manager
Signature: 	Date: 06/29/2023
Phone number: (530) 757-5686	

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: https://www.cityofdavis.org/city-hall/public-works-utilities-and-operations/water/water-quality-information/annual-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 2022 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. An e-mail with a link to the June Utility Bill Insert and the QR code for the 2022 Water Quality Report was sent on 6/8/2023 to apartment property managers in Davis in order to be posted in common areas at apartments/rental properties.
An ad was included in the Davis Enterprise (the local newspaper) on 6/10/2023 and included information on how to view the report through the direct URL. An article on the 2022 water quality report was published in the Davis Enterprise on 6/14/2023 that included a direct URL to view the report. The City included the link to the 2022 Water Quality Report in an e-blast that was sent out via the GreenerDavis – City of Davis Conservation News listserve on 6/7/2023. Social media postings of the 2022 Water Quality Report and its availability were posted on the GreenerDavis Facebook and Instagram page on 6/4/2023, 6/16/2023 and 6/21/2023.

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 2022 Water Quality Report

Davis
CALIFORNIA

2022 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,请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

Message to Our Valued Water Customers

The City of Davis is pleased to provide the 2022 Water Quality Report to you. Last year, as in years past, the City of Davis is proud to report that our system did not have any violations of any maximum contaminant levels for water quality.

The City collected more than 1,400 water samples throughout the year and tested for over 125 contaminants, of which only those described in this report were detected. Additionally, numerous samples are analyzed of the surface water at the Woodland-Davis Regional Water Treatment Facility prior to the finished water being delivered to Davis.

This report is a summary of last year's water quality. It shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data. Included are helpful details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to State water quality standards.

Sincerely,

Stan Gryczko
Public Works Director

Matt Deusenberry
Water Division Manager

Community Participation

The Davis City Council and relevant City Commissions receive public comments at their regularly scheduled meetings. For City Council meeting dates and times, please check the City's website at CityofDavis.org or call the City Clerk's Office at 530-757-5602. Commission meeting dates, times and topics can be found at the City Commissions webpage. Additionally, you can sign up to receive email notifications for meeting dates and topics at www.cityofdavis.org/city-hall/enotification.

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 Public Works Utilities and Operations Water Division provides drinking water that meets or exceeds all State and Federal health standards.

To Our Water Customers

This report is prepared in accordance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. 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 the City of Davis Public Works Utilities and Operations Department at Water@CityofDavis.org or 530-757-5686.

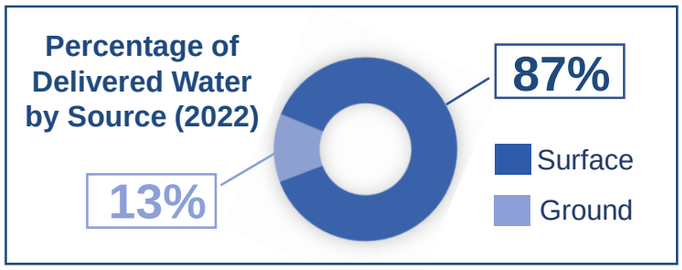
Water Sources, Treatment and Operations

Where Does Our Water Come From?

The City of Davis water system is a conjunctive use system, which means it utilizes both surface water and groundwater for its drinking water supply.

The primary water source is surface water (water that collects on the surface of the ground), supplied from the Sacramento River and treated at the Woodland-Davis Regional Water Treatment Facility. The City's maximum surface water allotment (or how much the City is allowed to get) is 10.2 million gallons per day.

The City currently has 5 deep aquifer wells and 4 intermediate wells. The majority of groundwater delivered is from the deep aquifer wells, while the intermediate aquifer wells are typically only operated to ensure they are exercised properly, as required for water quality testing, or to meet peak demand.



Source Water Assessments

Surface Water
The Sacramento River Watershed Sanitary Survey 2020 Update Report, a source water assessment, was conducted by several agencies and can be obtained at WDCWA Project History webpage. The report identified eight potential source water/watershed contaminant sources to the Sacramento River: agricultural drainage; livestock; forest activities; river corridor and river recreation; stormwater and urban runoff; industrial NPDES dischargers; 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. There are no long-term constituent trends prevalent in the raw water that necessitates special treatment processes at this time."

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

Water Treatment Process

Surface Water: Surface water is taken in from the Sacramento River and pumped to the Regional Water Treatment Facility in Woodland. This raw water is treated by traditional surface water techniques, including flash mixing and granular media filtration to remove microorganisms and other contaminants. The treated water is dosed with sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) for disinfection and with phosphoric acid to create ortho-phosphate for corrosion control. For more information on the treatment process, visit the WDCWA FAQ webpage.

Groundwater: Groundwater is treated at each well head with chlorine for disinfection. There is a manganese treatment facility at Well 32, which removes manganese from the source water at that well before entering the distribution system.

No fluoride is added to either the surface water or the groundwater. Fluoride is naturally occurring in low levels in the groundwater.

Distribution System Operations

After treatment at the Regional Water Treatment Facility in Woodland, the surface water is pumped into the transmission line and travels six miles to Davis. Surface water enters into the City's distribution system at three main turn-outs located in west, central and south Davis.

The City's drinking water wells pump groundwater directly from underlying aquifers into either the surface water transmission line or the distribution system, depending on the well. The four deep aquifer wells pump groundwater into the transmission line which is then blended with the surface water prior to entering the distribution system and arriving at the tap.

The ratio of surface water to groundwater varies throughout the year. 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.

Water Quality Testing

The City's water quality monitoring program consists of sampling certain constituents on a weekly, monthly, quarterly or annual basis. Water samples are collected at sampling stations within the distribution system, at groundwater wells and at the point of entry for surface water entering the City's water system. During the past year, the drinking water was tested for over 125 regulated and unregulated constituents. Samples are analyzed externally by certified contract laboratories and results of all regulatory required samples are submitted to the State Water Board to ensure compliance.

Water Hardness and Water Softeners

The City frequently receives questions on the current level of hardness of the drinking water and whether water softeners are recommended.

While water softness is often a matter of personal preference, when the City relied 100% on groundwater prior to 2016, water softeners had been installed in many Davis homes because of high hardness levels. Now that the City's primary water source is surface water and the majority of groundwater used is pumped from the deep aquifer, the level of hardness is significantly lower. For example, in 2015, the weighted average for hardness was 306 parts per million (ppm) or 18 grains per gallon (gpg); whereas in 2022, the weighted average for hardness was reduced to 55 ppm or 3.2 gpg.

Water hardness within Davis may fluctuate throughout the year, but rarely exceeds 120 ppm. During the winter months, when the City delivers mostly surface water, the level of hardness of the water may be lower than it is during the summer months when demand is enough that groundwater wells have to run regularly. The City does collect monthly hardness samples throughout the year in order to better understand the current level of hardness. Visit the Water Quality Results webpage to view results.

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.

Water Conservation and Weather Variability

The weather in California is highly variable with prolonged dry periods and intervals of significant precipitation. During recent dry years, 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. Although some emergency drought restrictions were lifted in Spring 2023, the State-wide water-waste restrictions enacted in 2022 remain in place. Learn more at www.SaveDavisWater.org.

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 Usage & Water Leaks

One of the questions frequently received regarding water usage on their City utility bill is "What is a CCF?" A CCF (hundred cubic feet) is 748 gallons. This is the equivalent of the amount of water it would take to fill 17.8 bathtubs (each bathtub = 42 gallons). Davis water customers may also see water usage displayed in AquaHawk and other sources as cubic feet (cf) and/or gallons. 1 cf = 7.48 gallons. In addition to AquaHawk, mentioned above, the city's online utility billing site allows customers to view past utility bills, water consumption reports and make payments online.

1 bathtub = 42 gallons
17.8 bathtubs = 1 CCF

Water customers are often surprised by the amount of water typical leaks can waste over time. A leaky faucet that drips at the rate of one drip per second can waste more than 3,000 gallons per year. An irrigation system that has a hole 0.031 inches in diameter (about the thickness of the tip of a ballpoint pen) can waste about 6,300 gallons of water per month. One of the most common leaks reported to the city are toilet leaks. The volume for toilet leaks can vary greatly depending upon the type of leak. Many toilet leaks are silent, especially if they are toilet flapper leaks. AquaHawk can be used to assist in finding leaks in the home and around the property. Visit SaveDavisWater.org for more information on leak detection.

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).

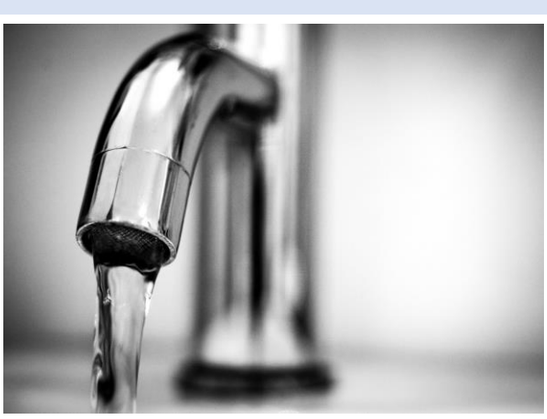
Substances That Could Be in Water

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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resource Control Board (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).

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.

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.

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 (M-F 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.) at 530-757-5686 or contact the non-emergency Police Department number after hours at 530-747-5400.

How to Read the Detection Tables

The City is required to monitor drinking water for specific constituents on a regular basis and monitors several constituents more frequently than required by the regulations. While most monitoring was conducted in 2022, the State Water Board allows the monitoring of some constituents less than once per year because concentrations do not change frequently. Some of the data points, though representative, are more than one year old.

The results of the City's monitoring are reported in the tables of detected constituents on the following pages. For help with interpreting this table, see "Definitions and Abbreviations" below.

1. **Start** with a **Constituent** and read across.
2. **Year** is the year tests were conducted. For most constituents this is 2022, but could be a previous year.
3. **Unit** is the specific unit of measurement for each constituent.
4. **Maximum Contaminant Level** shows the highest level of substance/constituent allowed by regulations. This is reflected by either MCL, SMCL or MCLG.
5. **Public Health Goal** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is regulatorily allowed). This is reflected by either PHG, MCLG or MRDLG.
6. **Range Detected** tells the highest and lowest amounts detected in the drinking water.
7. **Weighted Average** is the average amount of a constituent detected in the drinking water and is based on the detected result for each water source and the percentage of each source to the system.
8. **Major Sources in Drinking Water** tells where the substance usually originates and describes the most likely ways a constituent enters the drinking water.

Water Quality Definitions and Abbreviations

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. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.
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.
N/A: Not Applicable
ND: Not Detected
NS: No Standard
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of clarity)
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.
PPM: Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
PPB: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
PPT: Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): SMCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.
TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
T.O.N.: Threshold odor number (a measure of odor)
µS/cm: Microsiemens per centimeter (a unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.
90th Percentile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

Did you know The City delivered 3.2 billion gallons of drinking water in 2022.

Summary of Detected Constituents

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS – Regulated to protect your health (see last page for footnotes)

Constituent	Unit	Year	MCL or (MRDL)	PHG, (MCLG), or [MRDLG]	Range	Weighted Average	Major Sources
Aluminum	ppm	2022	1	0.6	ND – 0.5	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	ppb	2022	10	0.004	ND – 8	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass & electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2022	1	2	ND – 0.2	0.03	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Total)	ppb	2022	50	(100)	ND – 48	ND	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Tetrachloride	**ppt**	**2022**	**500**	**100**	**ND – 580***	**ND**	**Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities**
Fluoride	ppm	2022	2	1	ND – 0.37	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	2022	10	10	ND – 6.2	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	2022	50	30	ND – 27	ND	Discharge from petroleum, glass, & metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines & chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	2021	15	(0)	ND – 5.34	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta[A]	pCi/L	2018	50	(0)	ND – 10.45	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium[B]	pCi/L	2021	20	0.43	ND – 5.5	ND	Erosion from natural deposits
Point of Entry for Surface Water							
Bromate	ppb	2022	10	0.1	ND – 1.2	ND[C]	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	2022	TT	N/A	0.54 – 1.2	0.81[C]	Various natural and manmade sources
Distribution System							
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	2022	80	N/A	12 – 24	17[D]	Byproduct of water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	2022	60	N/A	ND – 9	5[D]	Byproduct of water chlorination
Chlorine	ppm	2022	(4.0)	[4.0]	0.22 – 1.19	0.73[C]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Coliform Bacteria	% positive	2022	5%	0%	0% - 1.2% positive sample Samples Collected = 1043		Naturally present in the environment

Summary of Detected Constituents (continued)

LEAD AND COPPER RULE – Tap water samples collected from sample sites throughout the community

Constituent	Unit	Year	AL	PHG	90th Percentile	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Major Sources
Lead[E]	ppb	2022	15	0.2	ND	0/32	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	2022	1.3	0.3	0.092	0/32	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS – Regulated for aesthetic qualities

Constituent	Unit	Year	SMCL	Range	Weighted Average	Major Sources
Chloride	ppm	2022	500	5 – 93	8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron	ppb	2022	300	ND – 190	ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	**ppb**	**2022**	**50**	**ND – 52***	**0.6**	**Leaching from natural deposits**
Odor – Threshold	T.O.N.	2022	3	ND – 2	1.7	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	2022	1600	180 – 1500	234	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	2022	500	13 – 150	17	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	2022	1000	220 – 870	237	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	2022	5	ND – 0.75	0.1	Soil runoff

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 www.EPA.Gov/Lead.

Testing for Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Cryptosporidium was detected three times in the untreated surface water during 2020. 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.

Summary of Detected Constituents (continued)

CONSTITUENTS WITH NO DRINKING WATER STANDARD[F]

Constituent	Unit	Year	Range	Weighted Average
Alkalinity	ppm	2022	64 – 540	83
Boron	**ppb**	**2022**	**56 – 1000***	**146**
Bicarbonate	ppm	2022	64 – 540	88
Calcium	ppm	2022	11 – 56	12
Carbonate	ppm	2022	ND – 12	1.3
Hardness as $CaCO_3$	ppm	2022	49 – 620	55
Hexavalent Chromium[G]	ppb	2022	ND – 47	0.6
Potassium	ppm	2022	ND – 3.1	1.4
Magnesium	ppm	2022	5.3 – 120	6.4
Sodium	ppm	2022	17 – 130	27
pH		2022	8.2 – 8.5	8.2

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 4[H]

Constituent	Unit	Year	Range	Average
Manganese	Ppb	2018	ND – 200	ND
Bromochloroacetic Acid (BCAA)	ppb	2018	0.67 – 3.6	2.0
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (BDCAA)	ppb	2018	0.59 – 2.6	1.4
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (CDBAA)	ppb	2018	0.37 – 1.3	0.8
Dibromoacetic Acid (DBAA)	ppb	2018	0.43 – 1.7	1.1
Dichloroacetic Acid (DCAA)	ppb	2018	0.96 – 5.6	2.5
Trichloroacetic Acid (TCAA)	ppb	2018	0.72 – 3.8	1.6

Footnotes

* Constituents in bold text were exceedances, see the section below for more information.

(A) The State Water Board considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

(B) The uranium result in pCi/L is based on a calculation.

(C) This displays the regular average of sample results, not weighted average.

(D) Average given is maximum of all local running annual averages calculated during 2022.

(E) In addition to residential lead and copper sampling, fifteen schools in 2017, one school in 2018 and two schools in 2022 requested lead sampling to test their internal plumbing. In 2022, the lead sample requests were to satisfy a CA childcare requirement and the City did not perform the sampling.

(F) These constituents are of interest to some consumers; however, they have no regulatory thresholds.

(G) There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017 by the State Water Resources Control Board.

(H) Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

About Our Exceedances

Carbon Tetrachloride. Carbon Tetrachloride is a volatile organic which was used as a commercial/industrial solvent in dry cleaning prior to 1960. One municipal well, Well 24, had a concentration of 580 ppt in two samples collected in 2022. However, Well 24 has not provided drinking water to the system since 2021. Some people who use water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Manganese. Manganese is found naturally in the groundwater. One municipal well, Well 30, had a concentration of 52 ppb in one sample collected in 2022. However, Well 30 did not provide drinking water to the system in 2022. Manganese can result in brownish water with noticeable staining and taste complaints.

Boron. Boron is not a regulated constituent but is considered by the State Water Resources Control Board to be a constituent of concern. One municipal well, Well 27, had a concentration of boron equal to the notification level of 1000 ppb in one sample collected in 2002. However, Well 27 did not provide drinking water to the system in 2022. Boron is sampled monthly at four dedicated sampling stations in Davis with results available at https://www.cityofdavis.org/city-hall/public-works-utilities-and-operations/water/water-quality-information/water-quality-results.

For more information about this report, please contact City of Davis Public Works Utilities and Operations at Water@CityofDavis.org or 530-757-5686.

Attachment B

CCR Notification

INFORMATION REGARDING THE
2022 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 obetener 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,请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

The 2022 Water Quality Report (also called the Consumer Confidence Report) provides information regarding your drinking water and covers water quality data from January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022. 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 2022, the City's water supply did not have any violations of the maximum contaminant levels for water quality. The City delivered 3.2 billion gallons of drinking water in 2022 - 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 primarily from 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, either weekly, monthly, quarterly or annually depending on the constituent. Samples are collected from sampling stations 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 based on the percentage of each source used.

There are several ways to view the 2022 Water Quality Report:

- Visit CityofDavis.org and type "water quality report" in the search box.
- Use the following URL: https://cityofdavis.org/waterquality
- Scan the QR code using a tablet or mobile device (data rates may apply) to visit the Water Quality Report webpage.
- 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

City of Davis Public Works Utilities and Operations Department
PWWeb@CityofDavis.org 530-757-5686

Attachment C

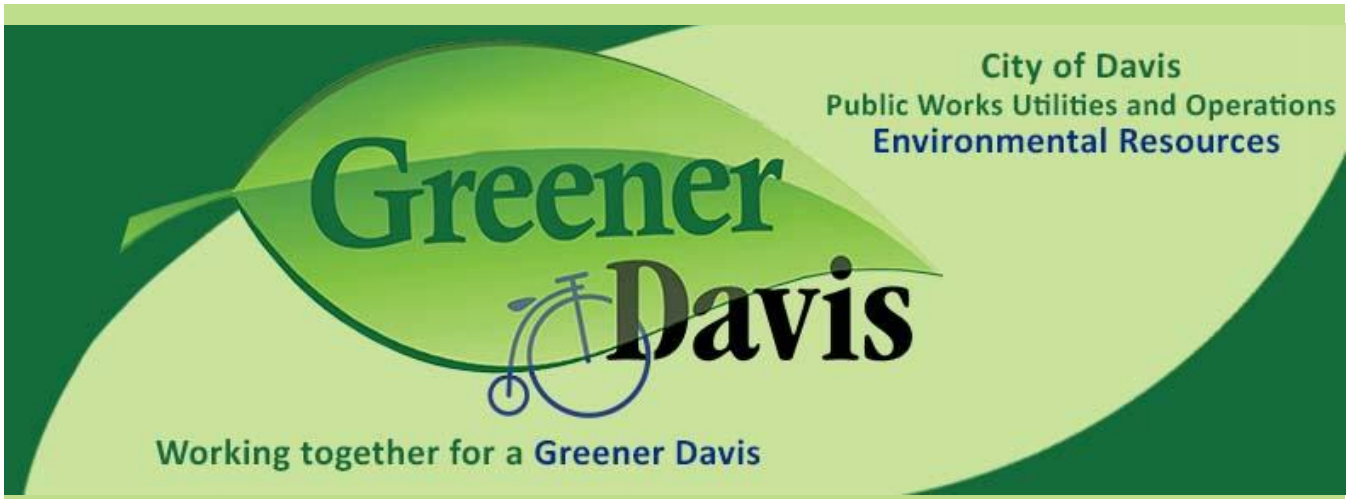
Publication of the CCR in an Electronic City Newsletter/Listserve

Davis
CALIFORNIA

Sherry Kimura

From: City of Davis <news@cityofdavis.ccsend.com> on behalf of City of Davis <news@cityofdavis.org>
Sent: Wednesday, June 7, 2023 7:58 AM
To: Sherry Kimura
Subject: Greener Davis (City of Davis Conservation News) - June 2023

Follow Up Flag: Flag for follow up
Flag Status: Flagged



Greener Davis Conservation News - June 2023

In This Issue
2022 Water Quality Report -- Move-Out Information
Cool Davis Earth Day Pledge --- Be Coyote Aware -- Supplemental Tree Watering
Make a Home for Pollinators and Other Wildlife --- Ask Greener Davis
View as Webpage

The Annual Water Quality Report is Here

Do you have questions about water quality in Davis? The City has answers! The 2022 Water Quality Report is now available **online**. The City is pleased to report that in 2022, as in past years, the City's water supply did not have any violations of the maximum contaminant levels for water quality.

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 covers water quality data from January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022. The report was posted to the City's website in May 2023, and customers will receive notice of the report in their June City utility bills.

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 and other related educational information. The report also contains information on water conservation and tips on understanding your water usage on the City utility bill.

View the City's **Water Quality Report** online. Customers can contact the City of Davis Water Division at Water@CityofDavis.org or call the Public Works Utilities and Operations Department at 530-757-5686 to request an electronic (PDF) or paper copy of the report.

Moving Out or Clearing Out?

If you are planning to move soon, or if you're clearing out unwanted items, be sure to make a plan for unwanted household goods, furniture and clothing. **Check out our webpage** for info on how to donate, sell or give away unwanted reusable materials.

Dumpsters are for trash, not for donations. Plan ahead and make sure your first option for getting rid of unwanted household items, clothing and furniture is NOT a dumpster.

Local thrift stores usually accept a wide variety of reusable goods. Please call individual stores to verify drop-off times and if they can currently accept your items.

Attachment D

Electronic Announcement of the CCR Availability Via Social Media Outlets

Davis
CALIFORNIA

GreenerDavis

Page · Environmental Service

1717 5th St, Davis, CA, United States, California

(530) 757-5686

PWWeb@CityofDavis.org

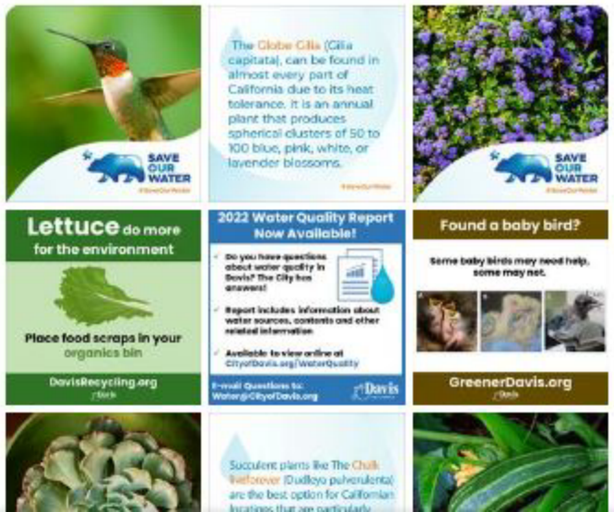
cityofdavis.org/city-hall/public-works-utilities-and-operations/environmental-resources

Open now

Rating · 5.0 (8 Reviews)

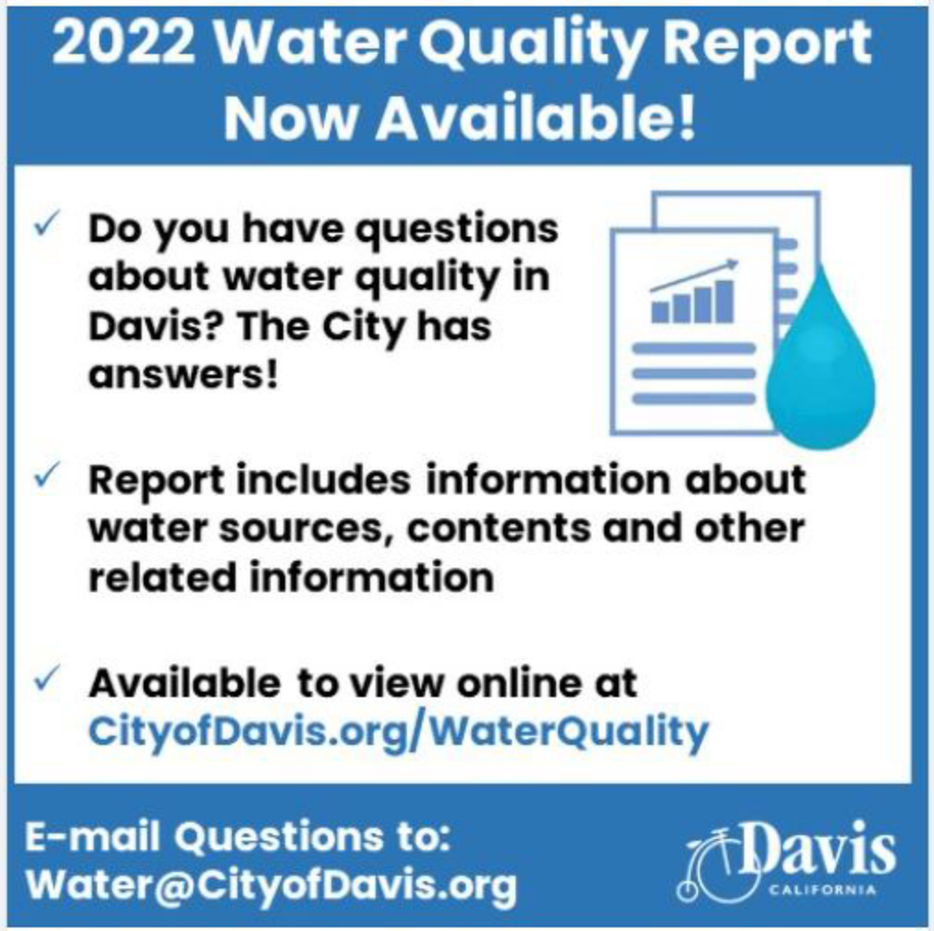
Photos

See all photos



GreenerDavis
June 4 at 10:23 AM ·

The City of Davis' 2022 Annual Water Quality Report is now available! This report contains important information about the quality of the City's drinking water including water sources, contents and other related information. The report is available online at http://cityofdavis.org/waterquality



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Photos

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GreenerDavis
June 16 at 2:14 PM ·

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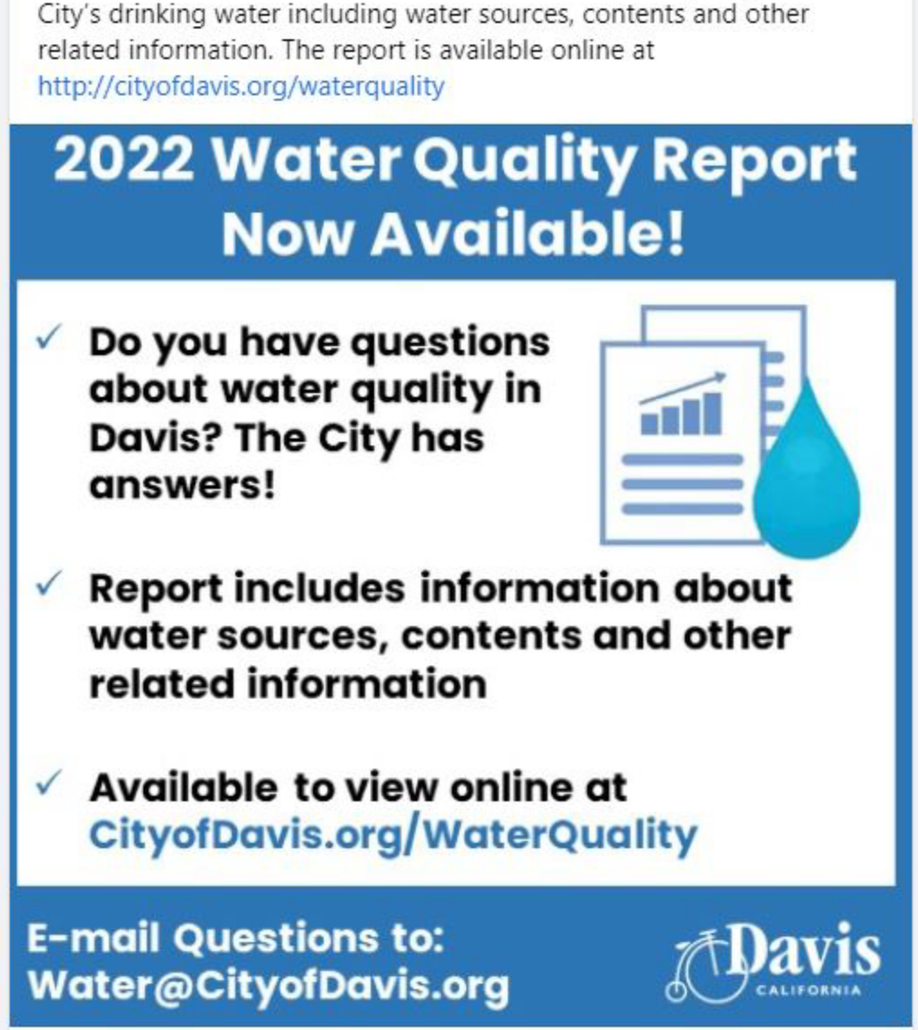

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GreenerDavis

Intro

City of Davis Public Works Utilities and Operations Department Environmental Resources Division is r

Page · Environmental Service

1717 5th St, Davis, CA, United States, California

(530) 757-5686

PWWeb@CityofDavis.org

cityofdavis.org/city-hall/public-works-utilities-and-operations/environmental-resources

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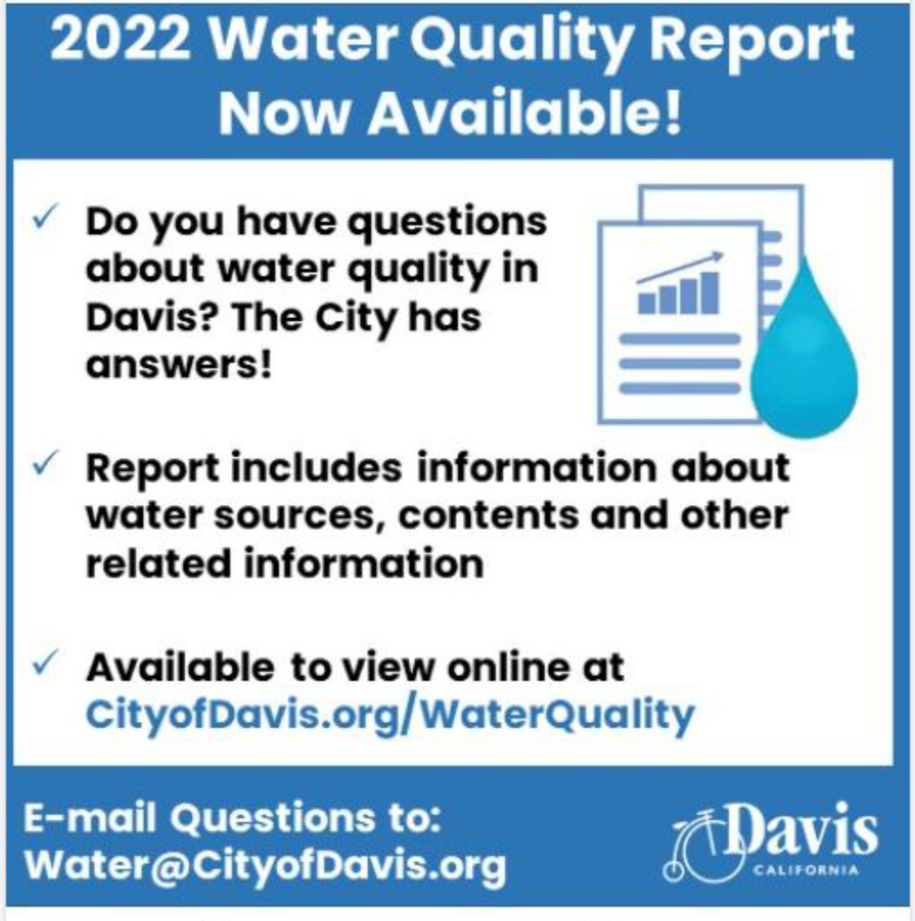
Photos

See all photos

GreenerDavis
June 21 at 9:25 AM ·

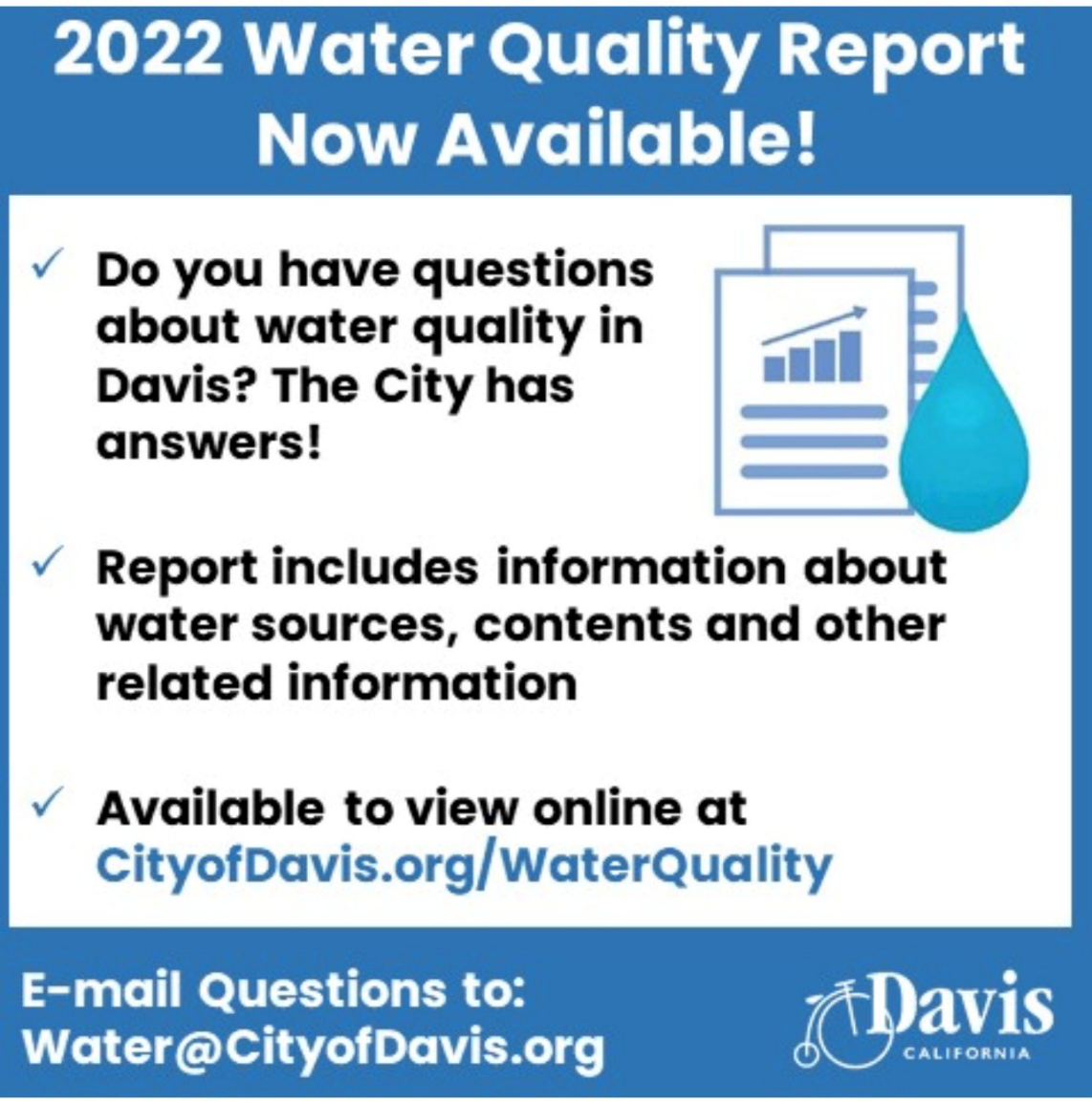
The City of Davis' 2022 Annual Water Quality Report is now available! This report contains important information about the quality of the City's drinking water including water sources, contents and other related information. The report is available online at http://cityofdavis.org/waterquality



greenerdavis Are you moving out? If you have books you need to get rid of, remember that most books can be donated or sold for reuse. If they are not reusable, books can be recycled with paper... more

June 5

greenerdavis



Liked by **citydavisca** and **2 others**

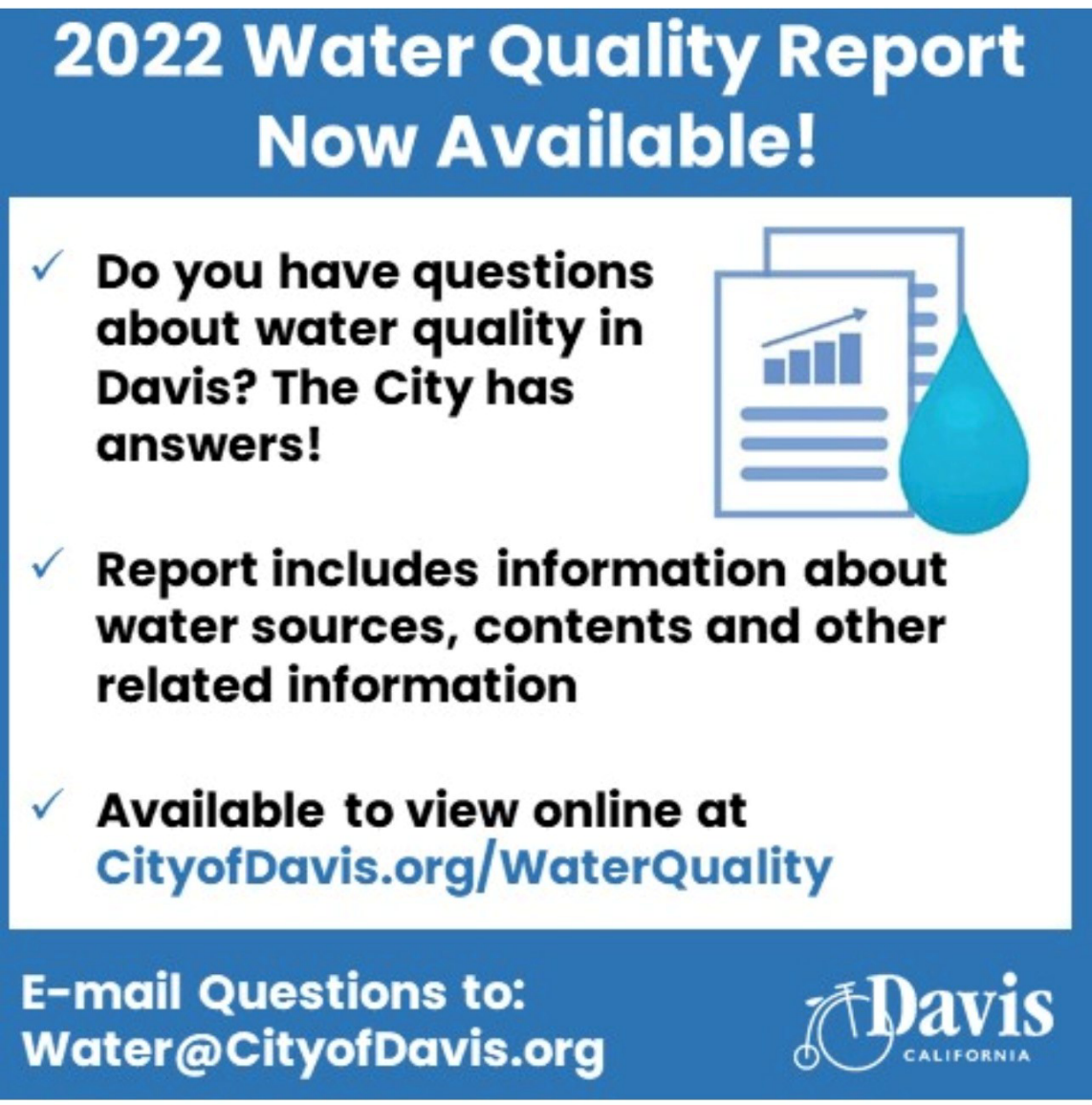
greenerdavis The City of Davis' 2022 Annual Water Quality Report is now available! This report contains important information about the quality of the City's drinking water including water sources, contents and other related information. The report is available online at http://cityofdavis.org/waterquality

June 4

greenerdavis Vegetables can be part of a low-water landscape! The dark star zucchini, Cucurbita pepo, is a drought resistant plant. Consider adding them to your home garden. #SaveOurWater

June 17

greenerdavis

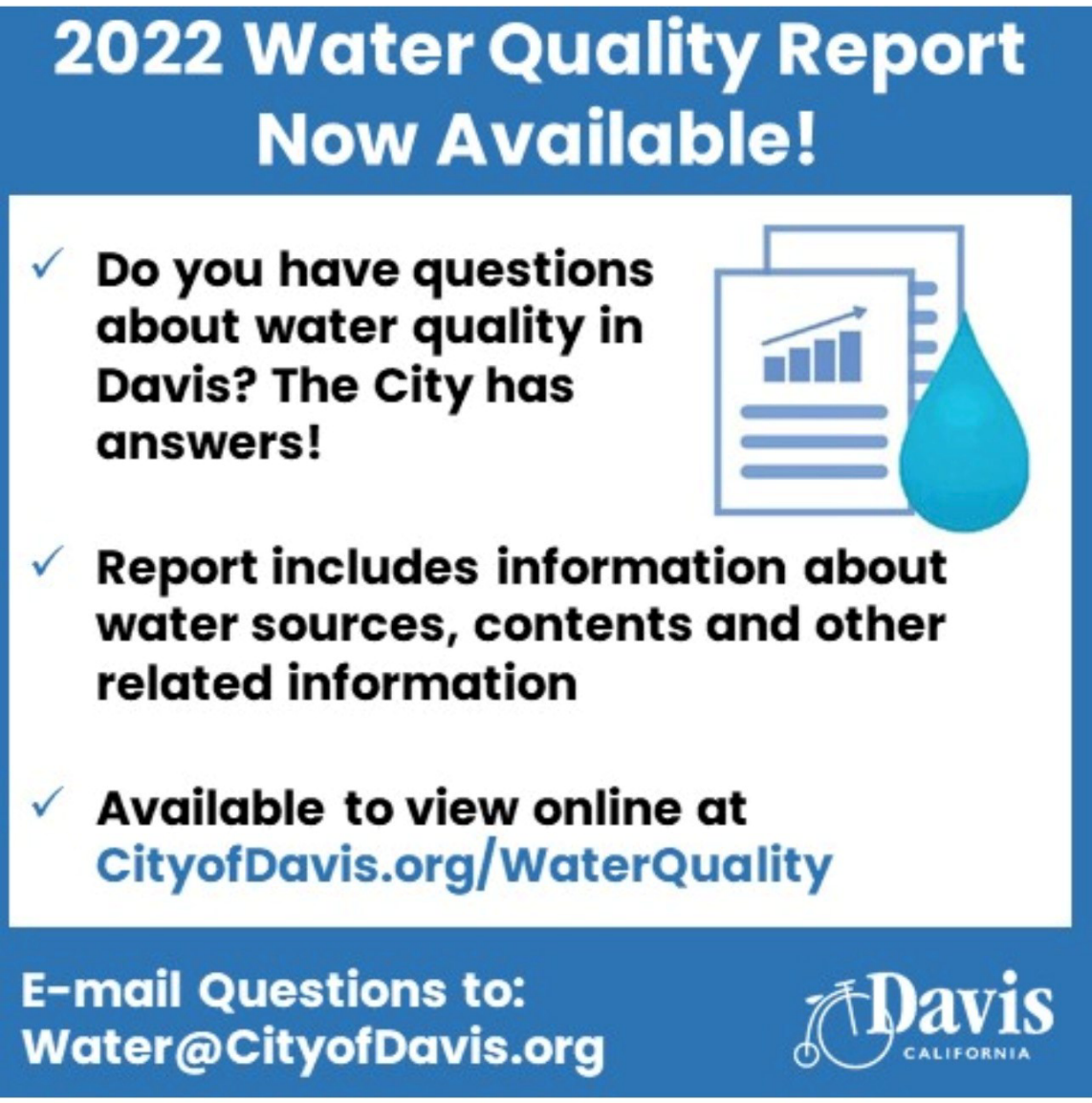


greenerdavis The City of Davis' 2022 Annual Water Quality Report is now available! This report contains important information about the quality of the City's drinking water including water sources, contents and other related information. The report is available online at http://cityofdavis.org/waterquality

June 16

greenerdavis

greenerdavis



1 like

greenerdavis The City of Davis' 2022 Annual Water Quality Report is now available! This report contains important information about the quality of the City's drinking water including water sources... more

June 21

greenerdavis

Attachment E

Other Methods

Davis
CALIFORNIA

HIGHWAY: ...ays to mitigate Causeway's impact

From Page A1

initially, but you know, the longer feedback effects are ones that we tend to ignore."

Lee co-authored an award-winning paper with Jamey Volker, Ph.D., and Susan Handy, Ph.D. titled, "Environmental Reviews Fail to Accurately Analyze Induced Vehicle Travel from Highway Expansion Projects," which starts by stating that "if we expand roadway capacity, more drivers will come, or so economic theory suggests and a substantial body of empirical research now shows."

Local angle

Davis environmentalists like Alan Hirsch (also known in town as the Lorax) see the CalTrans Yolo 80 Corridor Project as a proposal that negates the Davis 2020-2040 Climate Action and Adaptation Plan. He argues "Improvement" should be struck from the project name and replaced with "Widening," as more lanes added to the roadway would inevitably increase cars on the road over time. "When it's easy to do something, people do it more. So you actually encourage longer commutes and further commutes and more and more discretionary trips," he said. "History shows wider freeways never fix congestion for long," he says, asking why are we spending $387 million to make driving temporarily more attractive and not improving transit?"

In Houston, where "The Katy," a 26-lane freeway was expanded in 2008 and regarded by those who make the freeways as a con-

multibillion-dollar widening projects, including in Democratic-led states with ambitious climate goals."

During public comment at the May 16 Davis City Council meeting, Davis resident Alan Miller stated the use of the shoulder in the middle of the causeway for an added lane reminds him of "the old days when we had that three-lane horror where if somebody stopped they got rammed by a truck. This is less safe."

"(Caltrans) also said, 'Oh, we're gonna give you a bike bridge,' and then they took it away. So we now have mitigation, which is money for the Downtown Plan and subsidizing the Nishi crossing, giving money to a developer who said they were gonna do it themselves. And a micro-transit system: In Davis? Are you freaking kidding me? Prove that any of these are actually mitigation. They are not. You must move away from that." Instead, he suggested investing in Caltrans' rail alternative rather than a "highway lane and calling it sustainable."

"The rail alternative would help with GHGs (greenhouse gasses) and VMT (vehicle miles traveled) on a massive scale. And the policy of this organization is to actually do it. But how do you do it? You put the money into that instead of into more highways. You must say 'no'; you must say, 'no" you must say 'no.' Do not accept the bribe. Do not accept the mitigation because what you are saying is we support highways instead of massive mass transportation."

Nishi would unite UC Davis research and development with high-density housing that would fill in a 46-acre strip of land southwest of Olive Drive.

Lee provided some background on VMT mitigation strategies, stating that VMT as an impact metric in the California Environmental Quality Act is relatively new, however for a highway project, which would "induce a lot of VMT," it would be "a tall order to try to mitigate all of those VMT."

According to Caltrans, the Causeway was built in 1962 and it's not possible to estimate when the entire structure will need to be replaced. Using 1957 American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials bridge design specifications, Caltrans states that design life for bridges constructed is typically 75 to 100 years and that the Causeway is in "good health."

E-Bikes on 'Timeout Radio'

There are millions of e-bikes on our roads. These are bicycles with an electric motor that you can activate to help with pedaling. On the latest episode of "Timeout Radio," host Rohan Baxi talks to Susan Handy, a UC Davis professor and director of the National Center for Sustainable Transportation, who will talk about the environmental policy challenges that the road to sustainable transportation faces in the U.S.

Hear about how e-bikes influence travel and how city planners can get people to drive less and use more e-bikes. In this episode's travel segment, listeners will learn about Amsterdam, a city built on clay and supported by 11 million wooden poles. This Dutch city is home to 1.2 million bikes, 320 miles of bicycle lanes, 165 canals, a cat shelter on a houseboat, and stroopwafels.

"Timeout Radio" is a radio show and podcast based in Davis for youth. It airs on KDRT 95.7 FM from 5:30 to 6 p.m. Tuesdays and 8 to 8:30

City unveils 2022 water-quality report

By Dawn Calciano
Special to The Enterprise

Environmental Update

Do you have questions about water quality in Davis? The cty has answers! The 2022 Water Quality Report is now available online at https://CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality.

The city is pleased to report that in 2022, as in past years, the City's water supply did not have any violations of the maximum contaminant levels for water quality.

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 covers water quality data from January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022. The report was posted to the City's website in May 2023 and customers received notice of the report in their June City utility bills.

In addition to listing the various minerals and other elements (that are known collectively as "constituents") 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 and other related educational information. The report also contains information on water conservation and tips on understanding your water usage as presented on the City utility bill.

There are several ways to view the City's Water Quality Report. The 2022 report and reports from previous years are posted online at https://CityofDavis.org/WaterQuality. You can also visit http://GreenerDavis.org/ and click on the "Water Quality Report" icon. Customers can contact the City of Davis Water Division at Water@CityofDavis.org or call the Public Works Utilities and Operations Department at 530-757-5686 to request an electronic (PDF) or paper copy of the report.

Water hardness questions

One of the most frequent questions the City receives about water quality relates to the issue of water hardness. The delivery of surface water (which started in 2016) and the use of groundwater from the deep aquifer has significantly decreased the water hardness level of the city's drinking water when compared to hardness levels prior to 2016.

In 2015, the average level of water hardness (weighted average) was 306 parts per million (ppm) or 18 grains per gallon (gpg), which is very hard water, and many households owned/rented a water softener to reduce the build-up of calcium and magnesium (minerals) on faucets, glass shower doors and dishes. In 2022, with approximately 87% of delivered drinking water being surface water, the weighted average for water hardness was 55 ppm or 3.2 gpg.

This significant reduction means that throughout the year the water in your pipes is moderately soft water and residents can choose to remove the additional cost of a water softener (salt, water and energy) and enjoy using less soap to clean bathrooms, dishes and clothes.

Water conservation, rain or shine

As aptly demonstrated since the start of the 2023 year, the weather in California is highly variable with prolonged dry periods and intervals of significant precipitation. The City has permanent mandatory water-use restrictions in place to conserve water year-round, no matter the weather. Although some emergency drought restrictions have been lifted, the State-wide water-waste restrictions enacted in 2022 remain in place. Learn more at www.SaveDavisWater.org.

Sprinkler irrigation is currently limited to a maximum of three days per week. The water restrictions only apply to sprinkler/spray irrigation and do not apply to other methods of irrigation such as drip systems and hand-watering.

To help conserve water during the upcoming months, carefully examine your outdoor irrigation systems and reduce overall summer water usage. Now is a good time to ensure that irrigation systems are functioning properly or invest in drought resistant landscaping.

If you are not already registered for the city's online water-use portal, AquaHawk, consider registering so that you can view and monitor irrigation water usage. Find registration instructions for AquaHawk and information on other water conservation resources at www.SaveDavisWater.org.

—Dawn Calciano is a Conservation Coordinator and Sherry Kimura is a Water Quality Compliance Specialist with the City of Davis. Both can be reached at PWWeb@CityofDavis.org.

Sherry Kimura

From: Dawn Calciano
Sent: Thursday, June 8, 2023 10:34 AM
To: Sherry Kimura
Subject: City of Davis Water Topics for Property Managers

Follow Up Flag: Flag for follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hello City of Davis Water Customer,

We are writing to you with information on the Annual Water Quality Report, the City's customer water use portal, AquaHawk, and a reminder of the City of Davis water use restrictions. This email is being sent out to all property managers in Davis.

2022 Annual Water Quality Report

The 2022 City of Davis Annual Water Quality Report is now available. Please distribute the flier at the link below to your tenants or post it in a prominent area, such as a common area or mailroom. The flier provides directions on how your tenants can access important information about their drinking water in the City of Davis.

2022 City of Davis Annual Water Quality Report Flier

AquaHawk is Available for Multi-Family Properties

AquaHawk is an online customer water use portal included with your City of Davis water service. You can use AquaHawk to monitor hourly water usage and set and receive usage alerts for properties you own or manage. You can also view all of your accounts and/or meters under one main account registration in AquaHawk.

Visit **SaveDavisWater.org** to learn more and register.

City of Davis Water Use Restrictions

The weather in California is highly variable with prolonged dry periods and intervals of significant precipitation. The City has permanent mandatory water-use restrictions in place to conserve water year-round no matter the weather. Although some emergency drought restrictions have been lifted, the State-wide water-waste restrictions enacted in 2022 remain in place. **View the Conserve Water Rain or Shine PDF**

The restrictions most relevant to multi-family properties during the summer months are listed below. The full list of water-use restrictions can be found on the **Drought Information and Water Use Restrictions page**

- Sprinkler irrigation is limited to a maximum of three days per week. The watering restrictions only apply to sprinkler/spray irrigation and do not apply to other methods of irrigation such as drip systems and hand-watering.
- No watering outdoors between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m., except with a hand-held container or hose with a shut-off nozzle, or for very short periods when adjusting a sprinkler system.
- No excessive water flow or runoff onto pavement, gutters or ditches from watering or irrigating landscapes or vegetation of any kind.
- No washing down paved surfaces unless for safety or sanitation, in which case a bucket, a hose with a shut-off nozzle, a cleaning machine that recycles water or a low-volume/high-pressure water broom must be used.

Please feel free to reach out to me with any questions.

Regards,

Dawn Calciano
Conservation Coordinator