

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



CITY OF
WOODLAND
CALIFORNIA

Presented By
City of Woodland

Our Water

City of Woodland is pleased to present the 2024 Water Quality Report, reflecting water quality monitoring from January 1 through December 31, 2024. This marks another year in which most of the potable water (98.1%) came from the Woodland Davis Clean Water Agency (WDCWA). A small amount (1.8%) came from aquifer storage and recovery wells (ASR), which store treated WDCWA surface water for use during peak demand or drought. Less than 0.1 percent came from other groundwater wells, which blend groundwater with surface water to maintain high quality.

In 2024 the city began testing for 29 species of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium at all potential water sources as part of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA) Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). The U.S. EPA announced the first national drinking water standards for PFAS in 2024. The city also completed the citywide inventory for lead in customer service lines as part of the Lead and Copper Rule.

California readopted the hexavalent chromium standard in 2024, set at 10 parts per billion (ppb). The state continued to focus on conservation through Senate Bill 606 and Assembly Bill 1668, with final rules adopted on July 3, 2024. Given the tremendous increase in water quality monitoring, we are proud to have performed over 5,000 tests and provided over 3.2 billion gallons of potable water. Due to long-term supply planning and reliance on the regional treatment facility (WDCWA) and the ASR program, we continued to provide superior water quality for all residents throughout the year.

Sincerely,

Tim Busch, Principal Utilities Civil Engineer

Where Does Your Water Come From?

The City of Woodland has two sources of drinking water—surface water (primary supply) and groundwater (backup supply). WDCWA, your regional water treatment facility, collects water from the Sacramento River east of Woodland and treats it in several steps, including clarification, ozonation, and filtration. Orthophosphate is added for corrosion control, and the finishing steps include chlorination with sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) to maintain disinfection during distribution. Native groundwater wells are chlorinated upon distribution without additional treatment.

In 2024 over 98 percent of Woodland's potable water supply came from WDCWA. The city maintains three ASR wells (1.8% of supply), four native groundwater wells, and two standby emergency wells. The ASR wells pump WDCWA-supplied surface water from the Sacramento River that has been stored in the aquifer. Three of the four groundwater wells, if used, blend with surface water at the transmission main to deliver the best possible water quality to all customers.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at (800) 426-4791, or [epa.gov/safewater](https://www.epa.gov/safewater).

Additional Information

UCMR5 results indicated the presence of lithium in groundwater wells; however, these wells provided an insignificant volume (less than 0.1%) of water supply to the distribution system.

Get Involved

The City of Woodland periodically conducts public meetings and workshops concerning water issues. Regular city council meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month. For more information, please call (530) 661-5800 or visit cityofwoodland.gov/608/City-Council.

Contact Us

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, contact Celia Taylor at (530) 661-5915 or celia.taylor@cityofwoodland.gov.

Property owners, please share this information with your tenants!

Para más información acerca del reporte o si tiene preguntas acerca del agua potable por favor llame a Celia Taylor al (530) 661-5915 o envíe un correo electrónico a celia.taylor@cityofwoodland.gov.

¡Propietarios, compartan esta información con sus ocupantes!

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 by-products 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 US EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. City of Woodland is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact City of Woodland Public Works at (530) 661-5962. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be accessed at cityofwoodland.gov/1489/Inventory-Project-for-Lead-Detection. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

FOG (Fats, Oils, and Grease)

You may not be aware of it, but every time you pour fat, oil, or grease (FOG) down your sink (e.g., bacon grease), you are contributing to a costly problem in the sewer collection system. FOG coats the inner walls of the plumbing in your house as well as the walls of underground piping throughout the community. Over time, these greasy materials build up and form blockages in pipes, which can lead to wastewater backing up into parks, yards, streets, and storm drains. These backups allow FOG to contaminate local waters, including drinking water. Exposure to untreated wastewater is a public health hazard. FOG discharged into septic systems and drain fields can also cause malfunctions, resulting in more frequent tank pump-outs and other expenses.

Communities spend billions of dollars every year to unplug or replace grease-blocked pipes, repair pump stations, and clean up costly and illegal wastewater spills. Here are some tips that you and your family can follow to help maintain a well-run system now and in the future.

NEVER:

- Pour FOG down the house or storm drains.
- Dispose of food scraps by flushing them.
- Use the toilet as a wastebasket.

ALWAYS:

- Scrape and collect FOG into a waste container such as an empty coffee can, and dispose of it with your garbage.
- Place food scraps in compost collection bins or garbage bags for disposal with solid wastes.
- Place a wastebasket in each bathroom for solid wastes such as disposable diapers, creams and lotions, and personal hygiene products, including nonbiodegradable wipes.
- Larger quantities of FOG can be taken to the Yolo County Landfill on Thursdays through Sundays from 7:30 am to 3:30 pm for FREE.

Test Results

We monitor our water for many substances on a very strict sampling schedule to ensure it meets all health standards. This report only displays the substances detected in our water; a complete list of all analytical results is available upon request. It is important to note that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink. Our aim is to keep all detected levels below their maximum allowed limits.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances are stable and do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA’s Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA’s Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Aluminum (ppm)	2024	1	0.6	0.014	ND–0.052	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes	
Barium (ppm)	2024	1	2	0.024	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Chlorine ¹ (ppm)	2024	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	0.70	0.30-1.46	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Control of DBP Precursors [TOC] (ppm)	2024	TT	NA	1.22	0.63–2.60	No	Various natural and human-made sources	
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids] (ppb) ¹	2024	60	NA	7.1	ND–27	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2023	NS	0.02	0.09	NA	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits	
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb) ¹	2024	80	NA	17.9	7.7–40	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	0.3	0.32	ND–1.8	1/35	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2022	15	0.2	ND	ND–21	1/35	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY SUBSTANCES								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Chloride (ppm)	2023	500	NS	5.8	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2023	3	NS	1.3	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials	
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm) ¹	2024	1,600	NS	189	180–210	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	500	NS	0.02	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	1,000	NS	125	92–160	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	5	NS	0.16	ND–0.92	No	Soil runoff	

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ²				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity [as CaCO ₃] (ppm) ¹	2024	74.4	67–83	NA
Boron (ppb)	2022	290	220–360	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2024	13.2	11–16	NA
Chlorate (ppb)	2024	103	72–160	NA
Hardness (grains/gal)	2024	4.0	3.5–4.5	NA
Hardness, Total [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2024	67.7	59–77	NA
Lithium (ppb) ³	2024	26.8	ND–46.1	NA
Magnesium (ppb)	2023	6.5	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
pH (units)	2024	7.9	7.9–8.0	NA
Phosphate (ppm)	2024	1.4	1.1–1.8	Water additive for corrosion control
Sodium (ppb)	2023	13	NA	NA

¹ Sampled from distribution system sites across the city.

² Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

³ Detected in groundwater wells, which were not a significant potable water source in 2024.

Definitions

90th %ile: 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.

AL (Regulatory Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

grains/gal (grains per gallon): Grains of compound per gallon of water.

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 (SMCLs) 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 U.S. 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): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment 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 (µg/L) (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (mg/L) (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

µmho/cm (micromhos per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

Source Water Assessment

The SWRCB Division of Drinking Water requires water providers to conduct a source water assessment (SWA) to help protect the quality of future water supplies. The SWA describes where a water system’s drinking water comes from and the type of polluting activities that may threaten source water quality and evaluates the water’s vulnerability to those threats.

The SWA for the Sacramento River was conducted by several agencies and identified eight potential watershed contaminant sources: agricultural drainage, livestock, forest activities, river corridor and river recreation, stormwater and urban runoff, industrial National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System discharges, wastewater facilities, and watershed spills. The report states: “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.” The Sacramento River Watershed Sanitary Survey 2020 Update Report can be found at <https://cityofwoodland.gov/SacramentoRiverSanitarySurvey>. The 2025 update is currently under development.