ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By

CITY OF WOODLAND CALIFORNIA

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su aqua potable. Si desea obtener una versión traducida al español o recibir asistencia en español, comuníquese con Celia Taylor al (530) 661-5915 o envíe un correo electrónico a celia.taylor@cityofwoodland.gov.

¡Propietarios, compartan esta información con sus ocupantes!

PWS ID#: 5710006

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present this year's annual water quality report—a snapshot of all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Inside, you'll find details about your water sources, what your water contains, and how it compares to strict state and federal standards. Our primary goal is to provide safe, dependable drinking water while continually improving our treatment processes and resource protection.

As emerging contaminants like per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) shape statewide priorities, we are focusing on rigorous monitoring, source identification, and long-term treatment planning. The city is also prioritizing proactive asset management and infrastructure replacement to ensure operational flexibility. We are taking a holistic approach to water management—from improving flushing efficiency and reducing main breaks to implementing predictive maintenance and modernizing cybersecurity. Woodland remains in great shape for a sustainable water future.

Sincerely,
Tim Busch, PE, *Utilities Engineering Manager*

Source Water Assessment

In California a source water assessment is a formal evaluation of a public drinking water source designed to identify potential threats to its safety and quality. The evaluation is key to developing a drinking water source protection program under the SWRCB's Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program.

The source water assessment 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 dischargers, 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 2025 Update Report can be found at www.cityofwoodland.gov/SRWSS.

Source Water Description

The City of Woodland has two sources of drinking water: surface water (primary supply) and groundwater (backup supply). Woodland-Davis Clean Water Agency (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 2025 over 99 percent of Woodland's potable water came from WDCWA. The city maintains three aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) wells (0.53 percent of supply), two blending groundwater wells, and four standby emergency wells. The ASR wells pump WDCWA-supplied surface water from the Sacramento River that has been stored in the aquifer. The two groundwater wells, if used, blend with surface water at the transmission main to deliver the best possible water quality to all customers.

What Are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals used worldwide since the 1950s to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS do not break down; they remain in the environment, ultimately finding their way into drinking water. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, PFAS are found all over the world at low levels. Some PFAS can build up in people and animals with repeated exposure over time.

The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of production and use in the United States, but other countries may still manufacture and use them.

Some products that may contain PFAS include:

- Some grease-resistant paper, fast food containers/wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes
- Nonstick cookware
- Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics
- Water-resistant clothing
- Personal care products (shampoo, dental floss) and cosmetics (nail polish, eye makeup
- Cleaning products
- Paints, varnishes, and sealants

Even though recent efforts to remove PFAS have reduced the likelihood of exposure, some products may still contain them. If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit bit.ly/3Z5AMm8.

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

Property owners, please share this information with your tenants!

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.

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 service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, 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 by visiting 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.

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

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. Environmental Protection Agency (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 (800-426-4791) or epa.gov/safewater.



Test Results

We monitor our water on a strict schedule to ensure it meets all health and safety standards. This report lists only the substances detected during testing. Note that the presence of a substance does not necessarily mean the water is unsafe; our priority is keeping all detections below the maximum allowed levels. A full list of analytical results is available upon request.

Although *E. coli* was detected, the water system is not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances 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)	2025	1	0.6	0.026	ND–0.640	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
Bromate (ppb)	2025	10	0.1	8.3	ND–99	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	0.73[1]	0.20–1.17[1]	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP Precursors [TOC] (ppm)	2025	TT	NA	1.1	0.71–1.7	No	Various natural and human-made sources
***E. coli* (State Revised Total Coliform Rule)** (positive samples)	2025	0	(0)	1[2]	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	7.1[1]	ND–27[1]	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2025	10	20	12.26	0.75–31	No[3]	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	0.08	ND–0.31	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite (ppm)	2025	10	10	0.10	ND–0.31	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	2025	TT	NA	2	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	17.9[1]	7.7–40[1]	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)	2025	1.3	0.3	0.051	ND–0.130	0/31	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0.2	ND	NA	0/31	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)	2025	500	NS	5.5	4.9–5.9	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2025	300	NS	3.1	ND–34	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2025	3	NS	2.05	1.3–2.8	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	2025	1,600	NS	190[1]	190–220[1]	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	500	NS	14.67	12–18	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	1,000	NS	126.4	97–170	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	5	NS	0.03[1]	ND–1.6[1]	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [4]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2025	73.4	57–89	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2025	12.4	11–16	NA
Chlorate (ppb)	2025	106.5	45–190	NA
Hardness (grains/gal)	2025	4.06	3.39–5.09	NA
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppb)	2025	69.4	58–87	NA
Lithium (ppb)	2025	20.3[5]	ND–46.1[5]	NA
Magnesium (ppb)	2025	7.3	5.2–9.4	Erosion of natural deposits
pH (units)	2025	7.9	7.9–8.0	NA
Phosphate (ppm)	2025	1.3[1]	0.9–1.7[1]	Water additive for corrosion control
Sodium (ppb)	2025	16.2	14–18	NA

[1] Sampled from distribution system sites across the city.
[2] Repeat samples negative.
[3] Hexavalent chromium was detected at levels that exceed the MCL. While a water system of our size is not considered in violation of the hexavalent chromium MCL until after October 1, 2027, we are working to address this exceedance and comply with the MCL. Specifically, we are blending well source water with purchased surface water in the transmission main to maintain quality. Wells with elevated hexavalent chromium levels were not pumped to distribution in 2025.
[4] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.
[5] Detected in groundwater wells as part of UCMR5; potable water source not used in 2025.



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.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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).

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.