

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT:

A source water assessment has been completed for the wells serving the City of Wheatland. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Well 3: Above ground storage tanks, construction /demolition staging areas, equipment storage areas, water supply wells, chemical/petroleum pipelines, gas stations.

Well 4: Gas stations, sewer collection systems.

Well 5: Chemical/petroleum pipelines, sewer collection systems.

Well 6: Auto repair & machine shops, bus terminals, grazing, septic systems, existing and historic gas stations.

Well 7: Grazing, home manufacturing, sewer collection systems.

Well 8: Sewer collection systems.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

State Water Resource Control Board,
Division of Drinking Water or at City of Wheatland
415 Knollcrest Drive 208 4th Street
Suite 110, Redding, CA 96002 Wheatland, CA 95692
Reese Crenshaw at 530-224-4867

COVID-19 Water Information...

There is no higher priority for EPA and the city than protecting the health and safety of our customers. EPA is providing this important information about COVID-19 as it relates to drinking water to provide clarity to the public. The COVID-19 virus has not been detected in drinking-water supplies. Based on current evidence, the risk to water supplies is low. **Americans can continue to use and drink water from their tap as usual.**

Top 10 Water Conservation Tips:

1. **Turn off the faucet while brushing your teeth or shaving.**
2. **Only run the washing machine and dishwasher when you have a full load.**
3. **Use a low flow shower head and faucet aerators.**
4. **Take a shorter shower.**
5. **Fix any water leaks quickly.**
6. **Place a container displacement device in your toilet tank to reduce the volume of water used in each flush**
7. **Don't overwater your lawn or water during peak daylight periods.**
8. **Install a rain barrel for outdoor watering.**
9. **Monitor and keep track of your water usage on your water bill.**
10. **Share your knowledge about saving water through conservation and efficiency with your neighbors.**

It is important to remember that water conservation is not just for drought or times of water shortage, but should be practice all the time. The City of Wheatland encourages sound water use practices that reduce the amount of stress that we place on our city resources and limits workloads from our wells, reducing wear and tear on major infrastructure such as wells and pumps, our wastewater treatment plant pumps and equipment, and the distribution systems that deliver water to our customers. Water conservation can postpone or eliminate the need for making major investments in new infrastructure. Water is not an endless resource and must be used efficiently and not be wasted. We all must do our part to learn and teach the importance of water and the wise use of it. This will ensure an adequate supply of water for us and future generations. The following tips will get you started and get you saving.

If you want additional information about water conservation, please visit our web site at wheatland.ca.gov

City of Wheatland

Water Quality Consumers Confidence Report

Visit us online at wheatland.ca.gov

2019 WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
Public Water System Number 5810004
2019 CALIDAD DEL AGUA INFORME DE CONFIANZA DEL CONSUMIDOR
Número de sistema público de agua 5810004

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Ciudad de Wheatland at 111 C Street, teléfono 530-633-2761 para asistirlo en español.

The City of Wheatland is pleased to present our 2019 annual water quality report to our customers. This edition covers all testing completed from Jan 1, 2019 through Dec 31, 2019. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) –Division of Drinking Water health standards. City of Wheatland Water System vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again, we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level. This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. For additional information concerning your drinking water, contact Donald R. Scott, Public Works Director, at 530-633- 8192 or email at don@wheatland.ca.gov. If you wish to publicly participate in decisions affecting your drinking water quality, you may attend regularly scheduled City Council meetings on the 2nd and 4th Tues of each month. These meetings start at 6:00 pm and are located at 111 C Street, Wheatland. If you wish more info, you may call City Hall at 530-633-2761.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Water supply for the City of Wheatland originates from six deep groundwater sources known as Wells #3, #4, #5, #6, #7 and #8 ranging from a depth of 159 to 280 feet below ground level. The water system has one ground level storage tank which holds 660,000 gals and one elevated storage tank that holds 72,000 gals. The elevated storage tank is used primarily to keep a constant pressure of approximately 48-50 psi throughout the water system grid. The average water consumption in the summer months is approximately 1,300,000 gals per day with a peak demand of 1,740,000 gals per day. Sodium hypochlorite solution (also known as bleach) is added at each well source head to disinfect and kill any possible disease-causing bacteria. The amount of bleach that is injected into the water is closely monitored by the operator and the SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) computer system. SCADA computer system controls and monitors the complete water system and the operator can observe or control the On/Off status, flow rate, pressure (psi), chlorine residual level, and well's on/off tank levels at each well site. In the event of a problem occurring after hours or weekends, the SCADA system has an alarm system that dials the 24-hr. standby operator on duty so he may log on his computer at home to fix the problem or quickly respond if needed. The Wheatland Water Department is inspected annually by the SWRCB –Division of Drinking Water. We are required to follow all regulations set forth by USEPA and SWRCB Drinking Water Division, including a strict sample monitoring schedule. A copy of the inspection report is available upon request. Please know, your water meets or exceeds all state and federal standards.

Detected Contaminants in your water: These tables give a list of detected chemicals in our water as set by USEPA and the SWRCB Drinking Water Division testing schedule. Please note that not all sampling is required annually so in some cases results are more than one year old or longer. The following tables list only organic, inorganic, and secondary chemicals that were detected in your water. Your water is tested for nearly 100 other chemicals that if not listed, were found to be **not detected**. The minimum detection level is typically in parts per million, parts per billion, or parts per trillion. Test results are then compared to state and federal standards to confirm your water meets all drinking water health standards. Secondary Standards contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health

Chemical Detected	Source	Year Tested	Level Detected	MCLG	PHG	Major Source		
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Fluoride (Natural Source)	Well 3	2013	177 ppb			Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth		
	Well 4	2004	151 ppb					
	Well 5	2014	204 ppb	2000 ppb	1000			
	Well 6	2014	113 ppb					
	Well 7	2013	151 ppb					
	Well 8	2018	310 ppb					
	Well 8	2018	2.7 ppb	50 ppb	100			
	Well 8	2018	0.001 ppm	0.05 ppm	None			
Selenium	Well 6	2009	8.2 ppb			Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)		
	Well 8	2018	0.78 ppb	50 ppb	None			
Barium	Well 3	2013	54 ppb			Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
	Well 7	2017	110 ppb	1000 ppb	None			
	Well 8	2018	34 ppb					
Aluminum	Well 8	2018	0.015 ppb	1 ppb	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes		
	Well 7	2009	0.25 ppb	1000 ppb	None			
Nitrate (as N)	Well 3		3.50 ppm			Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits		
	Well 4		4.73 ppm					
	Well 5	2019	4.30 ppm	10 ppm	10			
	Well 6		4.90 ppm					
	Well 7		2.41 ppm					
	Well 8		1.04 ppm					
	Well 3	2019	1.8 ppb					
	Well 4	2019	0.72 ppb					
Arsenic	Well 5	2019	1.2 ppb	10 ppb	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes		
	Well 6	2019	0.65 ppb					
	Well 7	2019	1.2 ppb					
	Well 8	2018	2.8 ppb					
	Well 6	2003	340 ppb					
	Well 7	2003	100 ppb	UCMR	1000			
	Well 8	2006	360 ppb					
	Well 3	2003	8.6 ppb					
Vanadium	Well 4	2002	6.7 ppb			Erosion/ Leaching of natural deposits		
	Well 5	2002	9.2 ppb	UCMR	None			
	Well 6	2002	6.4 ppb					
	Well 7	2003	5 ppb					
	Well 8	2004	21 ppb					
	UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
	Boron	Well 6	2003	340 ppb				
		Well 7	2003	100 ppb	UCMR		1000	
Well 8		2006	360 ppb					
Vanadium	Well 3	2003	8.6 ppb			Erosion/ Leaching of natural deposits		
	Well 4	2002	6.7 ppb					
	Well 5	2002	9.2 ppb	UCMR	None			
	Well 6	2002	6.4 ppb					
	Well 7	2003	5 ppb					
	Well 8	2004	21 ppb					

Contaminates That May Be present In Source Water Include:

Microbial contaminants are viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic tanks, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, Such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants can be naturally-occurring or be that result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Important Health Information: in order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the SWRCB Drinking Water Division prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and more information about contaminants and potential health effects are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking and Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or go online to www.epa.gov/safewater.

Lead & Copper Testing Results: Since 1986 in the U.S. the use of lead in plumbing pipes, fixtures, and solder has been restricted by law, when the federal Safe Drinking Water Act was first amended to require a rule regulating lead and copper at the drinking water consumers tap. Posing certain health risks to most people if consumed in excess, lead and copper enter drinking water mainly as a result of corrosion of plumbing material. As a result, the federal "lead and copper rule" was issued in 1991 by the EPA to limit the concentration of those two metals in public water. October 2007, the rule was revised; requiring water suppliers to reduce water corrosiveness in attempt to protect public water systems consumers from excessive exposure to lead and copper even further. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels in your home may be higher than in other homes as a result of materials in your house plumbing. The City is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but it cannot control the variety of materials used in household plumbing pipes and fixtures. So, when your water has been sitting for several hours, minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, call at 530-633-2785, about its testing. For information on lead in drinking water, call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or go to <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Wheatland's main water distribution system piping material is almost exclusively C-900 PVC (polymerized vinyl chloride plastic) piping and is resistant to corrosion. The other piping material used is asbestos cement (AC) which is also highly resistant to corrosion.

Nitrates: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 ppm 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 serious illness: symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Chemical Detected	Source	Year Tested	Level Detected	SMCL	PHG	Major Source			
SECONDARY STANDARDS (Aesthetic Effects Only-Do Not Pose a Health Hazard)									
Color	Well 3	2018	1 Unit	15 Color Units	None	Erosion/ Leaching of natural deposits			
	Well 4	2009	1 Unit						
	Well 5	2018	1 Unit						
	Well 6	2018	2 Units						
	Well 7	2018	1 Unit						
	Well 6	2018	6 Units						
	Well 3	2018	0.10 NTU						
	Well 4	2013	0.50 NTU						
Turbidity	Well 5	2018	0.10 NTU	5 NTU	None	Erosion/ Leaching of natural deposits			
	Well 6	2018	0.10 NTU						
	Well 7	2018	0.10 NTU						
	Well 8	2018	0.15 NTU						
	Well 3	2013	270 ppm						
	Well 4	2014	370 ppm						
	Well 5	2017	310 ppm						
	Well 6	2017	320 ppm						
Total Dissolved Solids	Well 7	2008	440 ppm	1000 ppm	None	Erosion/ Leaching of natural deposits			
	Well 8	2018	240 ppm						
	Well 4	2013	320 ppb						
	Well 6	2012	355 ppb						
	Well 7	2017	71 ppb						
	Well 8	2018	95 ppb						
	Well 8	2018	0.0071 ppm				0.05 ppm	None	Leaching from natural deposits
	Well 3	2016	0.0019 ppm						
Well 5	2015	0.0061 ppm							
Well 6	2018	0.0022 ppm							
Well 7	2018	0.0031 ppm							
Well 8	2018	0.0019 ppm							
Well 5	2016	0.0076 ppm							
Well 6	2015	0.029 ppm							
Copper	Well 7	2018	0.0041 ppm	5 ppm	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes			
	Well 8	2018	0.0027 ppm						
	Well 3	2013	26.5 ppm						
	Well 4	2014	34.1 ppm						
	Well 5	2017	57.8 ppm						
	Well 6	2011	18.0 ppm						
	Well 7	2013	215 ppm						
	Well 8	2018	37 ppm						
Zinc	Well 3	2014	42.2 ppm	600 ppm	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence			
	Well 4	2014	52.4 ppm						
	Well 5	2017	28.1 ppm						
	Well 6	2011	65 ppm						
	Well 7	2013	45 ppm						
	Well 8	2018	27 ppm						
	Well 3	2014	600 ppm						
	Well 4	2014	600 ppm						
Sulfate	Well 5	2017	65 ppm	600 ppm	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes			
	Well 6	2011	45 ppm						
	Well 7	2013	45 ppm						
	Well 8	2018	27 ppm						

Definitions Terms Used in This Report:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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 technologically, and economically feasible.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL): The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The Level of disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): EPA does not enforce these contaminants. They are established only as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor. They are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

parts per million (ppm): Equals one part of liquid per million parts of liquid.

parts per billion (ppb): Equals one part of liquid per billion parts of liquid.

ND: not detectable at testing limit.

UCMR: unregulated chemical with no MCL

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

Threshold Odor Number (TON): is the minimum odor of water sample that can just be detected after successive dilutions with odorless water.

90th Percentile Value: The reported copper and lead values represent the 90th percentile. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90 percent of the lead and copper values detected by your water system.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, then triggers treatment and/or other requirements that a drinking-water supplier must follow.

General Information: 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 human activity.

Hard Water Information: Wheatland's water is considered very hard with an average hardness at approximately **187 ppm** (Over 10 Grains/Gallon). Although water hardness usually measures only the total concentrations of calcium and magnesium (the two most prevalent, divalent metal ions), iron, aluminum, and manganese may also be present. Hard water is generally **not harmful** to one's health but can cause other costly problems such as build up in pipes or plumbing equipment or buildup, mineral deposits can form an insulating barrier between the heating element and the water to be heated, unsightly film on their bathtubs or shower tiles. Hard water acts on many soaps and detergents to reduce their sudsing and cleaning capabilities the soapy residue they form can be abrasive and reduce the life of clothing. A water softening system can solve your hard water problem but initial purchase can be expensive to install. These systems can also be costly to run due to maintenance and supplies so get all the info before making your decision.

	Well 3	2011	39.3 ppm		
Sodium	Well 4	2015	16 ppm	None	Erosion of natural deposits
	Well 5	2006	24 ppm		
	Well 6	2006	15 ppm		
	Well 7	2018	21 ppm		
	Well 8	2006	63.1 ppm		
	Well 3		160 ppm		
	Well 4		250 ppm		
	Well 5	2015	160 ppm		
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	Well 6		260 ppm	None	
	Well 7		220 ppm		
	Well 8		72 ppm		

To find out how well they are doing this, water suppliers are required to sample a representative number of consumer's household taps, with the frequency of sampling depending upon the size of the system and the system's lead and copper results.

The City of Wheatland, for instance, is required to sample for lead and copper at 40 consumers taps, every three years. The City of Wheatland last lead and copper testing was required and performed in 2017 and those results are reported below. Next round of sampling will take place in 2020. The table below summarizes the most recent monitoring for these constituents. No samples collected in 2017 were found to be above the action level of 15 ppb for lead and 1300 ppb for copper. In 2018 samples was taken from all Wheatland schools and tested for lead. All schools samples were well below the action level of 15ppb.

Year Tested	# of samples collected	# above action level	90 th Percentile Result (ppb)	Action Level (ppb)
2017	40	0	2.7	15
2017	40	0	320	1300

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets and is well below the federal and state standard of MCL 10ppb for arsenic, it does contain very 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. Environmental Protection Agency 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.

Disinfectant Added to Water

12.5 % Sodium Hypochlorite Solution (Bleach)	All 15 Sample Points		Range (ppm)	MRDL	MRDLG
	Year 2019	Avg. (ppm)			
		0.61	0.40 – 0.85	4.0	4.0

Bleach in Water: Why do we put bleach in the water? Bleach is an oxidizing agent used as a disinfectant that, when added to water, kills microorganisms such as bacteria and viruses. The State of California requires that we maintain a minimum free residual of 0.2 parts per million (ppm) of chlorine in our water at all times to kill any potential microorganisms. Five alternating samples are collected daily by the water operators to ensure the 0.2 ppm minimum is meant and maintained. The City's target chlorine ppm range is 0.50-0.80.

Microbiological Water Quality: The simple fact is bacteria and other micro-organisms are naturally present in the environment and can be found all around us: in our food; on our skin; in our bodies; and, in the air, soil and water. Some are harmful to us and some are not. Testing for these bacteriological contaminants in the distribution system is required by State regulations. The testing is done regularly to verify that the water system is free from coliform bacteria which are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. The minimum number of tests required by SWRCB Drinking Water Division per month is four (4). The City collects five (5) per month with a total of 60 samples collected annually. From those 60 samples, the highest number of samples found to contain coliform bacteria during any one month was one (1). Retest sample passed.

DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	PHG	Health Effects
Hexavalent Chromium	8-Mar-17	2.8 ppb	1.2-7.4 ppb	* 0.02 ppb	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years have an increased risk of getting cancer.

* There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn on Sept 11, 2017