2023 Water Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: City of Wheatland Report Date: 2024

Type of Water Source in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 3 – 8, three west, two central, and one east.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information - Sources are most vulnerable to the following:

Well 3: Above ground storage tanks, construction /demolition staging areas, equipment storage areas, water supply wells, chemical/petroleum pipelines, old gas stations.
Well 4: Gas stations, sewer collection systems.
Well 5: Chemical/petroleum pipelines, sewer collection systems.
Well 6: Auto & machine shops, bus terminals, grazing, septic systems, and 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
415 Knollcrest Drive
Suite 110, Redding, CA 96002
Reese Crenshaw at 530-224-4867

or at

City of Wheatland
208 4th Street
Wheatland, CA 95692

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Meetings for Public Participation: City Council meets at City Hall, 111 C Street, Wheatland, CA at 6pm on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday, monthly.

For More Information, Contact: Dale Klever, Public Works Director (530) 633-8192 (M-Th)
or Youa Hill, PW Supervisor (530) 633-2785 (M-F)

About This Report

The drinking water quality is tested for all constituents required by state and federal regulations. This report shows results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023 and may include earlier monitoring data because of monitoring and testing schedules.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of Wheatland a 111 C Street @ (530) 633-2671 para asistirlo en español.

Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 [Enter Water System Name]以获得中文的帮助: City of Wheatland @ (530) 633-2671.

Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa City of Wheatland, 111 C Street o tumawag sa (530) 633-2671 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ City of Wheatland tại 111 C Street @ (530) 633-2671 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau City of Wheatland ntawm [111 C Street @ (530) 633-2671] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	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.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
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)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater 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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The 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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021 (inclusive)

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a month) 0	0	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	0	None	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL

For violation of the total coliform MCL, include potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by water system to address the violation: NA

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Dates	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/29/23 8/30/23 8/31/23	45	0.65	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/29/23 8/30/23 8/31/23	45	0.327	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date(s)	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2015 – 2018	28.6	16 - 62	None	None	Salt present in the water, generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2015	187	72 – 260	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard (health concern if >MCL)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppb)	2022	1.8	0.015 – 2.6	1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2023	3.6	0.65 - 1.8	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Barium (ppb)	2022	55	34 - 110	1000	None	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from oil drilling; metal refinery waste
Chromium [Total] (ppb)	2022	1.8	2.4 – 3.2	50	10	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills or chrome plating
Copper (ppm)	2020 – 2018 – 2016 -	.0013 .0022, .0031 .0019	0.0013 - 0.0031	AL=1.3	0.3	Internal erosion of plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leach of wood preservatives
Nickel (ppb)	2022	1.1	0.001 – 0.79	100	10	Leaching from natural deposits
Nitrate, as N (ppm)	2/28/23	0.81,2.31, 2.44,4.42, 4.78,4.88	0.7 – 4.7	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from sewage
Nitrite, as N (ppm)	2009	0.25	0.25	1	1	Same as nitrate, above
Selenium	5/13/20 - 2018 -	1.2, 1.6, 1.3 0.78	0.78 – 1.6	50	30	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturing; runoff from livestock lots (feed)

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with Sec. Drinking Water Standard (aesthetics only, no health risk)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppb)	2022	1.8	2.2 – 2.6	200	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	2022 2023	34,25.8 26.5	24 - 58	600	None	Runoff/ leaching of natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (color units)	2018	1, 1, 2, 1, 6	0 – 6	15	None	Erosion/ leaching of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2020 – 2018 – 2016 -	.0013 .0022, .0031 .0019	0.0013 - 0.0031	1	None	Internal erosion of plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leach of wood preservatives
Iron (ppm)	2023 – 2018–	9.4 95	71 - 320	300	None	Erosion/ leaching of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2018 – 2017 -	340 470, 560	340 - 560	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2022 2023	44.1 39.80	28 - 72	600	None	Runoff/ leaching of natural deposits, seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2022 2023	470,510 340	240 - 440	1000	None	Erosion/ leaching of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2018 – 2013 -	0.15 0.5	0.1 – 0.5	5	None	Erosion/ leaching of natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2020 – 2018 – 2016 – 2015 -	0.003 0.004 0.008 0.029	0.003 – 0.03	5	None	Runoff/ leaching of natural deposits, industrial wastes

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Manganese (ppb)	01/25/2018 02/28/2023	7.1 4.496 16.049	7.1	500	Manganese exposures resulted in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in adverse effects to the nervous system.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 the 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).

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).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. The City Of Wheatland 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. [Optional: 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
NA				

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
NA					

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: NA

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: NA

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
NA				

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique [a] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	NA
Turbidity Performance Standards [b] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard to Be Less Than or Equal to 95% of Measurements in a Month] NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded for More Than Eight Consecutive Hours] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded at Any Time] NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	NA
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	NA
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	NA

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

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
NA				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

NA