

2017 City of Rio Dell Annual Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: City of Rio Dell - System No. 1210012 Report Date: May 10, 2018

*We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1 - December 31, 2017** and may include earlier monitoring data.*

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use Surface Water
Name & location of source(s): Eel River, Rio Dell

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

An assessment of the drinking water source was completed in 2003.

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Automobile - Gas stations

Known Contaminant Plumes

Septic systems - high density

Underground storage tanks - Confirmed leaking tanks

Wastewater treatment plants and disposal facilities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

City Council meetings are on the FIRST and THIRD Tuesday of every month at 6:30 pm at Rio Dell City Hall, 675 Wildwood Ave. Call 764-3532 during business hours for more information.

For more information please contact:

Randy Jensen

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Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average Californian uses approximately 196 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Rio Dell's Water Bills charge the water usage by the number of "UNITS" - to convert this to gallons, 1 unit = 748 gallons.



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 for Community Water Systems: 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 Rio Dell 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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 (USEPA).

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 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.

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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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.

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)

The City of Rio Dell does **NOT** add additional Fluoride to the drinking water supply. Fluoride is a naturally-occurring trace element in groundwater and at low levels helps prevent dental cavities. The U.S. Public Health Service considers optimal levels of fluoride to be 0.7 to 1.2 ppm for drinking water. The City's average fluoride level of 0.15 ppm is considered to be lower than optimal for helping prevent tooth decay. You may want to consider consulting your dentist about ways to prevent tooth decay.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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

| Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected) | Highest No. of Detections | No. of months in violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 0 | 1 positive monthly sample | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive | | Human and animal fecal waste |
| <i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 0 | (a) | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| (a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> . | | | | | |

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

| Lead and Copper | Sample Date | No. of samples collected | 90 th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 8/15/2017 | 10 | ND | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 8/15/2017 | 10 | .09 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 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 | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|--|
| Sodium (ppm) | 2015 | 8.2 | 4.4-8.5 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 2015 | 150 | 70-150 | none | none | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

SODIUM:

We recognize that the addition of sodium to drinking water may be of concern to some customers. In 2015, after treatment, the water contains approximately 8.2 ppm of sodium. The U.S. EPA considers servings of less than 35 ppm to be very low sodium. The Food and Drug Administration states that most American adults tend to eat between 4,000 and 6,000 ppm of sodium per day. There is currently no drinking water standard for sodium.

HARDNESS:

Water in the City of Rio Dell is considered to be fairly hard at an average detected level of 150 ppm. Water that is too soft, below 30 ppm, can be corrosive to plumbing pipes and water that is too hard, above 300 ppm, causes scaled to form on plumbing fixtures and cooking utensils.

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| All required contaminants tested for were Non Detected | 2015 | ND | ND | - | - | |
| Radioactive Contaminants | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 2008 | .334 | .334 | 15 | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits |

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|---|
| Chloride (ppm) | 2015 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color | 2015 | 4 | 4 | 15 | N/A | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Foaming Agents (MBAS) ppm | 2015 | <50 | <50 | 500 | N/A | Municipal and industrial waste discharges |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm) | 2015 | 280 | 280 | 1600 | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2015 | 17 | 17 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm) | 2015 | 170 | 170 | 1000 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 2015 | .21 | .21 | 5 | N/A | Soil Runoff |

TABLE 6 – DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCTS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Average Level Detected | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|--|-------------|------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb) | 8/29/2017 | 33 | 80 | Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 8/29/2017 | 11 | 60 | Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Chlorine CL2 (ppb) | 2017 | 1.4 | 4.0 | Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort. |

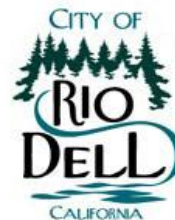
TABLE 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Treatment Technique</i> ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used) | |
| 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 0.2 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 0.34 NTU at any time. |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1. | 100% |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year | .21 ntu |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements | 0 |

* Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided earlier in this report.

(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.



The Water Meters are read by the end of each month. Utility bills are sent out and due at the beginning of each month and are delinquent if not paid by the 26th of the month, at which time a 10% late fee is charged. After the 10th of the following month, a final notice is mailed out. If the previous balance (stated on you billing statement) has not been paid by the specified date on the final notice, then service is discontinued. Once the service has been discontinued, the full amount plus a delinquency fee is required before water service is restored. The delinquency fee is \$50.

COST OF CITY WATER

1 UNIT OF WATER = 100 CUBIC = 748 GALLONS

BASE RATE = \$47.57

UNIT CHARGE = \$3.10

DINSMORE ZONE CHARGE = \$65.36

CITY SEWER COST

FIXED CHARGE = \$49.64

NEW CUSTOMER = \$71.39

LOW FLOW @ \$3.48 PER UNIT

DOMESTIC FLOW @ \$4.35 PER UNIT

MEDIUM FLOW @ \$6.52 PER UNIT

HIGH FLOW @ \$7.60 PER UNIT

The City of Rio Dell accepts Visa, MasterCard and Discover Cards



Consumer Fees:

Visa, MasterCard & Discover Credit/Debit = \$1.50 up to \$50.00 and 2.49% for more than \$50.00

Visa Signature Debit = \$3.95 (online only)