

CITY OF UKIAH

2017 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The City of Ukiah is very pleased to present to you this summary of 2017 Drinking Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. There is one water source for the City of Ukiah. The water is supplied from a groundwater source; a 585' deep well located in the City limits on the corner of Alba and Despain streets.

We have a source water assessment report available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. Chlorine has been periodically added to the water for disinfection. There is no other treatment at this time.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

HEALTH INFORMATION

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled council meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of every month at 7:00 PM – Ukiah Senior Center.

The City of Ukiah routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables included in this report show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31, 2017. Lead in Drinking Water is primarily associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Ukiah is responsible for providing high quality Drinking Water, but cannot control the variety of metals 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. 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 or at <http://epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants that may be present in the City of Ukiah water source include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, livestock, and wild animals
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, mining, or farming activities.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as farming, home or business use, or urban storm water runoff.
- Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also, come from gas stations, urban storm runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can occur naturally.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

In this report you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Not Available (NA) – some values are not available at this time

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The “Goal” (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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.

RESULTS OF MONITORING FOR REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria (2)	Y					Naturally present in the environment. Presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples.
Inorganics						
Barium (2016)	N	.01	ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (2016)	N	0.4	ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (2017)	N	ND	ppm	1 ppm	1 ppm	Fertilizer, sewage, septic tanks, animal waste. Most recent testing Done in accordance with regulation
Arsenic (2016)	N	ND	ppb	0 ppb	10 ppb	Erosions of natural runoff.
Non-Regulated						
Sodium (2016)	N	27.3	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Synthetic Organic Compound (SOC) Report						
SOC	N	ND	mg/L	ND	ND	Naturally occurring.

Volatile Organics VOC Report

VOC Compound	N	27.3	ppm	ND	ND	Naturally occurring.
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RESULTS OF MONITORING OF LEAD & COPPER SAMPLING AT RESIDENTIAL WATER TAPS:

TEST RESULTS						
Parameter	90 th % Value	No of Sites Exceed Action Levels	Action Level (AL)	MCLG		Potential Source of Contamination
Lead (2016)	0.000 mg/l	0	0.015 ppb	0		Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2016)	.0013 mg/l	0	1.3 mg/l	1.3 ppm		Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.

The parameters are current in accordance with federal regulations

VIOLATIONS OF STANDARDS

As you can see by the table, our system did have two water sample violations. Three repeat samples for each violation was performed. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

WHAT IS THE CITY OF UKIAH DOING TO ENSURE A SAFE, ADEQUATE DRINKING WATER SUPPLY IN THE FUTURE?

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WANT MORE INFORMATION?

If you have any questions about this report or the City of Ukiah's water system, please contact Steve Draper Maintenance, Ed Shank at 541-427-3900, or Mayor Clint Barber, at 541-427-3584 with questions.