

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 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. 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 healthcare providers. USEPA/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.

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.

Possible contaminants in pre-treated 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**, which 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, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which 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, USEPA and the California Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Public participation opportunities to discuss drinking water issues are held during City Council meetings on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at 6:00 p.m.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

ਇਸ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਵਿਚ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪੀਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸਦਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਸਮਝ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲ ਕਰੋ।

For Your Information

Definitions

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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 US 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.

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.

Secondary Drinking Water Standard (SDWS): National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations, issued by the EPA, pertain to aesthetic characteristics of water and are advised but not enforceable by the Federal Government.

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

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

A source-water assessment has been completed for the source serving the Yuba City surface-water system. Copies of the assessment are available from the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Yuba City Surface Water – Airport maintenance/fueling areas, existing & historic gas stations, dry cleaners, landfills/dumps, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, active & historic mining operations, confirmed leaking underground storage tanks, irrigated crops, fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide application, railroad transportation corridors, illegal activities/unauthorized dumping, agricultural/irrigation wells, and City of Gridley sewage line in the Feather River.

Well at Water Treatment Plant – NPDES/WDR permitted waste discharges.

Questions? CONTACT US!

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Water Consumer Confidence Report

2022

this issue

Water Everywhere **Page 1**

Lead Information **Page 2**

Water Quality Data **Page 3**

For Your Information **Page 4**



Second Groundwater Well Project Update:

The Second Groundwater Well Project is underway and has passed the halfway point! Once the well is online, it will be capable of pumping up to 3.6 million gallons of water per day.

Construction Updates:

- ⇒ **Phase I:**
- ⇒ Below-ground facility construction
 - ⇒ Fall 2022 — construction completed
- ⇒ **Phase II:**
- ⇒ Above-ground facility construction
 - ⇒ Spring 2023 — construction contract awarded
 - ⇒ Winter 2023 — all major critical equipment acquired
 - ⇒ Fall 2024 — construction completed and well placed into service

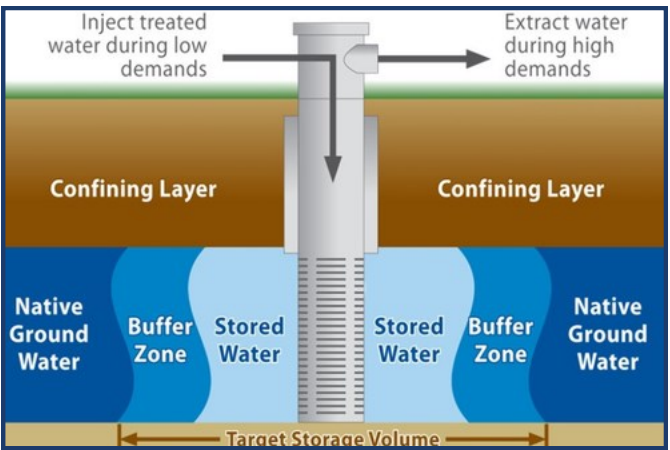
Water Everywhere —Today and Tomorrow!

The City has been working on expanding and diversifying its water resources for better access to both surface-water and groundwater supplies. As the drastic water changes in 2022 and 2023 have shown, it is vital that the City is able to navigate everything from drought resiliency to high-water capture to manage the supply needs of City water customers through any condition. Using new, innovative technology, such as aquifer storage of surface water, and identifying and constructing new sources for groundwater, the City is excited to develop the future of sustainable and dependable water supplies in Yuba City through two major projects – the Aquifer Storage Recovery Well Project and the Second Groundwater Well Project!

ASR Well Project:

The City recently received a Department of Water Resources grant in the amount of \$6.3 million for an Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Well Project. An ASR well system will allow the City to inject treated water from the Feather River into a groundwater aquifer for storage and extract it later as needed. The City hopes to inject water during the winter months when water in the Feather River is abundant, and extract the potable water during the summer months if surface water rights are curtailed or less abundant. The ASR well will enhance the City's existing water supplies and support drought resiliency in case of future water shortages.

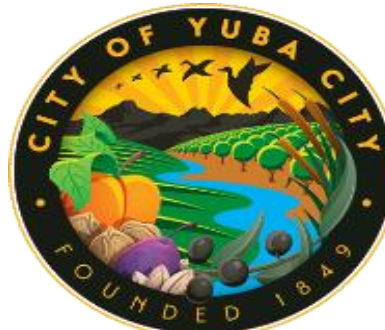
The City has started the process to hire a consultant to begin the design and permitting phases of this complex project. The ASR Well Project is estimated to be completed by the end of 2025.



ABOUT THIS REPORT

The annual Water Consumer Confidence Report is a service provided by the City of Yuba City Public Works Department, a leader in providing safe, high-quality drinking water and water-quality monitoring. Questions? Contact us at (530) 822-4636 or utilitiesadmin@yubacity.net.

2022 Yuba City Water Quality Data

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?		All Samples taken in 2022 unless noted in ()		Units	Maximum Contaminant Level (California)	Public Health Goal (California)	Yuba City Surface Water + Well ⁶		Major Sources and Health Effects		
<p>Yuba City's water comes from the Feather River. The water is pumped from the river to the Water Treatment Plant located in north Yuba City. The water is then treated using either a 24 MGD Conventional Treatment Process or a 12 MGD Membrane Filtration Process. The plant also utilized a groundwater well from June to November during the period of low water supply.</p>							Average	Range			
		PRIMARY STANDARDS (HEALTH EFFECTS)									
		Arsenic		ppb	10	0.004	0.7	0.3 - 0.9	Leaching from natural deposits; runoff from orchards. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or circulatory system problems and may have an increased risk of developing cancer. (See note in lower left-hand corner for more information.)		
		Disinfection Byproduct Precursor (TOC-RAW)		ppm	Treatment Required if Avg TOC >2.0	NA	1.8	1.4 - 2.2	Various natural and manmade sources		
		Lead - Measured in Homes		ppm	0.015 ^{*2}	0.2	0.0014 ^{*1}	ND - 0.0047	Corrosion of household plumbing		
		Copper - Measured in Homes		ppm	1.3 ^{*2}	0.3	0.037 ^{*1}	ND - 0.317	Corrosion of household plumbing		
		Fluoride		ppm	2	1	0.6	ND - 0.8	Water additive to promote strong healthy teeth		
		Chlorine		ppm	4	4	1.4	1.2 - 1.7	Disinfectant added to water		
Nitrate (Nitrates as Nitrogen)		ppm	10	10	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits				
<p>LEAD</p>		SECONDARY STANDARDS (AESTHETIC EFFECTS)									
		Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)		ppm	1000	NA	87	63 - 100	Leaching from natural deposits		
		Iron		ppb	300	NA	3	ND - 15	Leaching from natural deposits		
		Manganese		ppb	50	NA	0.8	ND - 2.1	Leaching from natural deposits		
		Specific Conductance		µs/cm	1600	NA	146	120 - 160	Substances that form ions when in water		
		Odor		T.O.N	3	NA	1	ND - 3	Naturally occurring and/or chlorine		
<p>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. Yuba City 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. 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://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.</p>		DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS									
		Total Trihalomethanes		ppb	80	NA	58 ^{*4}	39 - 87 ^{*5}	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. 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	60	NA	31 ^{*4}	21 - 44 ^{*5}	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.		
		MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS									
		Total Coliform		Percent Positive Samples	Less than 5% per month	0%	0%	0%	Naturally present in the environment. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present.		
		Turbidity (NTU) Treatment Technique (TT) Membranes		TT = 1.0 NTU 95% ≤0.1 NTU, 100% ≤1.0 NTU		NA	0.03 100%	0.01 - 0.10	Soil runoff. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.		
		Turbidity (NTU) Treatment Technique (TT) Conventional		TT = 1.0 NTU 95% ≤0.3 NTU, 100% ≤1.0 NTU		NA	0.07 100%	0.04 - 0.13			
<p>Hardness Table (ppm)</p> <p>Soft 0 - 60 Semi-hard 61 - 120 Hard 121 - 180 Very Hard Over 180</p>		UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS & OTHER CONSTITUENTS									
		Sodium (2015)		ppm	NA	NA	5	5	Leaching from natural deposits		
		Hardness as CaCO3 (see Hardness Table below)		ppm grains/gal	NA	NA	62 4	45 - 73 3 - 4	Leaching from natural deposits. Yuba City surface water hardness is adjusted as part of the treatment process.		
		Boron (2009)		ppb	NA	1000 ^{*3}	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits		
		ppb - parts per billion ppm - parts per million ND - Not detected NA - Not applicable or available									
		*1 62 sites were sampled, 90% were below this value *2 Action level, not an MCL *3 Notification level, not a Public Health Goal *4 Highest locational running annual average				*5 Samples were collected quarterly from eight (8) locations throughout the distribution system *6 4.5% of the water produced came from a well while City surface water supply was curtailed					
		The table above lists only organic and inorganic chemicals that were detected in your water. Your water is tested for nearly 100 other chemicals, including the gas additive MTBE, mercury, pesticides, herbicides, and other non-regulated compounds that were not detected. The minimum detection level is typically in parts per billion or parts per trillion.									