

# City of Rio Vista

## WATER QUALITY DATA - 2006

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2006 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 - December 31, 2006. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of those contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

**Terms & abbreviations used below:**

- ◆ **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 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.
- ◆ **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.
- ◆ **Regulatory Action Level(AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ◆ **Primary Drinking Water Standards(PDWS):** MCLs 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, order, 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.
- ◆ **n/a:** not applicable ◆ **ND:** not detectable at testing limit ◆ **NS:** no standard or not regulated ◆ **MFL:** million fibers per liter ◆ **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units ◆ **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) ◆ **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) ◆ **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) ◆ **ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L) ◆ **ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS					
Detected Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/mo. (2006)	0	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)						
Detected Contaminants	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result		Typical Sources of Contaminant
				Average	Range	
Arsenic (As)	ppb	10	n/a	9.8	7 - 15 (2005)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate (NO3)	ppm	45	45	7.9	ND - 33 (2005 - 2006)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15		0.9	0.9 - 0.9 (2005)	Erosion of natural deposits.

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Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	80		0.2	ND - 2 (2006)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
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UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
Detected Contaminants	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result		Typical Sources of Contaminant
				Average	Range	
Total Radium 228	pCi/L	NS		0.13	ND - 0.6 (2005 - 2006)	
Bromoform	ppb	NS		0.21	ND - 1.5 (2006)	

### Additional Information and Explanations

**About our Arsenic (As):** Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**About our Nitrate (NO3):** Nitrate in drinking water at level above 45 mg/L 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 a 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 certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

### Compliance with Other Regulations

The State requires us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. In the previous year, we met all sampling, treatment and reporting requirements.

# City of Rio Vista

## Water Quality Report - 2006

**This brochure is a snapshot** of the quality of the water that we provided last year. 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 more information about your water, call (707)249-7506 and ask for Butch Sieffert or call (707) 580-3157 and ask for Rudy Diaz. No meetings are scheduled. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

### Your water comes from 6 sources:

1. Well 7
2. Well 8
3. Well 10
4. Well 11
5. Well 12
6. Well 13

**The sources of drinking water** (both tap water and bottled water) included rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, spring, 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- ◆ *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which 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.
- ◆ *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil production and mining activities.

◆ *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, USEPA and the California Department of Health Services (Department) prescribes regulations which 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.

**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 (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 provider. EPA/CDC guideline on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)