Williams Water Department

2006 Annual
Water Quality Report

P.O. Box 310
Williams, California *95987*
(530) 473-2519

2006 ANNUAL
WATER QUALITY REPORT

At the City Water Department, we are committed to supplying our customers with high-quality water. We are pleased to present this annual water quality report, which includes information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards. *Most importantly, it confirms that your water met or surpassed all water quality standards during this reporting period*

We care about what you think. If you have any suggestions or concerns, please call us. Also, please watch for bill inserts, where you may find announcements of any water-related public meetings as well as important information about your water.

About Your Water Supply
The City of Williams operates three regular production wells, and two stand-by wells, and one water tower with a capacity of 100,000 gallons. During the summer months, we supply about 2 million gallons per day, through almost 20 miles of pipe lines.

If you have any questions, please contact us at (530) 473-2519.

P.O. Box 310
Williams, CA *95987*
(530) 473-5380
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Our Commitment to Our Customers
We know that water quality is important to you, and we are committed to providing water that meets or surpasses all water quality standards. Towards that end, our team of water operators, maintenance staff, billing and, administration are always looking for opportunities to improve our water operations.

Recommendations for Those Who May Have Special Water Needs
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care 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 at (800) 426-4791.

Este informe contiene informacĺon muy importante sobre su agua potable. Trad'uzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

General Information About Water
The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, 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 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, 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 by-products 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. **Water Hardness** Water is considered soft if total hardness is less than *75* ppm; moderately hard at *75* to *150* ppm; hard at *150* to 300 ppm; and very hard at 300 ppm or higher. To determine total hardness of your water in grains per gallon, simply divide amount given in parts per million by 17.1.

Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program (DWSAPP)
By the end of 2002 the City of Williams had submitted to the California Department of Health Services a DWSAPP report for each water source in the water system. The DWSAPP report identifies possible sources of contamination to aid prioritizing cleanup and pollution prevention efforts. All reports are available for viewing or copying at our Public Works Office.

The water sources in our area are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with possible contaminants detected in the water supply: agricultural drainage, parks, RV parks, sewer collection systems, schools, chemical/petroleum processing/ storage, farm chemical distributor/ application service, pesticide/fertilizer/petroleum storage and transfer areas, fertilizer/pesticide/ herbicide application, grazing, septic systems, and irrigated crops.

The water sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities, for which no associated contaminant has been detected: fleet/truck/bus terminals, utility stations (maintenance areas), underground storage tanks, (confirmed leaking tanks), above ground storage tanks, gas stations, automobile repair shops, chemical/petroleum pipelines, machine shops, dredging, and wells (water supply, agricultural).

We encourage customers to join us in our efforts to prevent water pollution and protect our most precious natural resource. A copy of this assessment may be viewed at:

DHS Valley District Office
415 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 110
Redding, CA 96002

The City is coordinating with state and federal agencies to enhance the security of our water supplies. Please report any suspicious activities near water facilities immediately.

How to Read the Table
We test your water for more than 100 contaminants for which state and federal standards have been set. THIS TABLE LISTS ONLY THOSE THAT WERE DETECTED. 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. The water quality test results shown in this table are divided into two main sections: those related to "primary standards" and those related to "secondary standards". Primary standards protect public health by limiting the levels of contaminants in the drinking water. Secondary standards are limits for substances that could affect the water's taste, odor, and appearance.

Definitions of terms and abbreviations used in the table
Public Health Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG's are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCL): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's 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 MCL's are set as close to the PHG's (or MCLG's) as are economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCL's are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Notification Level (NL). A health-based advisory level for an unregulated contaminant in drinking water. It is used by DHS to provide guidance to drinking water systems.

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

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

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

Violation Information:
State records indicate the City of Williams Well # 10 exceed the MCL for manganese and iron. Manganese and iron are on the State's Secondary Standards list of chemicals and is not associated with any health risk for these levels of manganese and iron in this drinking water and the State has requested no further action on our part at this time.

Microbiological Water Quality:
Testing for bacteriological contaminants in the distribution system is required by State regulations. This testing is done regularly to verify that the water system is free from coliform bacteria. The minimum number of tests required per month is four. In our distribution system, we test the water four times per month for coliform bacteria. The highest number of samples found to contain coliform bacteria during any one month in 2006 was zero.

Chemical Detected	Source	Year Tested	Level	MCL	PHG	Origin
Aluminum	Well 8 Well 6 Well 10	2002 2006 2006	100 ND <50	100	60	Natural Deposits
Arsenic	Well 9 Well 8 Well 10	2003 2002 2006	3 ppb 2.3 ppb 2ppb	50	no	Natural Deposits, run off
Chromium	Well 8	2003	4.5	50	no	Natural deposits, plating shops, steel and pulp mills.
Fluoride	Well 3 Well 6 Well 8 Well 10	1999 1999 2003 2006	470 ppb 450 470 .5	1400	1000	Natural deposits, water additive for strong teeth discharge from fertilizer plants
Nitrate (NO3)	Well 6 Well 8 Well 3 Well 9 Well 10	2006 2006 2006 2006 2006	2.6 ppm <2.0 ppb 2.0 2.0 2.0	45	45	Natural deposits run off and leaching from fertilizer use and septic tanks
Iron	Well 3 Well 8 Well 10	1993 2002 2006	140 ppb 140 690	300	no	Natural deposits
Manganese	Well 3 Well 6 Well 7 Well 8 Well 10	1999 1999 2003 2003 2006	140 ppb 110 170 110 90	50	no	Natural deposits
Sodium	Well 3 Well 6 Well 10	1993 1993 2006	180 ppm 120 150	no	no	Naturally occurring
Specific conductance	Well 3 Well 6 Well 8 Well 9 Well 10	2001 2001 2003 2004 2006	1380u/cm 870 1040 1030 770	1600	no	Substances that form ions when in water
Turbidity	Well 3 Well 6 Well 9 Well 8	2006 2001 2006 2001	0.96 ntu 0.88 0.42 0.06	5	5	Soil run off
Hardness	Well 3 Well 6 Well 10	1993 1993 2006	410 ppm 370 196	None	None	Naturally occurring
TDS	Well 3 Well 6	2000 2001	1350 ppm 800	150	None	Naturally occurring

	Well 9 Well 8 Well 10	2003 2003 2006	450 570 500			
Bromoform	Well 8	2001	0.54 ug/1	None	None	Disinfection by-product
Chloride	Well 3 Well 6 Well 9 Well 8 Well 10	1999 1999 2003 2003 2006	150 ppm 110 54 88 56	600	None	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	Well 3 Well 6 Well 8 Well 10	1999 1999 2003 2006	140 ppm 120 82 93	600	None	Naturally occurring

Lead Copper	Year Tested	No. Samples	No. required	90^{th} % result	Action Level
	2004	20	20	ND	15
	2004	20	20	480	1300