



2019
Consumer
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Report
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2019 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water System Name: CITY OF WILLIAMS CA0610004 Report Date: February 26, 2020

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Copias de este informe en español están disponibles en la oficina de facturación o en la oficina de obras públicas.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & general location of source(s): Well 8 at 750 6th Street / Well 9 at 414 Vasto Drive
Well 10 at the corner of 915 Mills Drive

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Located at our office at 755 6th Street /Monday – Friday 7am-5pm

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Williams City Council meetings are held the third Wednesday of every month at 6:00 pm at 810 E Street Williams, CA 95987

For more information, contact: Water Department Landline Phone: (530) 473-5639

The Williams Water Department is committed to supplying our customers with high-quality water. Please review this annual water quality report, which includes information about where your water comes from and what it may contain along with 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 test 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 Jan. 1 thru Dec. 2019. Please note that the Williams City Council meets on the third Wednesdays of each month.

Should you have any questions about this report you may call or visit our office at 755 6th Street, Monday-Friday and view a copy of our Source Assessment Report. As with many wells, our vulnerability to contamination is due to sewer collections systems and high density housing.

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. To-wards that end, our team of water operators, maintenance staff, billing and administration are always looking for opportunities to improve our water operations.

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 USEPA'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. 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 (1-800-426-4791)

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 for copying at our Public Works Office.

The water source 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 system, school, 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 source 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:

**State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water
364 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 101
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.

Division of Drinking Water

On July 1, 2014 Governor Jerry Brown transferred the State's Drinking Water Program from the California Department of Public Health to the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water. The transition was created to consolidate all major water quality programs within a single department. According to the Governor's office, this consolidation will allow the State to better manage and protect water resources and ensure safe drinking water for Californians.

Visit www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs for more information about water quality requirements or the Drinking Water Program.

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 1(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 at limits for substances that could affect the water's taste, odor, and appearance.

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, 2015.

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

The City Council meets, the third Wednesday of every month at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall 810 E Street.

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.

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

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)

General Information About Water

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 stormwater 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 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, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- *Water Hardness*, considered soft if total hardness is less than 75 ppm; moderately hard 75 to 150 ppm; hard at 150 to 300 ppm; and very hard at 300 or higher. To determine total hardness of your water in grains per gallon, simply, simply divide amount in parts per millions by 17.1.

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, 6, and 7 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.

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)	(In a mo.) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 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	0	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 sample are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*. Positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/31/17	20	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/31/17	20	.1	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	12/22/14	120	100-150	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12/22/14	258	1.000-360	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	11/13/19	2.4	0-5.000	10.000	.004	Naturally occurring in soil.

Nitrate (ppm)	11/13/19	0	0-50.000	10.000	45	Run off and leaching from septic systems and industrial pollution.
Nitrite (ppm)	11/13/19	0	.0500-0.100	1.0000	0.4000	Run off and leaching from septic systems and leaching pollutions.
Mercury (ppb)	11/3/2016	None Detected	0.0-1.000	2.000	1.2	Naturally occurring in soil.

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
Fluoride (ppm)	11/3/16	0.49	.19-.49	2.0	.100	Naturally occurring in soil.
Chloride (ppm)	11/3/16	30	30-130	500	None	Mineral in ground water supplies that leach from natural deposits.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	12/22/14	None Detected	0	.02	Carcinogenic

**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT,
or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Manganese >50.00ppb	Well 8 5/31/16 Result of 99ppb	As long as sequestration is used instead of filtration	Sequestration with orthophosphate	In extreme high doses may cause neurological effects

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

**TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING
FECAL INDICATOR-POSTITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E.coli.</i>	(In the year) 0	Monthly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	Monthly	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coli phage	(In the year) 0	Monthly	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

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 Williams 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

WATER ORDINANCE: AMENDED SECTION 13.04.180

Please be reminded that the City of Williams has adopted a new water conservation ordinance in an effort to cut water usage as outlined by State regulations. The rules include:

- No customer shall permit leaks or waste of water. Acts constituting water shall include, but shall not be limited to, failure to comply with the following schedule and restrictions when watering lawns, plants and gardens or using outdoor water for other purposes.
- The use of water to wash driveways, sidewalks, patios, parking lots, aprons and other similar exterior surfaces is prohibited except for sanitation, public health and safety and fire protection purposes.
- Water/irrigating lawns or gardens, such that excess water leaves the property or area being watered is prohibited.
- Washing vehicles, equipment or boats during restricted days or hours and / or using hoses without a shut-off nozzle is prohibited.
- Sales or installations of the following water wasting devices and systems are prohibited in all new construction:
 - a. Automatic (self-regenerating) water softeners
 - b. Singles-pass cooling systems
 - c. Non-recirculating conveyor car wash systems
 - d. Non-recycling decorative water fountains
- When water is wastefully or negligently used on customer's premises, the City may discontinue the service if such conditions are not corrected.
- In addition to all other available remedies at law, this Sections shall be enforceable through the use of the administrative citation procedures set forth in Williams Municipal Code Chapter 8.16, Article VI.

City of Williams
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