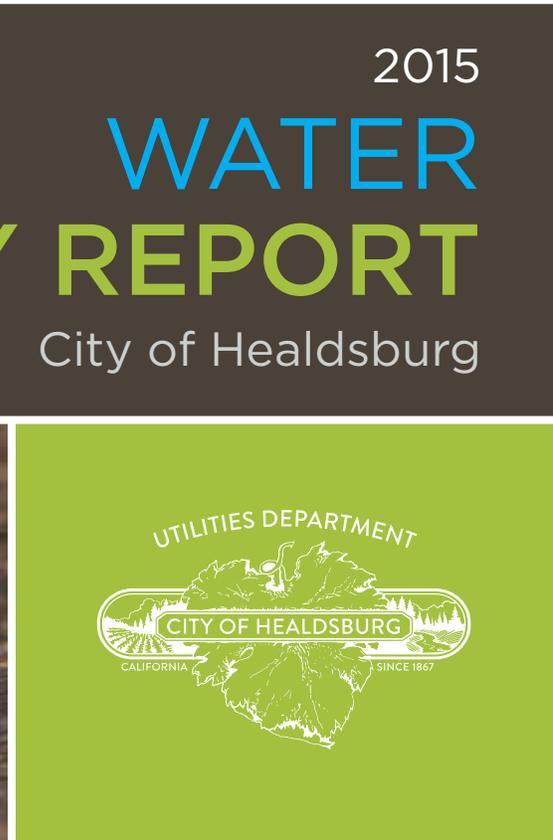




2015
WATER
QUALITY REPORT
City of Healdsburg





2015 WATER QUALITY REPORT

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Este informe contiene información sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable alguien que lo entienda bien.



MESSAGE FROM THE UTILITY DIRECTOR

The City of Healdsburg maintains a well-managed water system; effective testing and treatments are in place to ensure that our City's drinking water is safe. Through the distribution of this 2015 Water Quality Report, the City wants to keep you informed about the quality of the drinking water provided by the City. As in years past, this annual report shows that the City's water remains safe and has not violated a contaminant level or any other water quality standard. The safety and protection of our water system is, and will continue to be, a top priority for the City.

Last year the City was able to show significant reductions in water usage as mandated by the State. While the rains of this past winter have helped to replenish our water supply, there is still never enough to waste. Going forward, the City will continue to promote a number of water conservation programs. The best method to reduce water usage continues to be the limiting of outdoor irrigation. This guide contains information about the City's conservation programs and more information can be found at the following website: cityofhealdsburg.org/424/Water-Conservation.

Contained within this year's Annual Water Quality Report is a snapshot of the 2015 water quality test results. This includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State water quality standards. These test results show Healdsburg's drinking water meeting all State and Federal health standards. We want to keep you informed about the City's excellent water and hope you find this guide an informative reference.

Sincerely,

Terry Crowley
UTILITY DIRECTOR



WATER AND YOUR HEALTH

NOTICE FROM THE EPA

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 other matter and, in some cases, radioactive material. This runoff water can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

1. Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
2. Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or can result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, oil leaks from vehicle engines, mining, or farming.
3. Pesticides and Herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses.
4. Organic Chemical Contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.
5. Radioactive Contaminants can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Department of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects may be obtained online at epa.gov/safewater or by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

FLUORIDE

Fluoride is added to Healdsburg's water for dental benefits pursuant to a 1952 City of Healdsburg voter initiative (Ordinance No. 1952-14) and the more recent 2014 voter initiative. State regulations require the fluoride levels in the treated water be maintained within a range of 0.6 to 1.20 PPM with an optimum level of 0.70 PPM. The City of Healdsburg's average level of fluoride in 2015 was 0.77 PPM. For info on fluoridation, oral health, and current issues visit: waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml

HEALTH-RELATED NOTICES

NITRATES IN DRINKING WATER

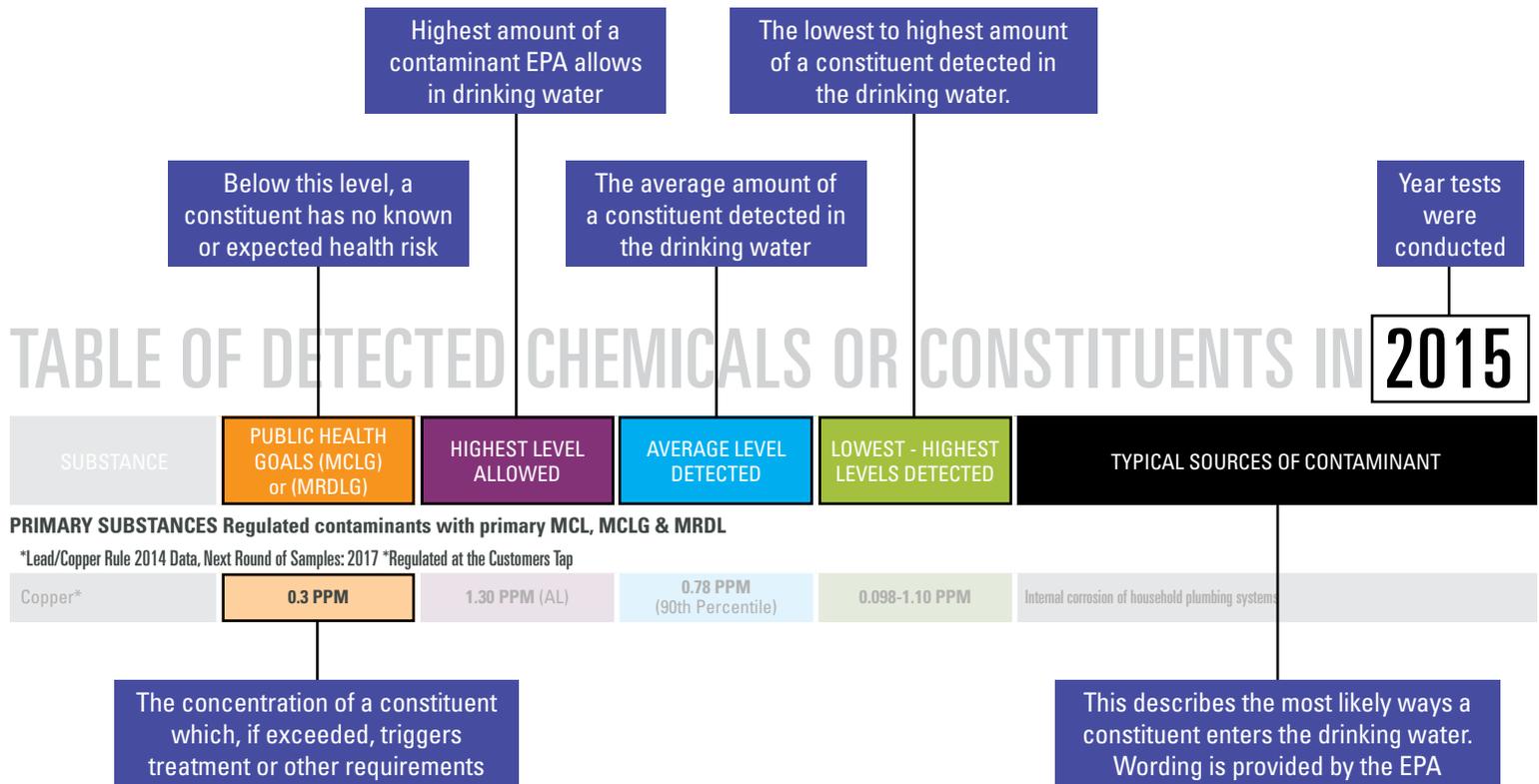
Nitrates in drinking water at levels above 10 PPM is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness with symptoms that include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 PPM 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 are pregnant, you should seek advice from your healthcare provider.

In 2015 the City of Healdsburg's drinking water had an average Nitrate level of 1.72 PPM (*refer to Table on page 4*).

PRECAUTIONS FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those: undergoing chemotherapy; who have undergone organ transplants; with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders; as well as some elderly and infants, may have an increased risk of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Environmental Protection Agency/ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available online at epa.gov/safewater or from the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

HOW TO READ THE WATER QUALITY TABLE



DEFINITIONS:

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

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level is 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.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The U.S. EPA sets MCLGs.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level is the level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the customer's tap.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal is the level of disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The U.S. EPA sets MRDLGs.

NA: Not Applicable.

ND: Not Detected. Constituent was below the detection level of the analytical method.

NS: No Standard. Officials have not developed a Public Health Goal or MCLG standard.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of water. 5 NTU is when the average person can begin to detect turbidity.

pCi/L: Picocuries per Liter. Measures naturally occurring radioactivity from erosion of mineral deposits.

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

pH: A measure of a solution's acidity.

PHG: Public Health Goal is the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The U.S. EPA sets PHG's.

PPB: Parts per Billion (or micrograms per liter). One PPB is equal to 1 teaspoon in 1.3 million gallons.

PPM: Parts per Million (or milligrams per liter). One PPM is equal to 1 teaspoon in 1,300 gallons.

TT: Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in water.

umhos/cm: Micromhos per centimeter. A measure of substances that form ions when in water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS IN 2015

2015 TREATED WATER QUALITY SUMMARY - Listed below are 27 substances or water quality characteristics detected in Healdsburg's Drinking Water. There are nearly 100 organic and inorganic substances that the City tested for but did not detect. Only those substances with detectable amounts are required to be included in this report. For certain substances with concentrations that do not change frequently, the State allows the City to monitor less frequently than once a year. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included. The City of Healdsburg collected and analyzed 254 samples for coliform during 2015 with no positive samples. The City of Healdsburg had NO WATER SYSTEM VIOLATIONS in 2015.

SUBSTANCE	PUBLIC HEALTH GOALS (MCLG) or (MRDLG)	HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	LOWEST - HIGHEST LEVELS DETECTED	TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
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PRIMARY SUBSTANCES Regulated contaminants with primary MCL, MCLG & MRDL

*Lead/Copper Rule 2014, Next Round of Samples 2017 **Regulated at the Customers Tap ***Refer to "Is the Water in Healdsburg Safe" discussion on page 5

Copper*	0.3 PPM	1.30 PPM	0.78 PPM (90th Percentile)	0.098-1.10 PPM	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead*	0.2 PPB	15 PPB	< 5.0 PPB (90th Percentile)	< 5.0 to 57 PPB (1 site exceeded the action level**)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Total Haloacetic Acids	NS	60 PPB	7.77 PPB	<1.0 - 11.10 PPB	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	NS	80 PPB	23.4 PPB	1.46 - 44.62 PPB	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	4 PPM	4 PPM	0.85 PPM	0.23 - 1.41 PPM	Disinfectant added for drinking water treatment
Fluoride	1 PPM	2 PPM	0.77 PPM	0.18- 0.94 PPM	Leaching from natural deposits. Our water system treats your water by adding fluoride in order to help prevent dental caries. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.60 to 1.20 PPM as required by Department regulations
Nitrate (As No3)	10 PPM	10 PPM	1.72 PPM	<2.0 - 6.6 PPM	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, septic tanks, and erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Emitters	0 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	0.226 pCi/L	0.0 - 0.621 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity is the measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is an indicator of water quality as well as the effectiveness of our filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Turbidity-Dry Creek Well Field(Groundwater)	N/A	TT =95% of samples <1.0 NTU	0.03 NTU	0.03 - 0.44 NTU	
Turbidity-Fitch Mtn. Well Field (Groundwater Under Surface Water Influence)	N/A	TT =95% of samples <0.30 NTU	0.09 NTU	0.02 - 1.58 NTU	
Turbidity-Gauntlett/Fitch Micro-Filtration Facility	N/A	TT =95% of samples <0.10 NTU	0.02 NTU	0.02 - 0.42 NTU	

Secondary substances and others sampled in 2015

Alkalinity	Not regulated	NS	150 PPM	130 - 170 PPM	Natural geology
Aluminum	200 PPM	200 PPB	<50 PPB	<50 - 94 PPB	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	0.004 PPB	10 PPB	<2 PPB	ND - <2 PPB	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, and glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2 PPM	1 PPM	<1.0 PPM	<0.100 - 0.120 PPM	Erosion of natural deposits
Bicarbonate	Not regulated	NS	180 PPM	160 - 200 PPM	Natural geology
Calcium	Not regulated	NS	28.3 PPM	27 - 31 PPM	Natural geology
Chloride	500 PPM	500 PPM	9.2 PPM	7.0 - 13 PPM	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Hardness	Not regulated	NS	164 PPM	141- 178 PPM	Natural geology
Iron	300 PPB	300 PPB	<100 PPB	<100 - 120 PPB	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	50 PPB	50 PPB	<20 PPB	<20 - 100 PPB	Leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium	Not regulated	NS	22.5 PPM	17 - 27 PPM	Natural geology
pH Units	6.5 to 8.5 pH units	6.5 to 8.5 pH units	7.22 pH units	6.9 - 7.6 pH units	A measure of the acidity of water
Sodium	Not regulated	NS	10.73 PPM	9.9 - 11 PPM	Natural geology
Specific Conductance	1000 umhos/cm	1000 umhos/cm	313 umhos/cm	280 - 360 umhos/cm	A measure of substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	500 PPM	500 PPM	19.25 PPM	17- 24 PPM	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	1000 PPM	1000 PPM	210 PPM	180 - 250 PPM	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits

MANGANESE: The concentration in some production wells exceeds the secondary MCL. Manganese in excess of the secondary MCL can chemically react with the chlorine added to disinfect the water and form a dark colored precipitate. This precipitate can stain plumbing fixtures such as sinks and toilet bowls, and

may cause staining of light colored laundry. By blending water from a number of sources, the average manganese concentration was <20 PPB in 2015. The MCL for Manganese is 50 PPB.

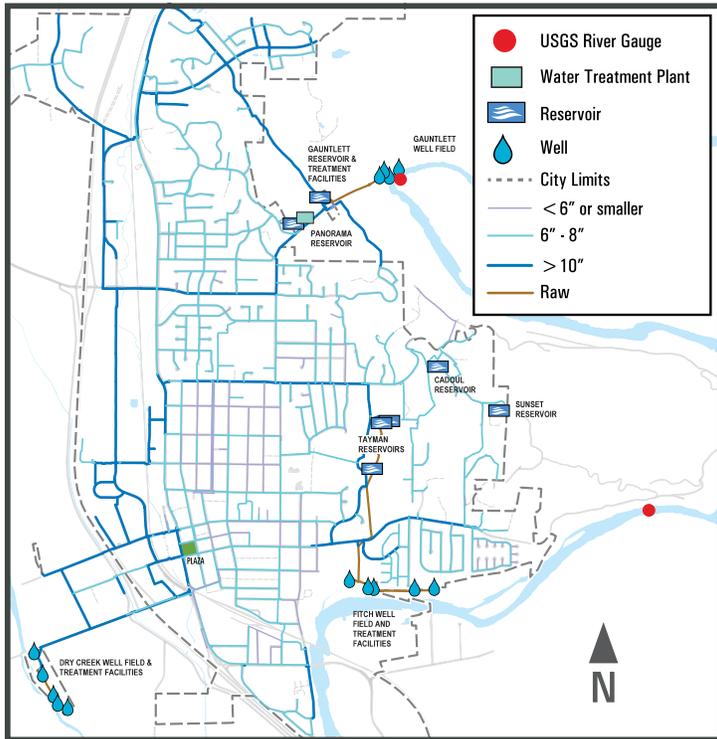
We add 3 substances directly to drinking water following State guidelines:

CHLORINE: a highly effective disinfectant that prevents the spread of waterborne diseases, and kills any microbes or bacteria entering the water supply.

SODIUM FLUORIDE: added for the prevention of tooth decay and promotion of dental health.

CORROSION CONTROL INHIBITOR: an orthophosphate compound that reduces pipeline corrosion by laying a microfilm along interior surfaces of pipelines and plumbing fixtures to prevent corrosion and the leaching of copper and lead in residential plumbing.

WATER SYSTEM MAP



2015 UCMR 3 RESULTS TABLE

Substance	Result Ranges	Average Level Detected	Highest Level Detected
Chromium	0.35 – 0.82	0.47 PPB	0.82 PPB
Strontium	170 - 350	266 PPB	350 PPB
Vanadium	0.67 – 1.4	1.0 PPB	1.4 PPB
Hexavalent Chromium	0.20 – 0.49	0.34 PPB	0.49 PPB
Chlorate	< MRL - 160	54.5 PPB	160 PPB

- MRL = Minimum reporting limit.
- PPB = Parts per Billion

The EPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) program to collect data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The City of Healdsburg participated in the third stage of the EPA's UCMR program (UCMR 3) by performing additional analysis on our drinking water. This benefits public health by providing the EPA with data in order to determine if the EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. The City tested for over 20 substances, both organic and inorganic; only those with detectable results were included in this table.



IS THE WATER IN HEALDSBURG SAFE?

You may have read the news about lead being found in the water at Healdsburg schools as well as the headlines about the water quality issues in Flint, MI. You may be wondering, "Is my water safe to drink?" Let's discuss the sources of lead, what the City is doing to protect you and your family, and what additional steps you might consider if you are concerned about the water at your house and throughout the City.

Lead, when found in drinking water, is a result of the material of the fixtures and solder in "older" plumbing systems leaching into the water. "Older" plumbing systems are noted because after 1988, the US EPA required all plumbing to be lead free. However, the US EPA did not require the removal of existing plumbing. Rather, in 1991 the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) was promulgated. The LCR requires that public water systems, like the City of Healdsburg's, take measures to keep lead from exceeding an action level concentration of 15 parts per billion for lead and 1.3 parts per million for copper.

The City of Healdsburg Water Department actively treats the water to prevent lead and copper from dissolving from the fixtures to the water. A blend of phosphate, as prescribed by the State Water Board, is added to the water to prevent both copper and lead from going into the water. The phosphate adheres to the metallic components and creates a barrier. The barrier takes about six months to achieve full effectiveness; and the City has been using the phosphate treatment since 1992.

Ordinarily, the lead and copper measured is less than detection levels. Occasionally, the piping can get bumped or otherwise disturbed due to remodeling or even a repair. When that happens, the phosphate barrier can be displaced and some lead and copper can go into solution. That is when measurable levels of lead and copper can be found.

Because the incidences of lead and copper is very low, the City is only required to monitor for these constituents once every three years. In the last monitoring conducted in 2014, 32 samples were taken at consumers taps. All but one were less than 5 parts per billion for lead, the reportable limit of the testing method. The action level for lead under the LCR occurs when the 90th percentile concentration (that is to say, the concentration at which only 10 percent are higher) exceeds 15 parts per billion. The measured 90th percentile value for lead was less than 5 parts per billion.

Similarly, copper has an action level similar to lead. The level for copper is 1.3 parts per million (1300 parts per billion). In the sampling conducted in 2014, none of the 32 samples tested exceeded the action level and the 90th percentile was 0.78 parts per million.

The City of Healdsburg maintains a well-managed water system with a consistent water source. Effective treatment is in place to ensure the water supplied is safe. However, you might still have concerns. The City encourages you to contact our Water/Wastewater Superintendent, Rob Scates 707.431.3369 (rscales@ci.healdsburg.ca.us) if you have concerns. You may also contact the US EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791 (epa.gov/your-drinking-water) for additional information.

WATER SOURCES

The City of Healdsburg's drinking water is sourced from three well fields: two located along the Russian River and one located on Dry Creek. Before entering the water distribution system, the water is chemically treated and ultra-filtered to improve its quality and remove most contaminants. The water is then stored at various locations throughout the City, ready to be delivered to our homes and businesses. Because the wells are influenced by the flows of both the Russian River and Dry Creek, it's very important for us to remain aware of the health of these watersheds and the impact we have on them.

Due to consistent rain events this winter, both Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma storage levels are higher than last year. While this is good news, we still need to be keenly aware of our water usage as we do not know what next winter will bring. Combined with conservation efforts and watershed protection, the City's wells can supply Healdsburg's water needs for years.

MONITORING

The City of Healdsburg conducts regular testing as prescribed by the state and federal agencies to ensure that none of the contaminants listed on the preceding pages are detected at levels considered to be unsafe by the health agencies.

The City of Healdsburg prepared a "Drinking Water Source Assessment" in December 2001. Prepared in accordance with guidelines issued by the State Department of Public Health Services, the purpose of the Source Assessment is to determine if the water sources of the community are vulnerable to contamination.

Ground-water supplies are considered most vulnerable to automobile gas stations, chemical/petroleum processing/storage yards, parks, freeway/state highway transportation corridors, herbicide use in road rights-of-way, water supply wells, dry cleaners, metal plating/ finishing/ fabricating, automobile repair shops, utility station maintenance areas, and wastewater treatment plants. The Source Assessment is available for review at the Community Development Center, 435 Allan Court, or visit healdsburgutilities.org.

If you are still concerned with tap water and purchase bottled water, please consider that bottled water is actually less regulated than municipal water supplies. Simple and effective point-of-use treatment devices can remove specific substances of concern. For more information on water treatment devices visit: waterboards.ca.gov.

ORTHOPHOSPHATE BLEND

Orthophosphate is a proprietary liquid blend that is added to the water to reduce pipeline corrosion and plumbing fixture corrosion. This is added to the water to comply with the EPA's "Lead and Copper Rule" (LCR).

NOTICE FROM THE EPA: LEAD

The "lead and copper rule" or LCR was introduced by the Environmental Protection Agency in 1991 to limit the concentration of lead and copper allowed in public drinking water at the consumer's tap as well as limit the corrosivity due to the water itself. Lead originates from the solder used to connect plumbing fittings inside the home, and copper is used widely in small diameter plumbing pipe. Lead and copper levels are consistently below the action level in Healdsburg.

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may want to have the water in your home tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available online at epa.gov/safewater/lead or you may call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Copper: The governing regulation to determine whether copper is present above or below the standard is based on the 90th percentile value for the most recent testing. The 90th percentile is the ninth highest value measured of ten test results. The 90th percentile value for the 2014 testing performed in Healdsburg was 0.78 PPM. The MCL, or action level for copper was 1.3 PPM. None of the 32 test sites exceeded the action level.

Lead: The governing regulation to determine whether lead is present above or below the standard is based on the 90th percentile value for the most recent testing. The 90th percentile is the ninth highest value measured of ten test results. The 90th percentile value for the 2014 testing performed in Healdsburg was < 5 PPB. The MCL, or action level for lead is 15 PPB. One of the 32 test sites exceeded the action level.

SMART LIVING HEALDSBURG

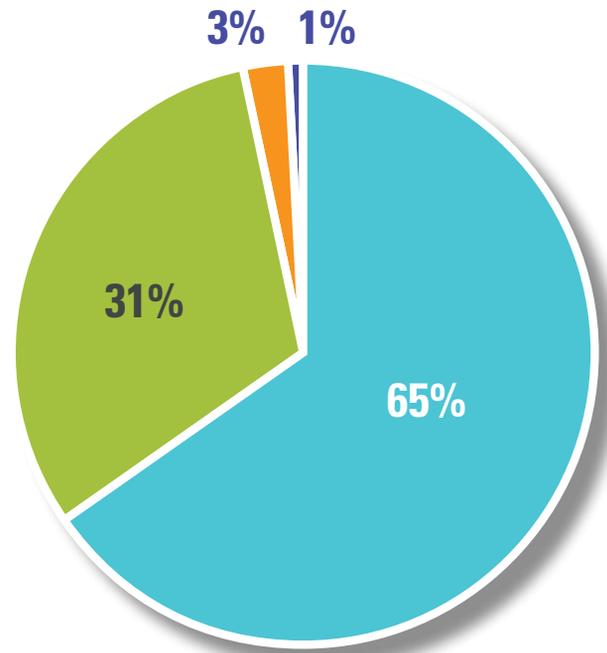
REBATES & INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

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- Clothes Washers
- Greywater Systems
- Lawn Conversion
- Irrigation System Upgrades
- Irrigation Inspection
- Free In-home Water Audit
- Free in-home water saving items

For more information, please visit:

SMARTLIVINGHEALDSBURG.ORG

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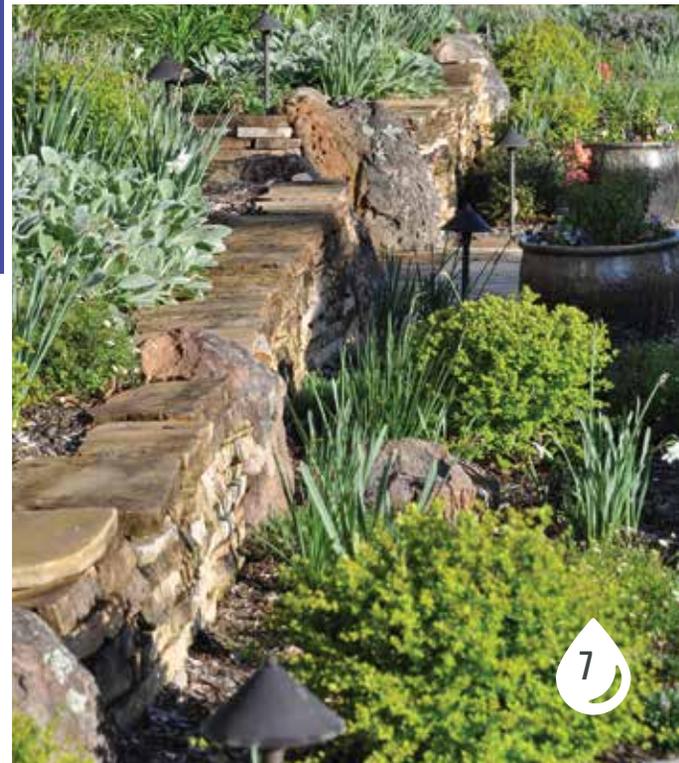
DROUGHT RESPONSE

SUCCESS! The City of Healdsburg met the State Water Resource Control Board's 24% water conservation requirement for the months of June 2015 through February 2016. Residents and businesses alike did their part to be water-wise and reduce water consumption. This included: replacing turf with no- and low-water use landscaping; tuning up and/or replacing irrigation systems; replacing inefficient appliances; installing low flow aerators and shower heads; installing greywater systems; capturing water from sinks and showers to place on landscaping; and, in general, being conscious of and using only as much water as they need to be happy and healthy.

COMING SOON!

ONLINE ACCESS TO UTILITY USAGE DATA

Soon you will be able to login to access your utility usage and billing data to: see current and historical usage; view usage analytics; identify and report leaks; set up usage alerts; and many others!



RECYCLED WATER IN HEALDSBURG

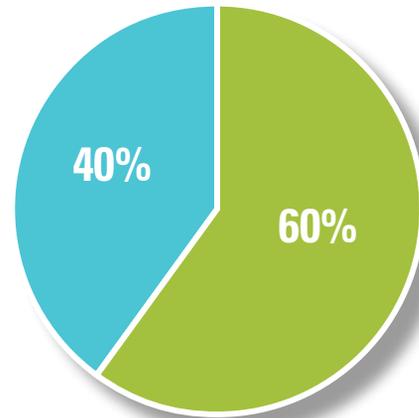
In 2008 the City of Healdsburg completed construction on our Wastewater Treatment Plant, which treats wastewater to a high level so that it can be discharged to the Russian River or beneficially reused as Recycled Water. Under direction from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and following the Basin Plan for California's North Coast Region, discharge of treated wastewater to the Russian River is prohibited from May 15th through September 30th of each year.

To comply with this requirement, the City developed three Recycled Water Programs: Agricultural Irrigation; Construction Trucking; and Urban Self-Hauling (new as of August 2015). These programs allow recycled water to be used for the following purposes: vineyard micro-drip irrigation and dust control; construction site dirt compaction and dust control; residential and business irrigation of turf, landscapes and gardens. Use of Recycled Water through these programs provides a dual benefit: compliance with the RWQCB's seasonal discharge prohibition; and reduced demand on drinking (potable) and ground water resources. In 2015, though the programs outlined above, the City provided 10 million gallons of recycled water, 8 million of which offset potable (drinking) water demand.

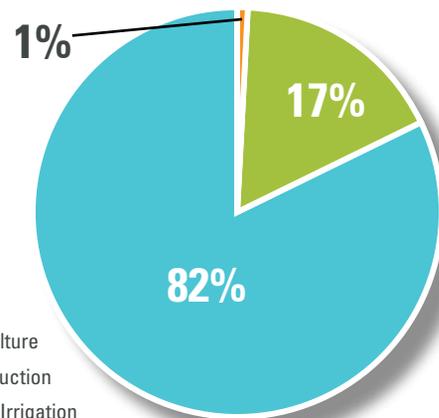
As Healdsburg continues to adapt to drought conditions and changing climate patterns in California, it is increasingly important to focus on implementing long-term water conservation strategies. The continued and increased use of recycled water will aid in achieving short and long-term mandated conservation targets.

Are you interested in using recycled water? Visit our website to learn more about each program: cityofhealdsburg.org/389/Recycled-Water or call 707.431.3346.

2014 RECYCLED USAGE 6 MILLION GALLONS



2015 RECYCLED USAGE 10 MILLION GALLONS



- Agriculture
- Construction
- Urban Irrigation

FREE yard signs available for pick up at the Community Development Center or the Wastewater Treatment Plant.



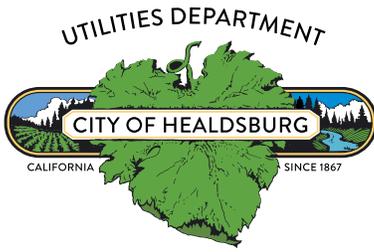
WATER RESTRICTIONS CONTINUE

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply outdoor irrigation water any day between the hours of 7 am and 8 pm
- Routinely inspect irrigation systems for leaks & repair within 72 hours
- Don't refill swimming pool except to top off to prevent damage to equipment

PROHIBITED WATER USE

- Washing sidewalks or driveways with drinking water
- Washing vehicles with a hose not fitted with a shut-off nozzle
- Watering landscapes during & within 48 hours to measurable rainfall



2015 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Electric, Water & Wastewater

401 Grove Street, Healdsburg, CA 95448

707.431.3346 | healdsburgutilities.org

FOR UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION ON CONSERVATION:

[f /smartlivinghealdsburg](https://www.facebook.com/smartlivinghealdsburg)

PARTICIPATE!

If you are interested in learning more about your water utility or water quality, you can direct your questions, concerns or comments to the Utilities Department at 401 Grove Street, Healdsburg or by calling 707.431.3346.

You may also present comments directly to the Healdsburg City Council, which meets on the first and third Monday of each month at 6:00 pm, at 401 Grove Street. City Council meetings are open to the public. For meeting dates and agendas, visit cityofhealdsburg.org.



WE HIT OUR WATER CONSERVATION TARGET!

**24% REDUCTION
ACHIEVED!**

