

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: City of Portola

Report Date: 25/ July/ 2018

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 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: In 2017, groundwater from springs and surface water from Lake Davis.

Name & general location of source(s): During 2017, the water for the city came from Willow Springs and the Lake Davis Water Treatment Plant.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: An assessment was completed between July 2002 and August 2003. A copy can be obtained by calling the Department of Public Health at (530) 224-4800. The Commercial Street Well was found to be the most vulnerable to the following activities associated with detected contaminants: contractor or government agencies equipment storage yard; sewer collection system. Our sources were found to be the most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Managed Forests, Photo processing/ printing: railroad yard/ maintenance/ fueling areas; utility stations-maintenance areas.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Second and Fourth Wednesday of every month.

For more information, contact: Todd Roberts Phone: (530) 832-6809

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

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)

health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. **ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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.

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, 7, and 8 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.

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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)	9/28/2017	10	.001	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/28/2017	10	0.15	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2014-2016	48	5.6 - 48	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2014-2016	69	29 - 69	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

* Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2014-2015	0.016	0.016	2.0	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries
Nitrate (ppm)	2016	< 0.065	< 0.05 - .08	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage and natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2015	2.36	1.2 – 2.98	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2015	0.904	0.704 - 0.732	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) HAA5	2017	31.66	15 - 61	60		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	2016	26	14 - 39	80		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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
Chloride (ppm)	2014-2015	6.3	0.6 - 15	500	---	Runoff leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2014-2015	173	ND - 520	300*	---	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2014-2015	200		1000	---	Runoff/ Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppb)	2014-2015	6.7	ND - 20	5000	---	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste

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).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. [The City of Portola] 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>.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Membrane Filtration
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to .1 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.025 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

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

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

N/A

10536	85359	89504	91501	94005	94536	94941	95402	95683
19482	85715	89506	91614	94011	94539	94947	95404	95684
19482	87104	89508	91901	94019	94541	94952	95405	95695
20172	89106	89509	91977	94020	94546	94960	95409	95713
34683	89149	89510	92019	94070	94549	95003	95451	95762
37055	89183	89511	92065	94086	94558	95005	95454	95765
37087	89406	89512	92083	94102	94558	95023	95492	95818
38580	89408	89513	92103	94107	94559	95044	95502	95826
43218	89410	89519	92111	94110	94563	95066	95531	95833
43218	89431	89521	92210	94134	94564	95070	95602	95842
55110	89432	89523	92313	94298	94580	95117	95603	95917
58554	89432	89701	92646	94402	94583	95124	95610	95923
65402	89433	89703	92647	94502	94588	95124	95620	95927
68101	89434	89820	92662	94507	94591	95125	95624	95928
74076	89435	90024	92807	94509	94619	95132	95630	95945
78155	89436	90241	93023	94510	94901	95206	95631	95946
81432	89439	90260	93063	94517	94903	95212	95661	95947
83206	89450	90278	93222	94521	94920	95241	95662	95959
84790	89501	90650	93291	94531	94928	95301	95667	95961
85119	89503	90804	93312	94534	94931	95334	95678	95963

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