

**CITY OF RED BLUFF
2007 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM #5210004**

The City of Red Bluff operates a public water system under a permit issued by the State of California Department of Health Services (DHS). The permit was first issued in 1971 and is amended as improvements are added to the system. The State makes routine inspections of the water system and is the recipient of all test results. The City is regulated by Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

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

This report includes water quality data through December 31, 2007. For additional information concerning this Consumer Confidence Report, contact **John Jennings, Water Division Supervisor** at (530) 527-8947 ext. 2.

THE FOLLOWING ARE DEFINITIONS OF SOME OF THE TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.</p>	<p>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.</p> <p>Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.</p> <p>ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)</p> <p>ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)</p> <p>pCi/L: Pico curies per liter (a measure of radiation)</p>
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SOURCE OF WATER

The City currently operates 14 wells, varying in depth from 250' to 625' and varying in capacity from 480 to 2,400 gallons per minute. The water supplied by the 14 wells is not altered or treated prior to distribution. The City currently has two 3 million gallon water storage facilities.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of Red Bluff Water System was completed in August 2007. A copy of this assessment is available by contacting the Public Works Dept. at 530-527-2605 ext. 3067. The sources that are considered most vulnerable are those in close proximity

to gas stations, underground storage tanks, sewer and septic collection systems and industrial manufacturers.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MICROBIOLOGICAL QUALITY OF WATER

Monitoring for bacteriological constituents in the distribution system is required. Monitoring is done each month to verify that the system is free from coliform bacteria. The following is a summary of the system sampling program:

Minimum number of samples for the presence of coliform bacteria required per year: **208**

Number of samples for the presence of coliform bacteria conducted during the last year: **208**

There were no samples which tested positive for total coli form bacteria.

WATER QUALITY PROBLEMS OR PRIMARY DRINKING WATER VIOLATIONS

The City met all water quality standards set by the DHS and the USEPA during 2007.

INDIVIDUAL TAP MONITORING FOR LEAD AND COPPER

Monitoring of individual customer's taps from locations within the water system is performed for lead and copper. This monitoring is done periodically to verify that the delivered water does not contain lead or copper. Testing for lead and copper is required by DHS on a varied schedule.

30 samples were collected in December 2007 and analyzed per DHS requirements, with the following results:

	Level Detected 90th Percentile (mg/l)	Action Level (ppb)
LEAD:	0	15
COPPER:	0	1300

ORGANIC CHEMICAL WATER QUALITY

Results of the most recent water sample analyses performed to determine the presence of organic chemical contamination in the water supply resulted in NO ORGANIC CHEMICALS DETECTED.

RADIOLOGICAL WATER QUALITY

Results of water sample analyses performed to measure radiological constituents. The water system is in compliance if the level does not exceed 5 pico Curies per liter (pCi/l). Results of 11/05/07 test for constituents were <1.0 (pCi/l). Composite Sampling test for Gross Alpha, Radium 226, Radium 228 and Uranium met the new regulations mandated by the State.

WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS

The following "range of test values", reflect the most recent analysis of the 14 well sites. All chemicals reported have no PHG (Public Health Goal).

SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Although sodium and hardness do not have MCL's they are of interest to many consumers who are concerned about sodium intake and may believe that the hardness of the water could affect their health.

Sodium: Range Detected - 12-23 mg/L – considered low.

Hardness: Range Detected – 60-113 mg/L

Degree of Hardness

0-50 mg/L = soft

50-150 mg/L = moderately hard

150-300 mg/L = hard

300–up mg/L = very hard

ARSENIC

While your drinking water meets the current EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California Department of Health Services continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Arsenic: Range Detected: <.6 MCL **50ug/L**

General Mineral and Inorganic Chemical <= less than

<u>Chemical Detected</u>	<u>Range Detected</u>	<u>MCL</u>
Aluminum (Al)	<.1	1,000 ug/L
Antimony	<.5	6 ug/L
Barium (Ba)	<.1	1,000 ug/L
Beryllium		4 ug/L
Cadmium (Cd)	<.1	5 ug/L
Chromium (Total Cr)	<1.0	50 ug/L
Copper (Cu)	<5.0	1,000 ug/L
Fluoride (F)		
Temp Depend	1.-.28	2.0 mg/L
Iron (Fe)	<10.0	300 ug/L
Lead (Pb)	<.1	5 mg/L
Manganese (Mn)	<3.0	50 ug/L
Mercury (Hg)	<.1	2 ug/L
Nickel	1.0-6.0	100 ug/L
Nitrate (No3)	1.0-7.0	45 mg/L
Selenium (Se)	<.5	50 ug/L
Silver (Ag)	<1.0	100 ug/L
Sulfate (SO4)	1.0-10.0	600
Thallium	No Detect	2 ug/L

GENERAL INFORMATION ON DRINKING WATER

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 USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

The USEPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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, 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 byproducts 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California Department of Health Services prescribe regulations that 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.

Water customers reviewing this report are asked to share this information with any tenant or water user on their premises. We think it is important for you, our customer, to have current and factual information about your water supply.

Information that deals with decisions about our water system is announced during the Red Bluff City Council meetings. The Red Bluff City Council meets on the first and third Tuesday of every month. Regular meetings are held at 7:00 p.m. in the City Council Chambers at 555 Washington Street.

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2007

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