

City of Rohnert Park 2006 Consumer Confidence Report

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

The City of Rohnert Park (CoRP) welcomes this opportunity to provide you with water quality information for 2006. We are committed to providing you the safest and most reliable drinking water possible. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state standards. Please call Carron McClatchey at 588-3300, for more information about your water or this report.

The principle source of your water is obtained from 12 connections to Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA) aqueduct that parallels the railroad tracks running north and south through the middle of town. It is supplemented with water from a series of 30 groundwater wells located throughout the city. We add chlorine as a disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants. Our in-service wells require no other treatment. In addition, Rohnert Park has seven storage tanks with a total capacity of approximately 5 million gallons. Your water supply meets or exceeds all Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State of California primary and bacteriological water quality standards.

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 tap water is safe to drink, EPA and the California Department of Health (CDHS) services prescribe regulations that limit the amounts 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.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**.

Rohnert Park City Council meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. Beginning times for City Council meetings vary, so you may call 588-2227 to receive current scheduling information. Visit our website at www.rpcity.org.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer under-going 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. EPA/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).

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

- **AL** – Regulatory Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- **DLR** – Detection Limits for the Purposes of Reporting
- **EPA UCMR** – Environmental Protection Agency Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule
- **gpg** – grains per gallon
- **MCL** – Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **MCLG** – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) sets MCLGs.
- **MRDL** – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level – The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer’s tap.
- **MRDLG** – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal – 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.
- **MFL** – million fibers per liter greater than 10 micrometers
- **nd** – not detected at DLR
- **n/a** – not available
- **NTU** – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- **pCi/L** – Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **PDWS** – The Prietary Drinking Water Standard sets MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring, reporting and water treatment requirements.
- **PHG** – Public Health Goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets PHGs.
- **ppb, ug/L** – parts per billion, micrograms per liter
- **ppm, mg/L** – parts per million, milligrams per liter
- **SCWA Range of Detection** includes results originating from the following water sources: Five Ranney Collectors along the Russian River; seven production wells along the Russian River; and three production wells along the Cotati Aqueduct in the Santa Rosa Plain. For further information on the SCWA Water Quality Report please contact Hody Wilson/521-1843 or Ellen Simm/521-1890.
- **TON** – Threshold Odor Number
- **umhos/cm** – Micromhos per centimeter

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants 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 Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of water quality, is more than one year old.

Detection of Contaminants with a PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Constituent (Reporting Units)	Rohnert Park Sample Date	CoRP Avg Level Detected	CoRP Detection Range	SCWA Avg Level Detected	SCWA Detection Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	9/2006	4.2	0 – 10		nd	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass & electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL) SCWA tested in 2006	2003		nd	0.02	0 – 0.34	7	7	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/2004	90 th percentil e=0.14	0.012 – 0.42	1.25	0 – 10	AL = 1.3	0.17	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	9/2006	0.2	0.1 – 0.2		nd	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Lead (ppb)	7/2004	90 th percentil e=1.7	0 – 7.9 <i>No sites above AL</i>		nd	AL = 15	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	9/2006	8	0 – 30	0.6	0 – 3.8	45	45	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks & sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Arsenic above 5 up through 10 ug/L: While your drinking water meets the current 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 DHS 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.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L 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 a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L 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 you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Sampling Results Showing the Detection of COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants		Highest Number of Detections	Number of months in violation	MCL	MCL G	Typical Source of Bacteria
CoRP	Total Coliform	1(2%)	0	More than 5% of monthly samples are positive	0	Naturally present in environment
SCWA	Total Coliform	1	0	Less than 2 positive samples per month	0	Naturally present in environment

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT PRECURSORS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

Constituent (Reporting Units)	Rohnert Park Sample Date	CoRP Avg Level Detected	CoRP Detection Range	SCWA Avg Level Detected	SCWA Detection Range	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
TThms [Total Trihalo-methanes] (ppb)	2006	11.7	0 – 16.8	18.4	7.9 – 30.5	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halocetic Acids (ppb)	2006	2.0	0 – 4.5	3.5	0 – 14	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2006	Detectable residual in all samples (630)	0.01 – 0.82	Detectable residual in all samples (634)		4 [MRDL]	4 [MRDLG]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.

Detection of RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Constituent (reporting units)	Rohnert Park Sample Date	CoRP Avg Level Detected	CoRP Range of Detections	SCWA Avg Level Detected	SCWA Detection Range	MCL	(MCLG) PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2006	3.1	0 – 7.6	0.11	0.8 – 3.49	15	(0)	Erosion natural deposits
Uranium pCi/L	2006	1.6	0 – 3.4			20 pCi/L	0.43	Erosion natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2005	0.5	0 – 1.52	0.04	0 – 0.14	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radon 222 (pCi/L)	2005	0.3	n/a	183	103 – 363	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits

We constantly monitor the water supply for various contaminants. We have detected radon in the finished water supply. There is no federal regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Exposure over a long period of time to air transmitting radon may cause adverse health effects.

Detection of Contaminants with SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Constituent (reporting units)	Rohnert Park Sample Date	CoRP Avg Level Detected	CoRP Detection Range	SCWA Avg Level Detected	SCWA Detection Range	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	9/2006	27	10 – 85	7.9	4.9 – 21	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Color (units)	9/2006	1.2	0 – 5		nd	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Aggressive Index)	9/2006	11.8	11.4 – 12.2	11.1	10.7 – 11.9	Non-corrosive	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature & other factors
Iron (ug/L)	9/2006	38	0 – 150	8.6	0 – 120	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
*Manganese (ug/L)	9/2006	6	0 – 69	7.9	0 – 77	50	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold (TON)	9/2006	0.1	0 – 1	0.6	0 – 5	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	9/2006	465	230 – 710	253	220 – 350	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	9/2006	19	5.3 – 51	11.8	3.8 – 17	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (mg/L)	9/2006	328	230 – 490	151	120 – 200	1000	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	9/2006	0.5	0 – 4.5	0.06	.02 – 2.0	5	Soil runoff
Zinc (ug/l)	9/2006	16	0 – 110	1.5	0 – 12	5000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Note: Constituents with Secondary Drinking Water Standards have no PHGs or MCLGs because these are not health-based levels, but set on the basis of aesthetics to guard against unpleasant affects such as color, taste, odor, and the staining of plumbing fixtures and clothing while washing.

*Manganese exceeded the Secondary MCL in CoRP Well #12, SCWA Production Well Todd #1 and SCWA Production Well Sebastopol #2.

Sampling Results For Sodium, Hardness, and Additional Constituents Analyzed

Constituent (Reporting Units)	Rohnert Park Sample Date	CoRP Avg Level Detected	CoRP Detection Range	SCWA Avg Level Detected	SCWA Detection Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/L)	9/2006	28	17 – 50	12	7.2 – 34	none	none	Both constituents are generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness ¹ (mg/L)	9/2006	188	120 – 300	104	50 – 170	none	none	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (mg/L)				0.2	0 – 2.4	10	3	Produced by industry in small amounts but may be formed in the environment from chemical reactions. It causes liver cancer in animals.

Rohnert Park water may be considered moderately hard for setting water-using appliances, i.e. dishwashers, filters, and water softeners.

¹hardness as ppm: soft 0-75 ppm moderately hard 76-150 ppm hard 151-300 ppm very hard over 300 ppm
hardness as gpg: soft 0-4 gpg moderately hard 5-9 gpg hard 10-18 gpg very hard over 18 gpg

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The Sonoma District, Department of Health Services (DHS) in February 2003, completed a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for the City of Rohnert Park. This assessment was prepared as required by the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act. The assessment examines areas surrounding a water source through which contaminants might move and reach that drinking water supply, as well as, activities associated within that area that might lead to the release of microbiological or chemical contamination. The Sonoma District, DHS, Source Water Assessment considers our water sources are most vulnerable to the following activities:

- chemical/petroleum storage
- pesticide/fertilizer use in association with parks and golf courses
- transportation corridors (railroad/freeways/highways/road right-of-ways)
- storm drain discharge points
- storm water detention facilities
- agricultural drainage
- golf course ponds
- high-density housing
- utility stations (maintenance areas)

The complete Source Water Assessment is on file at the City of Rohnert Park Corporation Yard at 600 Enterprise Drive in Rohnert Park and at DHS, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, 50 D Street, Suite 200 in Santa Rosa.

The City of Rohnert Park completed the EPA Unregulated Chemical Monitoring Rule (UCMR) List 1 – Assessment Monitoring on Nov. 9, 2004. All results for the 12 unregulated contaminants were non-detect. General information can be obtained from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (800) 426-4791, or through the EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water Internet Homepage at www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr.html.