

# City of Rohnert Park 2001 Consumer Confidence Report

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

**This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water** provided to you by the City of Rohnert Park Water System (CoRP). Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. For more information about your water or this report, call Carron McClatchey at 588-3300.

## **The principle source of your water**

is a series of 33 groundwater wells located throughout the city. We add chlorine down the wellhead as a disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants. Our current in-service wells require no other treatment. Supplemental water is obtained during peak demand periods from 12 connections to Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA) aqueduct that parallels the railroad tracks running north and south through the middle of town.

In addition, Rohnert Park has seven storage tanks with a total capacity of approximately 5 million-gallons.

## **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](http://www.rpcity.org).

## **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.

**In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink**, USEPA and the State of California Department of Health services prescribe regulations that limit the amounts of 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.

**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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 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. 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).

**Contaminants that may be present** in source water before it is treated include:

· Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

· Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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 and residential uses.

· Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

· Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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## **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.

**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.

**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.

**PDWS**

- The Prietary Drinking Water Standard sets MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring, reporting and water treatment requirements.

**SDWS-**

The Secondary Drinking Water Standard sets MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor or appearance of drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

**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.

**DLR** - Detection Limits for the Purposes of Reporting  
detected at DLR

**gpg** – grains per gallon

**nd** - not

**ppb** - parts per billion  
radioactivity)

**ppm** - parts per million

**pCi/L** - Picocuries per liter (a measure of

**MFL** - million fibers per liter greater than 10 micrometers

**NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

**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.

### Sampling Results Showing the Detection of COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants		Highest Number of Detections	Number of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
CoRP	Total Coliform Bacteria	2(4%)	0	More than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive	0	Naturally present in the environment
SCWA	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	0	Less than 2 positive samples per month	0	Naturally present in the environment

### Sampling Results for SODIUM and HARDNESS

Constituent (Reporting Units)	Rohnert Park Sample Date	CoRP Avg Level of Detections	CoRP Range of Detections	SCWA Avg Level of Detections	SCWA Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	8/14/01	37	19 – 71	8.8	8.4 – 9.6	None	None	Both constituents are generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness <sup>1</sup> (ppm)	8/14/01	143	28 – 210	99	91 - 107	None	None	

### Detection of Contaminants with a PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Constituent (Reporting Units)	Rohnert Park Sample Date	CoRP Level of Detections	CoRP Range of Detections	SCWA Level of Detections	SCWA Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Arsenic (ppb)	8/14/01	4.6	2 – 7		nd	50	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass & electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	1995		nd	0.01	nd – 0.07	7	7	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	8/14/01	0.01	nd – 0.1		nd	1	(2)	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/7/01	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile=0.32	0.0056 – 0.51		nd	AL= 1.3	0.17	corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	8/14/01	0.2	nd – 0.3	0.05	0.12 – 0.16	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	8/7/01	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile=1.3	nd – 12 <i>No sites above AL</i>		nd	AL = 15	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate (ppm) as NO <sub>3</sub>	8/14/01	4.5	nd – 18		nd	45	45	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks & sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Organic Contaminants								
Thms (ppb) (Distribution System)	2001	6.9	1 – 25	19	14.4 – 24.6	100		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/l)	2001	2.1	0.0 – 5.9	0.22	0.0 – 1.58	15	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits

### Detection of Contaminants with SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Rohnert Park Sample Date	CoRP Level Detected	CoRP Range of Detections	SCWA Level Detected	SCWA Range of Detections	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (units)	8/14/01	1.2	nd – 7		nd	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Chloride (ppm)	8/14/01	22	2 – 50	5.9	5.3 – 6.1	500	Leaching from natural deposits
Corrosivity (Aggressive Index)	8/14/01	11.5	11.2 – 11.9	11.2	11.1 – 11.4	Non-corrosive	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature & other factors
Iron (ppb)	8/14/01	20	nd – 200		nd	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
<b>Manganese*</b> (ppb)	8/14/01	9	nd – <b>80</b>		nd	50	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold @ 60° C (TON)	8/14/01	0.2	nd – 3		nd	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	8/14/01	430	310 – 610	231	220 – 250	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	8/14/01	13	2.5 – 37	10	10 – 11	500	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	8/14/01	319	200 – 660	133	120 – 140	1000	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	8/14/01	0.2	nd – 1.2	0.03	0.01 – 2	5	Soil runoff

**Note:**

There are no PHGs or MCLGs for constituents with secondary drinking water standards because these are not health-based levels, but set on the basis of aesthetics.

**\*Manganese**

was found in one well at a level exceeding the secondary MCL of 50 ppb; this MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor, and the staining of plumbing fixtures and clothing while washing.

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<sup>1</sup> Hardness ppm:	Soft 0-75 ppm	Moderately hard 76-150 ppm	Hard 151-300 ppm
	Very hard over 300 ppm		
grains per gallon:	Soft 0-4 gpg	Moderately hard 5-9 gpg	Hard 10-18
gpg	Very hard over 18 gpg		

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Breakdown of Rohnert Park wells: 5 soft water, 21 moderately hard water, 6 hard water and 1 very hard water. Rohnert Park water may be considered moderately hard for setting water-using appliances, i.e. dishwashers, filters, and water softeners.