INTRODUCTION

The City of West Sacramento is dedicated to supplying its customers with a safe and reliable supply of high quality drinking water. We are pleased to present this annual report, which conforms to a federal regulation that requires communities with water systems to provide their customers with detailed information about their drinking water. It includes information about water supply sources, water treatment, water quality, drinking water regulations, and source water protection programs. We hope that the information in this report increases your understanding of the water treatment process and your confidence in the quality of the water you drink.

Landlords who receive this report should forward it to tenants residing within the city, for their information. Additional copies are available upon request. Please contact the City of West Sacramento Public Works Department, (916) 617-4850. This report is also available at the City of West Sacramento web site www.cityofwestsacramento.org/depts/pw/public_works_operations. This informative document contains important information about our water quality and reliability.

WATER SUPPLY SOURCES

The City of West Sacramento’s main water supply is the Sacramento River. Our intake structure is located at Blythe Bend, upstream of the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers. To ensure an adequate water supply for West Sacramento’s current and future needs, the City maintains water supply contracts with the Federal Bureau of Reclamation, the State Central Valley Project and with the North Delta Water Agency.

In addition to surface water, the City has one groundwater well. It is located near the City’s Water Treatment Plant in 1988. Today, as West Sacramento continues to grow, our commitment to you continues. We are proud of the service we provide, and our ongoing efforts to improve the quality of the water we deliver.

We continually voice our concerns about the impact of rice growing activities on source water quality in meetings with the California State Department of Pesticide Regulation, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), the California Rice Commission, and Agriculture Commissioners of the major rice growing counties. We have also presented our concerns directly to the RWQCB and to rice growers.

➢ The Keep the Waters Clean Campaign, in partnership with the City of Sacramento, the County of Sacramento and the East Bay Municipal Utility District, protects water quality by encouraging boaters and other recreational users of the Sacramento River to use pumpouts and public restrooms rather than the river to dispose of wastes.

➢ The Sanitary Survey of the Sacramento River Watershed, an ongoing project in partnership with the City of Sacramento, the County of Sacramento, the Placer County Water Agency, the City of Roseville and the East Bay Municipal Utility District, keeps us up to date on developments in the Sacramento Valley watershed. The Sanitary Survey of 2010 was completed and is available for review at the Public Works Department, 1110 West Capitol Avenue in West Sacramento.

➢ The Drinking Water Source Assessment Program (DWSAP) allows us to identify sources of contamination and respond to possible contamination near our water treatment plant and throughout the watershed. Our Source Water Assessment was completed in November 2014. The DWSAP survey identified agricultural drainage as the activity to which West Sacramento’s surface water source is most vulnerable. A copy of the survey is available for review at the Public Works Department, 1110 West Capitol Avenue in West Sacramento.

➢ The Regional Water Authority Water Efficiency Program partners with water agencies throughout the Greater Sacramento Region working to help agencies better meet regulations in water conservation programs. Water conservation programs include education, water efficiency surveys for residents, commercial, industrial, and institutional water users. Wise water use such as landscaping with low water demanding plants and water timers. Recent legislation of regional water management and water supply issues resulted in the implementation of these water conservation programs.

WATER TREATMENT: SURFACE WATER

Water withdrawn from the Sacramento River is treated at the George Kristoff Water Treatment Plant (GKWTP) in West Sacramento. The facility produces approximately 20 million gallons of high quality drinking water daily, and is operated 24 hours a day by state-certified Water Treatment Plant Operators. Over 4.1 billion gallons of Sacramento River water was treated in 2014.

The City of West Sacramento maintains the high quality of our water treatment process through the following:

➢ A vigorous preventative maintenance program helps us to operate equipment at maximum efficiency.

➢ Membership in local, regional and national water industry organizations allows us to draw on expertise and experience outside of our own city.

➢ Monitoring current research on water treatment, and continuing education and training at our treatment plant assures you of a motivated, professional staff focused on producing the best quality water possible.

For further information about the water treatment process, please contact the GKWTP at (916) 617-4860.

WATER EFFICIENCY

The City of West Sacramento promotes water conservation at all times. Wise water use is foremost in our commitment to the community. Considering the many uses of our drinking water in our day-to-day lives, water efficiency is now a way of life. For more information on this topic visit: www.cityofwestsacramento.org/water.

Your efforts to improve water efficiency will save energy in your home and in the community, and prevent wasteful runoff from our landscapes to storm drains will insure cleaner waters for fish, flora and fauna.

WATER METERS

The City of West Sacramento continues to install water meters as we work towards compliance with California State Law, Assembly Bill No. 244 (AB 244). Water meters enable the City to quantify customer water use and help increase water conservation by making people aware of their water use. When people are charged for their actual measured use, they tend not to waste it, thereby reducing their overall water consumption.

The City has been installing water meters in phases. The next round of water meter installations will begin this summer, with installation of approximately 900 water meters throughout the City. The second project will start late summer/early fall and will install over 200 meters. Water meter installation program is expected to be complete in 2018. Customers will be transitioned from paying a flat rate for water to paying a metered rate for the actual amount used. Prior to the switch, customers will receive several months of water use data in order to prepare for the change.

For more information about the water meter program contact the Project Manager Dereck Goodwin, Associate Civil Engineer at (916) 617-4700.

WATER CONSERVATION

Over 4.1 billion gallons of high quality drinking water was produced at the GKWTP in 2014. Most of this water was not used for drinking, but for landscape watering. An easy and effective way to conserve water is to follow the City’s water conservation ordinance by using an odd-even watering schedule for outdoor landscaping. For more information, please visit www.cityofwestsacramento.org/water.

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

We hope you find this report to be useful and informative. If you have any questions or comments about this report or about your drinking water, please call Dan Mount, Public Works Operations Manager, (916) 617-4862.

OUR COMMITMENT TO YOU

The City of West Sacramento has delivered over 20 billion gallons of safe, reliable drinking water to our residents since the opening of the George Kristoff Water Treatment Plant in 1988. Today, as West Sacramento grows, our commitment to you continues. We are proud of the service we provide and promise to continue to deliver the highest quality drinking water to you and your family.

FOR QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS REPORT:

Dan Mount
Public Works Operations Manager
(916) 617-4860

FOR ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THIS REPORT:

Public Works Department
(916) 617-4850

TO REPORT PROBLEMS AFTER HOURS:

Public Works Department
(916) 372-3375

FOR BILLING QUESTIONS:

Finance Department
(916) 617-4459

FOR WATER METER RETROFIT PROGRAM:

Dereck Goodwin
(916) 617-4700

FOR WATER QUALITY COMPLAINTS:

George Kristoff Water Treatment Plant
(916) 617-4860

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791

CITY OF WEST SACRAMENTO WEB SITE:

www.cityofwestsacramento.org

CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS:

Twice monthly: Wednesdays at 7:00 PM in the City Council Chambers, 1110 West Capitol Ave. For specific dates check the “City Calendar” on www.cityofwestsacramento.org or phone (916) 617-4589.

TO REPORT WATER WASTE:

(916) 617-4589

George Kristoff Water Treatment Plant
Sacramento River Intake Pumps

George Kristoff Water Treatment Plant
400 North Harbor Blvd.
West Sacramento, CA 95695

June 2015
The City of West Sacramento routinely monitors your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The City has not received any complaints concerning your drinking water within the month of January, 2014. The City wants to help you better understand the terms and abbreviations used in the report. For definitions, please see the definitions section at the end of this report.

The California MCL for fluoride is 2.0 mg/L. A Public Health Goal (PHG) of 1.0 mg/L is developed for fluoride in drinking water. This limit is intended to be an approximate year-round average. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency set the level of fluoride in drinking water to be 1.3 mg/L, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs are intended to protect against dental fluorosis while providing protection against dental caries. In reviewing the available data on health effects of fluoride, the National Academy of Sciences concluded that children’s exposure to fluoride is far below the level of 1 ppm (1,000 ppb) is developed for fluoride in drinking water. This is the level at which a slightly mottled appearance of the teeth may be observed, 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 is responsible for providing water that is safe to drink, but cannot test for every material that may be used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by discarding the first 30 seconds to 2 minutes of water 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 through the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

NITRATE
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 in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L may also be harmful to the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzymic deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, you or your pregnant spouse, you should avoid use of water from your home for the care of your health care provider. The City 2004 George Kristoff Water Treatment Plant drinking water chloride levels are within the range of the target level 0.1-3 mg/L. Tests for nitrate are run quarterly and are non-detectable. If you have concerns about your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on nitrate in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available through the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Inorganic contaminants, such as sulfates and viruses that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock production, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Microbiological contaminants, including pathogenic bacteria and viruses, that may come from sewage treatment plants, agricultural livestock production, and wildlife.

Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The EPA’s Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule requires that the Combined Filter Effluent (CFE) turbidity be less than 0.1 NTU in at least 95% of the measurements taken each month, and that the maximum CFE turbidity not exceed 1 NTU. The city achieved 100% of the highest CFE turbidity was 0.110 NTU.

Total coliforms and E coli
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer and undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should ask advice about drinking water from their health care professional. EPA/CDC guidelines recommend that 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 through the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Drinking water standards are designed to protect the public’s health. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include surface water, groundwater, and treated wastewater. When water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground it dissolves and carries with it various naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases radioactive materials. These materials may come from geologic deposits, from the land or from industrial, agricultural, or forestry activities. Radioactive contaminants can naturally be occurring or be the result of human activity. In order to ensure that water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) have established water quality standards. These standards are designed to protect the public’s health. SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that may come from sources such as sewage treatment plants, agricultural livestock production, and wildlife.