

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. Only those substances with detectable amounts are required to be included in this report. You may find the

definitions included at the end of this report helpful to you when interpreting the water quality results listed below.

The State allows us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these

cases, the most recent sample data is included along with the year in which the samples were taken.

The City collected and analyzed 630 coliform samples during 2015 with no positive samples.

2015 by the numbers...

- The City produced **1.4 billion gallons**.
- The City maintains **90 miles** of water main.
- The City has **7 storage tanks** with **5 million gallons** storage capacity.

Regulated Substances

Regulated Substances					ROHNERT PARK		SCWA		
Substance (Unit)	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Average Detected	Range	Average Detected	Range	Typical Source
1,2 Dichloroethane (ppb) ¹	2015	No	0.5	400	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Arsenic (ppb)	2015	No	10	0.0004	3.88	2.6-6.3	<2.0	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards ² glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppb)	2015	No	1000	2	ND	ND	<100	NA	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) ²	2015	No	2.0	1.0	0.011	ND-0.1	0.12	0.10-0.14	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2011	No	15	(0)	0.40	0.26-0.65	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as NO3] (ppm)	2015	No	45	45	9.94	ND-31	<1.0	NA	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
PTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) Stage 2	2015	No	80	NA	12.93	ND-24	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trichlorofluoromethane (ppb)	2015	No	150	700	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant

1. The next sampling event is scheduled for 2017. 2. Fluoridation of water is not required and has not been implemented in Rohnert Park.

Tap Water Samples—City of Rohnert Park

Substance (Unit)	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	AL	PHG	Amount Detected	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2013	No	1.3	0.3	0.05	0/30	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppm)	2013	No	.015	0.2	0.005	0/30	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community. The next sampling event is scheduled for 2016.

Secondary Substances

Secondary Substances					ROHNERT PARK		SCWA		
Substance (Unit)	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	SMCL	PHG	Average Detected	Range	Average Detected	Range	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2015	No	500	NA	24	9.7-48	9	5.9-24	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (units)	2015	No	15	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (units)	2012	No	Noncorrosive	NA	12.01	11.7-12.4	NA	NA	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water
Iron (ppb)	2015	No	300	NA	ND	ND	<100	NA	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2015	No	50	NA	4	ND-36	5.3	ND-69	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (TON)	2015	No	3.0	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2015	No	1600	NA	455	290-610	257	240-290	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2015	No	500	NA	14.51	14.9-16.21	12.5	2.3-18	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2015	No	1000	NA	306	200-370	153	110-210	Runoff/ Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2015	No	5	NA	0.11	ND-0.35	0.23	0.02-2.1	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppb)	2015	No	5000	NA	47	ND-320	<50	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Other Substances

Other Substances				ROHNERT PARK		SCWA		
Substance (Unit)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG	Average Detected	Range	Average Detected	Range	Typical Source
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	212	152-281	128	120-240	Natural geology
Calcium (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	37	17-52	18	10-23	Natural geology
Magnesium (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	20.11	12-29	11.5	11-12	Natural geology
pH (units)	2015	NA	NA	7.7	7.4-7.9	7.48	7.1-8.37	Measure of acidity in water
Potassium (ppm)	2012	NA	NA	2.2	1.4-3.6	<1.0	<1.0-1.1	Natural geology
Total Alkalinity [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	174	125-230	105	96-120	Natural geology
Total Hardness [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	175.78	92-250	85.6	37-117	Water hardness measured by the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water
Total Radon 222 (pCi/l)	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	155.3	0-325	Found in the ground throughout the U.S.

glossary

In the table above, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or 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 or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not Applicable

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ND (Not Detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard

Parts Per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms Per Liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$):
One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l):
One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

SCWA: Sonoma County Water Agency

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

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

$\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.



Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in this table.

For additional information and data: <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/third-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule> or Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Lead in Drinking Water

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 Rohnert Park 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. For information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure: Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Nitrate in Drinking Water

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 ppm is a health risk for infants 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 skin. Nitrate levels above 45 ppm may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant woman and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant or you are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your healthcare provider.



City of Rohnert Park



Community Participation

Citizens may address comments directly to the Rohnert Park City Council, which meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 5:00pm. Meetings are held in the City Council Chambers located at City Hall, 130 Avram Avenue. City Council meetings are open to the public, with corresponding agendas posted to the City's website prior to each meeting: www.rpcty.org.

Questions?

If you are interested in learning more about water quality or our water utility, please direct your questions, concerns or comments to the Department of Public Works: (707) 588-3300.

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

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The City of Rohnert Park delivers treated water to its customers produced primarily by the Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA)—approximately **66 percent in 2015**. Water produced by SCWA originates from six Ranney Collectors (or Caissons) along the Russian River, seven production wells along the Russian River, and three production wells near the Cotati Aqueduct in the Santa Rosa Plain. The primary water supply received from SCWA is supplemented and blended with water from a series of 29 groundwater wells located throughout the City. Prior to blending, the water distributed from the City wells is treated with a chlorine disinfectant to protect the community against microbial contaminants. Combined, the City's water system provides roughly 1.4 billion gallons of clean drinking water to the community every year. Additionally, Rohnert Park has seven water storage tanks with a total capacity of approximately 5 million gallons of treated water. This source is used to balance water system pressure during peak demand periods and also provides emergency water storage for fire protection.

Source Water Assessment

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, completed a **Drinking Water Source Assessment for the City of Rohnert Park in January 2003**, which is in accordance with guidelines issued by the State Department of Public Health. The purpose of the Drinking Water Source Assessment is to determine if water sources in the community are vulnerable to contamination. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area and provides a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources.

According to the Drinking Water Source Assessment Plan, our water sources are most vulnerable to the following activities: chemical/petroleum storage, pesticide/fertilizer used in association with parks and golf courses (note: pesticides and fertilizers are no longer used in City parks), transportation corridors (railroad/freeways/highways/road right-of-ways), storm drain discharge points, stormwater detention facilities, agricultural drainage, golf course ponds, high-density housing, and utility stations (maintenance areas). If you would like to review the plan, please feel free to contact our office during regular business hours: (707) 588-3336.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 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.

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 from the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791.

Substances That Could Be in Water

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 the following:

- A** Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B** Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- C** Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D** 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E** Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. For the U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants: Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA Office of Water (epa.gov/watrhme) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (cdc.gov) Web sites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation and public health.

