

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2022



Presented By
City of Rohnert Park

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

PWS ID#: CA4910014



Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2022. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Lead in Home Plumbing

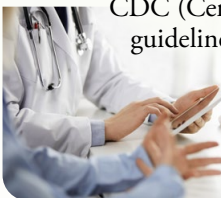
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. (If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.) 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Important Health Information

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) 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.

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 health care providers. 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



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 5:00 p.m. 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, <https://www.rpcity.org/>, prior to each meeting.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Rohnert Park delivers treated water produced by Sonoma Water (approximately 60 percent) and its own local groundwater supply (approximately 40 percent) to its customers. Water produced by Sonoma Water originates from six Ranney collectors (or caissons) along the Russian River and three production wells near the Cotati Aqueduct on the Santa Rosa plain. The water received from Sonoma Water is blended with water from a series of groundwater wells located throughout the city. Prior to blending, the water from city wells is treated with a chlorine disinfectant to protect the community against microbial contaminants. The combined sources provide roughly 1.4 billion gallons of clean drinking water to the community every year. Additionally, Rohnert Park has eight water storage tanks with a total capacity of approximately five million gallons of treated water. The stored water is used to balance water system pressure during peak demand and also provides emergency water storage for fire protection.

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.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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.

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 can result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides that 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

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

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Source Water Assessment

The State Board, Division of Drinking Water, completed a drinking water source assessment for the City of Rohnert Park in 2020 in accordance with guidelines issued by the California Department of Public Health. The purpose of the drinking water 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, our water sources are most vulnerable to the following identified activities: chemical/petroleum storage, fertilizer/pesticide applied at parks and golf courses (note: minimal pesticides and fertilizers are used in city parks), transportation corridors (railroad/freeways/highways/road rights-of-way), storm drain discharge points, stormwater detention, and high-density housing. If you would like to review the assessment report, please contact our office during regular business hours at (707) 588-3300.



Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring 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 are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	City of Rohnert Park		Sonoma Water		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
				AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	2022	600	600	9.63	9.2–10.0	ND	NA	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Arsenic (ppb)	2022	10	0.004	5.5 ¹	2–9.2	<2	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2022	1	2	ND	NA	<100	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	2.0	1	0.145	0.14–0.15	<1.0	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	60	NA	3.0	ND–11.7	8.44 ²	ND–23.64 ²	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2022	10	10	2.42	0.4–7.3	<0.40	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	80	NA	14.79	12.67–16.97	0.012	0.0048–0.0229	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community³

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	City of Rohnert Park		Sonoma Water		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
				AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES		
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	0.3	0.030	0/31	NA	NA	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2022	15	0.2	0.010	0/31	NA	NA	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

			City of Rohnert Park			Sonoma Water			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2022	500	NS	20.33	18–24	6.2	5.8–6.8	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2022	15	NS	5.6	5–7	3.8	3.0–5.0	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.0	NS	ND	NA	<50 ²	NA ²	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Corrosivity (units)	2022	Noncorrosive	NS	11.83	11.41–12.16	11.16	11.04–11.33	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water affected by temperature and other factors
Iron (ppb)	2022	300	NS	180	ND–520	<100	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2022	50	NS	12.33	ND–74	<20 ²	NA ²	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2022	3	NS	0.61	ND–3.7	<1.0 ²	NA ²	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	2022	1,600	NS	473.33	360–620	263 ²	250–290 ²	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2022	500	NS	18.33	13.0–26.0	14.5	13–16	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2022	1,000	NS	310	250–410	148	140–160	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	5	NS	0.62	ND–2.2	0.03 ²	0.008–0.035 ²	No	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2022	5.0	NS	32	ND–110	<50	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES⁴

		City of Rohnert Park		Sonoma Water		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2022	200	140–280	200	140–280	Natural geology
Calcium (ppm)	2022	39	6.5–60	22	23–27	Natural geology
Hardness, Total [as CaCO₃] (ppm)	2022	190	31–295	124.5	113–126	Sum of polyvalent cations present in water
Magnesium (ppm)	2022	23	3.5–35	15	14–18	Natural geology
pH (units)	2022	8	7.44–8.05	7.41 ²	7.30–7.58 ²	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2022	36	19–79	9.55	9.3–10.0	Natural geology
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	2022	195	130–300	115 ²	110–120 ²	Natural geology

¹ Running annual average.

² Sampled in 2021.

³ Next sampling event for lead and copper is scheduled for 2022.

⁴ Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Board determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.



Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

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

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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

µmho/cm (micromhos per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.