2016 City of Davis Water Quality Report

Important Information About Your Water Quality

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

此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

Dear Valued Davis Water Customer,

There have been many changes in our water system over the past year, changes brought about by a state-wide drought and the delivery of surface water. Surface water from the Sacramento River was first introduced to North Davis in June 2016 and by early October, the entire City was receiving surface water. This additional water supply, coupled with our groundwater sources, provides a reliable, stable drinking water supply for the City. This could not have happened at a more fortuitous time as California was experiencing its fifth year of drought.

This year, the City will embark on a water meter upgrade project to move toward a more modernized water system which will help us all as a community to better manage our water resources. The upgrades will include exchanging the current water meters for new meters with Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), allowing for hourly water usage readings.

This report contains 2016 water quality testing results and background on our local water resources, On behalf of our entire staff, thank you for partnering with us to continue to conserve and preserve our precious water resources.

Sincerely,
Bob Clarke, Public Works Department Director

Our Continuing Commitment to You

Our staff of highly trained and certified operators are available around the clock to provide service for any emergency related to your water supply. Through teamwork, professionalism, and hard work, the City of Davis Water Division is dedicated to providing drinking water that meets or exceeds all State and Federal standards.

Water Quality Report Highlights

This year's Annual Water Quality Report includes:

- Updates and information about our goal in meeting all State and Federal drinking water standards.
- Although we report only constituents that were detected in our water supplies, our department conducts many routine tests and analyses beyond those presented in this report to monitor water quality.
- The Regional Water Treatment Facility in Woodland uses multiple treatment techniques to protect our water from disease-causing microorganisms and other harmful constituents.
- Vulnerable populations should consult with their health professionals. Although our drinking water meets established standards, some standards may not be acceptable to those with compromised immune systems.

To Our Water Customers

This report is prepared in accordance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water regulations under the Safe Drinking Water Act that requires water providers to report annual water quality information to their customers. This publication lists all constituents detected in your water supply over the last nine years and information about your water source, what it contains, how it compares to state and federal standards, and other related information.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Davis Public Works at PWWeb@CityofDavis.org or (530) 757-5686 and ask for Marie Graham, Richard Tsai, or Stan Gryczko. If you ever have a problem with your water supply after usual working hours, please call the non-emergency police number at (530) 747-5400.

Community Participation

The Davis City Council and the Natural Resources Commission (NRC) receive public comments at their regularly scheduled meetings. Please check the City's web site at CityofDavis.org or call (530) 757-5603 for Council dates or (530) 757-5686 for NRC dates.

Conservation Update

Davis water customers have done an amazing job conserving water with a 22.7% reduction in usage for 2016 as compared to 2013. Although the Governor's Drought Emergency has been lifted, the City and our water users must continue to focus on long-term water use efficiency to be prepared for future dry years.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

Groundwater

During 2016, the City pumped water from 14 municipal wells. These wells draw water from aquifers beneath the City at depths ranging from 210 to 1,760 feet below ground surface. The groundwater is filtered naturally by sands and clays as it passes through geologic formations.

Surface Water

Starting in June 2016, the City began to integrate surface water from the Sacramento River.

Water Treatment Process

Groundwater: Each well has a designated chlorine tank that injects a 12.5 percent solution of liquid sodium hypochlorite at the well site. The City targets a dosage of 0.5 parts per million in the distribution system. Precautions should be taken when using chlorinated water for medical uses, such as in dialysis machines, or when adding water to fish tanks or ponds. No fluoride is added to the water. At Well 32, Manganese is removed from the source water before entering the distribution system.

Surface Water: Surface water from the Sacramento River is taken in at the River Mile 70.5 marker (upstream of the I-5 bridge crossing at Veteran's Bridge) and pumped to the Regional Water Treatment Facility in Woodland. The raw water is treated by traditional surface water techniques, such as flash mixing and granular media filtration to remove microorganisms and other contaminants. The finished water is injected with chlorine and ortho-phosphate before it is delivered into the City's transmission line.

Source Water Assessment

Groundwater

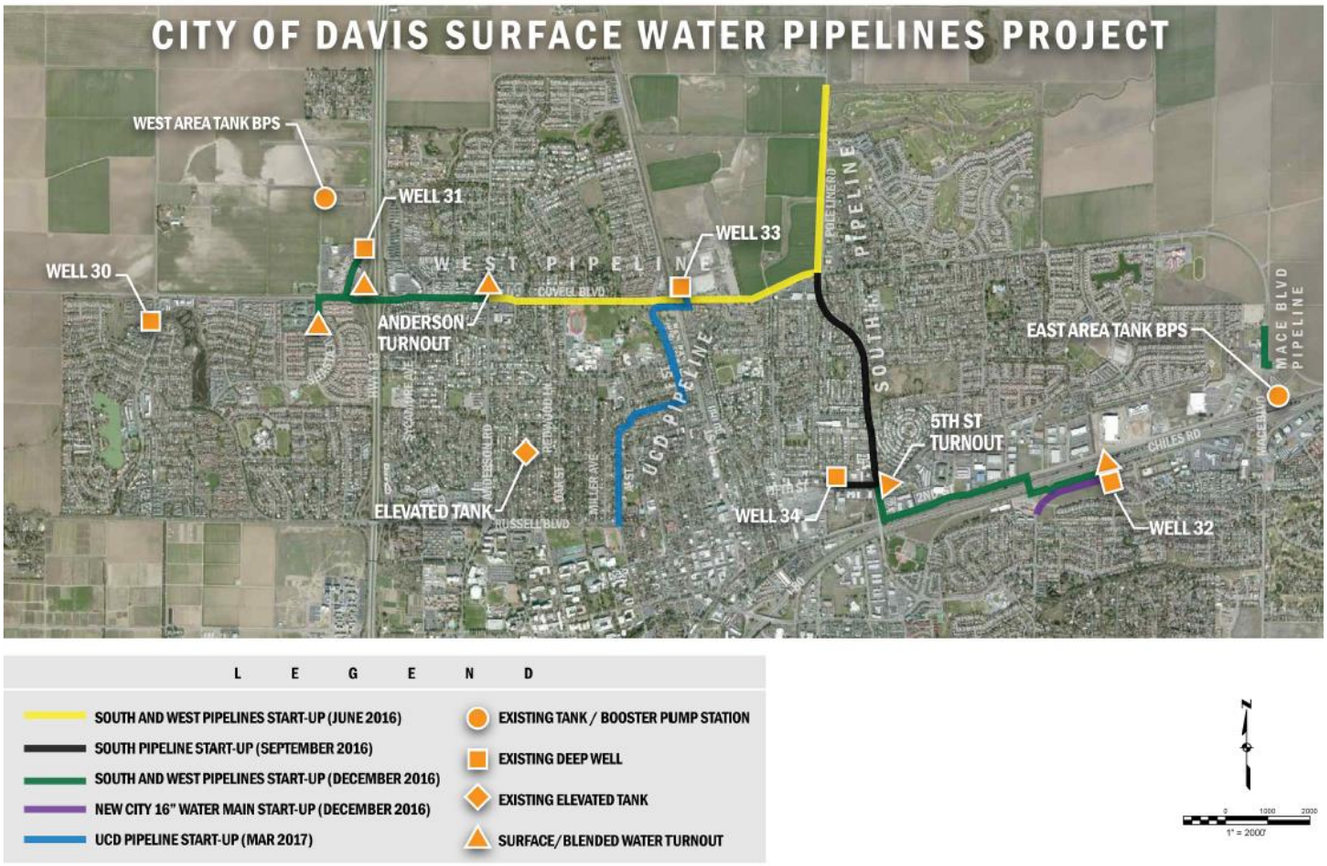
A source water assessment for the City of Davis was completed in 2002. The goal of this project was to determine the water system's vulnerability to possible sources of contamination. Our groundwater is most vulnerable to historic and present-day land use activities. These activities include agricultural and light industrial use. Additionally, the water source is vulnerable to naturally occurring contaminants such as selenium and chromium. Overall, there is a slight to moderate threat that the City's water source could become contaminated by these land use patterns and activities. For information on the summary of the assessment, contact Marie Graham at (530) 757-5686 or e-mail mgraham@cityofdavis.org.

Surface Water

The surface water assessment for the Sacramento River watershed was conducted by several agencies and the most recent update may be found at http://wdcwa.com/images/uploadsdoc/SacRiver_Watershed_SanitarySurvey_2015_Update_Report.pdf. The update stated that "Overall, the Sacramento River continued to provide good quality raw water. The raw water can currently be treated to meet all drinking water standards using conventional water treatment processes…" The report also identified eight key source water/watershed contaminant sources: Agricultural Drainage; Livestock; River Corridor and River Recreation; Homeless/Illegal Camping; Urban Runoff; Industrial NPDES Discharges; Wastewater Facilities; and Watershed Spills.

The Sacramento River Water Intake Facility

Views of the Regional Water Treatment Facility in Woodland

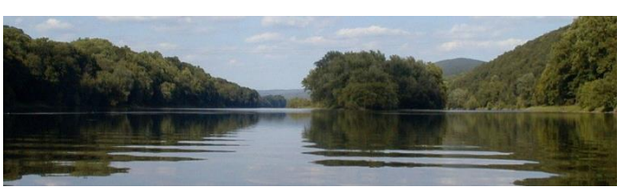


Surface Water Project

Beginning June 3, the City connected its water distribution system to the new surface water transmission main and began delivering surface water to north and central Davis. The City opened multiple connection points over the next few months and by October 12; the entire City was receiving surface water. By December 95% of water consumed was from the Sacramento River.

The City's surface water allotment is 10.2 million gallons per day. The City will continue to use surface water as the primary source and supplement with groundwater when demand is over 10.2 million gallons per day. The City will continue to monitor the distribution system for various constituents, including hardness, by taking weekly samples at dedicated sampling stations. These results are posted at http://cityofdavis.org/city-hall/public-works/water/water-quality-information/distribution-system-water-quality-information.

For more information about the surface water project, visit the Woodland Davis Clean Water Agency's website at www.WDCWA.com.



City of Davis water crew taking the first taste of surface water after opening the valve on June 3, 2016.

Ribbon cutting ceremony for the Regional Water Treatment Facility

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 of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The US EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control) 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 US EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

What Does Our Water Contain?

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires all water purveyors to sample their source and treated water for biological, inorganic, organic, and radioactive constituents. The State Board allows systems to monitor for certain constituents less than once per year but all constituents that have been detected in the source water must be reported for a period of nine years, or one compliance cycle.

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 groundwater. 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 USEPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants That May Be Present in Source Water 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, 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.

Footnotes: Major Sources in Drinking Water

A. Erosion from natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass & electrical production wastes
B. Erosion from natural deposits; discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries
C. Erosion from natural deposits; discharge from electroplating factories; leather tanneries, wood preservatives, chemical synthesis, refractory production and textile manufacturing facilities.
D. Erosion from natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills; chrome plating
E. Erosion from natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
F. Erosion from natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
G. Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion from natural deposits
H. Erosion from natural deposits; discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots
I. By-product of water chlorination
J. Erosion from natural deposits
K. Naturally occurring in the environment
L. Erosion from natural deposits; seawater influence
M. Erosion from natural deposits; internal corrosion of household plumbing; leaching from wood preservatives
N. Erosion from natural deposits; industrial wastes
O. Substances that form ions when in water
P. Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Q. Various natural and man-made sources
R. Naturally occurring organic matter
S. Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
T. Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Definitions

AL (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.
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 USEPA.
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.
NL (Notification Level): Health based advisory set by the Department for constituents without an MCL. This is not an enforceable standard, although requirements and recommendations may apply if detected above this level.
NS: No standard.
pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.
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 CA 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).
SMCL (Secondary MCL): SMCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
TT – Treatment Technique
µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

CONSTITUENTS DETECTED IN OUR DRINKING WATER

DETECTION OF AN INORGANIC CONSTITUENT WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD	Unit	Regulatory Limits		City of Davis Groundwater		Sacramento River Water		Major Sources in Drinking Water (footnotes)
		MCL (AL) [MRDL]	PHG or (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Range Detected	Weighted Average	Range Detected	Weighted Average	
Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	<50 - 710	<50	N/A	N/A	S
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	<2.0 – 7.7	2.9	N/A	N/A	A
Barium	ppm	1	(2)	0.029 - .220	0.048	N/A	N/A	B
Hexavalent Chromium	**ppb**	**10**	**0.02**	**<1.0 - 52**	**5.2**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**C**
Total Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	<10 - 47	<10	N/A	N/A	D
Copper	ppm	(1.3)	(0.3)	<.005 - 0.4	<.005	N/A	N/A	T
Fluoride	ppm	2.0	1	<0.1 - 0.35	0.09	N/A	N/A	E
Lead	ppb	(15)	0.2	<5.0 – 5.2	<5.0	N/A	N/A	P
Nickel	ppb	100	12	<10 - 79	<10	N/A	N/A	F
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	<2.0 – 9.6	<2.0	N/A	N/A	G
Selenium	ppb	50	30	<2.0 - 36	2.3	N/A	N/A	H
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	N/S	0.50 – 1.4	N/A	0.22 – 1.7	N/A	Q
ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS								
Chloroform	ppb	80	NS	<0.50 – 0.90	<0.50	N/A	N/A	I
RADIOACTIVE CONSTITUENTS (TESTED IN 2015)								
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	(0)	<1.07 – 8.69	1.7	N/A	N/A	J
Combined Radium	pCi/L	5	(0)	0.04 – 1.3	0.8	N/A	N/A	J
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	<1.0 – 3.4	1.2	N/A	N/A	J

Sampled From the Distribution System	DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	Unit	MCL	PHG	Range Detected in City of Davis Distribution System	Range Detected in Sacramento River Water	
	Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	NS	ND - 39	4 - 34	I
	Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NS	ND - 12	ND - 17	I
	Residual Chlorine	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	0.01 – 1.31	0.01 – 1.31	I

Sampled From the Distribution System	MICROBIAL RESULTS	% Positive	MCL	MCLG	City of Davis Distribution System		Regional Water Treatment Facility		
					# Collected	Range Detected	# Collected	Range Detected	
	Coliform and E.coli	1.08%	5%	0	939	<1 – 1.1%	5	<1	K

DETECTION OF A CONSTITUENT WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD	Unit	SMCL	PHG	City of Davis Groundwater		Sacramento River Water		Major Sources in Drinking Water
				Range Detected	Weighted Average	Range Detected	Average	
Aluminum	**ppb**	**200**	**600**	**<50 - 710**	**<50**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**S**
Chloride	ppm	500	NS	17 - 230	29	20	20	L
Iron	**ppb**	**300**	**NS**	**<30 - 1200**	**<30**	<30 - 740	27	**N**
Manganese	ppb	50	NS	<10 - 400	12.4	<10 - 220	25	J
Odor	TON	3	NS	<3	<3	2	2	R
Specific Conductance	**µS/cm**	**1600**	**NS**	**120 - 1900**	**511**	200	200	**O**
Sulfate	ppm	500	NS	5 – 315	35	7.6	7.6	**J**
Total Dissolved Solids	**ppm**	**1000**	**NS**	**110 - 1500**	**3314**	110 - 150	123	**J**
Zinc	ppm	5000	NS	<50 - 200	<50	N/A	N/A	L

DETECTION OF A CONSTITUENT WITHOUT A DRINKING WATER STANDARD	Unit	City of Davis Groundwater		Sacramento River Water	
		Range Detected	Weighted Average	Range Detected	Average
Alkalinity	ppm	49 - 530	194	48 - 80	65
Bicarbonate	ppm	49 - 530	193	69	69
Boron	**ppb**	**<100 - 1500**	**538**	N/A	N/A
Calcium	ppm	11 - 83	20	11 - 19	13.4
Carbonate	ppm	<3 - 13	<3	N/A	N/A
Chlorate	ppm	N/A	N/A	0.14 – 0.24	0.20
Hardness	ppm	48 - 695	143	56	56
Potassium	ppm	<2 – 2.9	2.1	N/A	N/A
Magnesium	ppm	6 - 160	23	N/A	N/A
Sodium	ppm	16 - 140	65	N/A	N/A
pH	(No unit)	8.1 -8.4	8.3	8.1	8.1

*Constituents in bold text were in exceedance, see below for more information.

About Our Exceedances

Chromium Six: Prior to July 1, 2014, Chromium Six (also known as Hexavalent Chromium) had been regulated under the Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS) for Total Chromium (the sum of the level of Chromium Six plus Chromium Three). California's regulation was adopted in 1997 and set the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Total Chromium at 50 parts per billion (ppb). The State adopted a new standard and set the Primary Drinking Water Standard at 10 ppb starting on July 1, 2014t

In 2016, the concentration of Chromium Six was over the MCL in twelve of the City's groundwater wells. However, our source water was not in violation of the new standard as the City followed the provisions of Senate Bill 385 and submitted a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) to the State in August and agreed to continue to monitor the source water as required by the law. The City was also given a directive by the Board to correct this problem by the end of 2019.

The City started rectifying this problem in June 2016 with the delivery of surface water. This new source meets all State and Federal standards. In addition to this source, the City is operating those wells that meet the new standard as lead wells and only operating those wells that do not meet the new standard when necessary.

The City will petition the Board during this year to amend its permit to designate certain wells as active (for those wells that meet all drinking water standards) or as stand-by (for those wells that do not meet standards and would only run according to the provisions of the California Code of Regulations under Title 22). Once this permit amendment is approved, the State will remove its directive.

Total Dissolved Solids and Specific Conductance: These secondary standards have "Consumer Acceptance Contaminant Level Ranges" that are categorized as Recommended, Upper, or Short Term. Twelve City wells that draw groundwater from the intermediate zoned aquifers have levels of Specific Conductance and Total Dissolved Solids in the Upper/Short Term category.

Boron: Wells 11, 15, 22, and 27 have concentrations of Boron that exceed, or equals, the notification level of 1000 parts per billion (ppb). Groundwater that contains Boron is derived from the leaching of rocks and soils that contain borate or borosilicate minerals. Boron is not a regulated contaminant but is considered a contaminant of concern. The high concentration of Boron in the Davis groundwater may have a detrimental impact on Boron sensitive plants. The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing Boron in excess of the notification level, 1000 parts per billion (ppb), may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Other Exceedances

The high range of Manganese, Iron, and Aluminum were not considered violations because of the actions the City took once the levels were reported. The City removed these two wells from rotation in the delivery system and treated the wells as stand-by wells. When taking samples prior to and after surface water delivery, the groundwater was directed into the sanitary sewer and tested for certain water quality parameters. High Manganese concentrations were found at Well 15; the Aluminum and Iron concentrations for Well 22 dropped below the MCL, however this well was kept off line during most of the calendar year. Both wells have been mechanically removed from the system and are scheduled for destruction.

If you have any additional questions, please contact the Public Works Department at 530-757-5686 or visit CityofDavis.org. For information about the health effects of Chromium Six, please contact the Yolo County Environmental Services at 530-666-8646 or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 Davis 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at visit http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm.

Lead and Copper Rule

Tap water samples were collected from 76 Davis homes in 2016 and analyzed for lead and copper. Eight of the samples had levels of Lead over the Action Level (AL) of 15 parts per billion. Six of those locations were retested for Lead and none of the repeat samples were over the AL. The City has requested invalidation for two of the eight samples but the State Water Board has not yet addressed this request. However, when reporting results and using the 90th percentile numbers, Lead was reported at 5.9 ppb and Copper was reported at 200 ppb. The AL for Copper is 1300 ppb.

Arsenic in Drinking Water

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 US 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.

Nitrate in Drinking Water

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 enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or if you are pregnant, ask advice from your health care provider.

Testing for Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can

Testing for Cryptosporidium (cont.)

overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3

As part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is required to create a list every five years of up to 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored in public water supplies. This list is derived from the Candidate Contaminant List (CCL) and represents compounds for which the EPA may consider as candidates for regulation. The City sampled selected wells and sampling stations in 2014 and 2015 for organic and inorganic compounds. The table below lists the unregulated constituents that were detected in the source water and in the distribution system. Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 results must be reported for five years after the first sampling event.

Please contact the Public Works Department Works at PWWeb@CityofDavis.org or (530) 757-5686 if you have any questions about these results.

Unregulated Contaminants Rule 3 Results

Location	Unit	Total Chromium Jan. /Aug.	Molybdenum Jan. /Aug.	Strontium Jan. /Aug.	Vanadium Jan. /Aug.	Hexavalent Chromium Jan. /Aug.	Chlorate Jan. /Aug.	Chloromethane* Jan. /Apr. /Aug.
Well 14**	**ppb**	**8.2/9.1**	**2.4/1.9**	**520/600**	**13/13**	**7.4/8.7**	**870/160**	**ND/NA/ND**
Well 20	ppb	4.6/38	1.8/1.4	670/660	9.4/12	7/38	74/240	2.2/ND/ND
Well 21	ppb	6.4/6.1	2.4/1.7	790/1100	11/11	6.1/5.3	54/120	ND/NA/ND
Well 22	ppb	3.8/12	2.9/2.5	610/700	15/15	3.9/11	62/94	ND/NA/ND
Well 24***	ppb	31/8.4	1.6/1.9	610/580	11/8.6	30/10	83/170	ND/NA/ND
Well 26	ppb	15/20	1.8/1.5	640/720	11/11	14/20	37/110	ND/NA/ND
Well 27	ppb	20/18	2.3/2.3	600/580	12/12	19/17	28/40	ND/NA/ND
Well 30	ppb	6.7/8.2	2.1/2.1	350/370	9/16	5.8/8.6	100/63	ND/NA/ND
Well 32	ppb	ND/ND	3.6/3.5	190/180	1.3/1.1	0.71/ND	49/180	ND/NA/ND
Well 33	ppb	ND/ND	4/3.8	210/180	4.6/3	0.2/ND	ND/ND	ND/NA/ND
Well 7	ppb	26/26	1.6/1.6	860/850	12/12	27/25	640/690	ND/NA/ND
Well EM3	ppb	13/14	1.5/1.6	740/680	9.9/9.6	14/13	ND/ND	ND/NA/ND
SS-012	ppb	24/40	1.6/1.4	500/690	10/12	25/41	59/130	ND/NA/ND
SS-017	ppb	12/30	2.5/2.4	450/750	11/13	12/28	51/130	ND/NA/ND
SS-018	ppb	ND/ND	3.4/3.6	180/180	1.2/1.2	0.54/0.11	270/220	ND/NA/ND
SS-023	ppb	ND/9	3.6/2.5	190/480	1.3/7.8	ND/8.7	54/150	ND/NA/ND

ND (Not Detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
NA: **(Not Applicable):** Indicates that no sampling occurred.

***Chloromethane** was detected at Well 20 in January 2014. A repeat sample was taken in April and a scheduled sample was taken in August. Chloromethane was not detected in either of these two samples. Chloromethane was not detected at any other well site.

****Well 14 Chlorate Notification:** Chlorate is an unregulated contaminant that was a candidate for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3. Chlorate was tested at designated well heads after chlorination and was detected at a range from Non-Detected to 870 parts per billion. The State has set a notification at 800 ppb. Chlorate is used in the manufacturing of dyes, explosives, matches, printing fabrics, paper pulp processing, weed killers and is also a by-product of certain types of water disinfectants. The most likely source of Chlorate in the Davis water would be from our source water interacting with Sodium Hypochlorite which is used for disinfection purposes.

*****Well 24** was sampled in August 2014 and in January 2015.

City of Davis Centennial 1917 - 2017

City of Davis Public Works Department
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