



2023 Water Quality Report

Este documento está disponible en español en nuestro sitio: www.cityofamericancanyon.org/waterquality

Available ang dokumentong ito sa Tagalog sa aming website sa: www.cityofamericancanyon.org/waterquality

The City of American Canyon is pleased to distribute the Annual Water Quality Report for 2023. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and the services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide a safe and reliable source of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and we want our valued customers to be informed about their water system. **We are proud to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state drinking water standards.**

If you have questions about this report or your water quality, please contact the Water Systems Manager at (707) 258-1269. For emergencies after hours or on weekends or holidays, the City of American Canyon's answering service can be reached at (707) 995-8674. To learn more, attend any regularly scheduled City Council meeting, held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 6:30 PM at the American Canyon City Hall Council Chambers at 4381 Broadway, Suite 201. <https://www.cityofamericancanyon.org/>

Source Water Information

Where does my water come from?

The City of American Canyon treated 2,477-acre feet of water during 2023 (an acre foot of water is equal to 325,829 gallons). The city receives its source water from the State Water Project (SWP) through the North Bay Aqueduct (NBA). The NBA water is a surface source and comes from Barker Slough.

The city has an agreement with the City of Vallejo to purchase treated water through a connection located on Flosden Road. This connection can provide up to 56 million gallons per month of supplemental treated water for the city. The city also has a treated water connection with the City of Napa.

System Information

How is my water treated?

The American Canyon Water Treatment Plant consists of two plants, a conventional plant which uses coagulants (which cause fine suspended particles to clump together) followed by sedimentation and filtration, and a membrane plant which uses membranes with pores small enough to filter out contaminants, including microorganisms. Filtered water is disinfected with chlorine and the pH is adjusted prior to distribution. These processes are continually monitored and adjusted for optimum performance by operators certified by the State Water Resource Control Board.

For more information on drinking water and the professionals who provide it, visit www.drinktap.org. This site is designed to be a resource for the general public to learn more about their drinking water and to inform consumers about a variety of water related issues, including articles that are designed to describe complex water issues in an easy-to-understand format.

Does the city add fluoride to the water?

The City of American Canyon does not add fluoride to the water. However, the City of Vallejo does, and since Vallejo water is sometimes added to the system during the summer months when demand is high, trace amounts of fluoride may be present.

Compliance Standards

Is my water safe?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resource Control Board Division of Drinking Water (SWRCBDDW) 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.

All required testing indicates that your drinking water meets primary drinking water standards, which are set by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and the SWRCBDDW. In addition to the required testing, additional monitoring was conducted for unregulated organic chemicals for which the USEPA and SWRCBDDW have not yet set standards. **All results were below detection limits unless otherwise noted.**

Vulnerability Assessment

What affects the water quality?

The source of the water treated by the city is from the State Water Project (SWP) through the North Bay Aqueduct (NBA). The NBA water is a surface source and comes from Barker Slough. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) 2023 Drinking Water Needs Assessment can be found at <https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/> or SWRCBDDW Santa Rosa District Office, 50 D Street, Suite 200, Santa Rosa, CA 95404, or you may call SWRCB at (707) 576-2145.

Treated Water Contaminant Information

The City of American Canyon routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of our most recent monitoring for January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023, unless otherwise noted.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably 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 by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Sensitive Populations

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Water Conservation Tips for Consumers

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature. Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information. Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath or longer shower. Use a water-efficient showerhead to save you up to 750 gallons a month. Shut off water while brushing teeth, washing hair, and shaving to save up to 500 gallons a month. Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Visit www.cityofamcan.org/water to take advantage of the city's toilet rebate program. Replace your thirsty lawn with drought tolerant landscaping. Visit www.cityofamcan.org/water to take advantage of the city's turf replacement rebate program.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many kinds of substances on a regular schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detections below their respective maximum allowed levels. **Your drinking water met all USEPA and SWRCBDDW standards in 2023.** The tables below summarize the city's test results January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023.

Treated Water						
Primary Substance						
<i>Substance</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>PHG/MCLG</i>	Average (city results)	<i>Range</i>	<i>Range Contaminant Sources</i>
Barium	ppm	2	2	ND	ND	Discharge of drilling waste; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	ND	ND - .4	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Substance						
<i>Substance</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>SMCL</i>	<i>PHG/MCLG</i>	Average (city results)	<i>Range</i>	<i>Contaminant Sources</i>
Aluminum	ppm	.6	1	ND	ND - .09	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from surface water treatment
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	.15	ND - .19	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	.05	N/A	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	18.8	9.3 – 45	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	195	140 - 250	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	N/A	226	125 - 363	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence

Unregulated Substance					
<i>Substance</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	Average (city results)	<i>Range</i>	<i>Contaminant Sources</i>
Sodium	ppm	N/A	19	10 - 35	Generally found in surface and ground water
Hardness, Total (CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	92	60 - 188	

USEPA Unregulated Contamination Monitoring Rule					
<i>Substance</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>MRL</i>	Average (city results)	<i>Range</i>	<i>Contaminant Sources</i>
Lithium	ppm	.01	ND	ND	Manufactured chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products

Filtration Performance (Turbidity-the Standard Measure of Clarity in Water)						
<i>Substance (Unit OF Measure)</i>	<i>MCL (MRDL)</i>		<i>PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)</i>	<i>Amount Detected</i>	<i>In Compliance (city results)</i>	<i>Contaminant Sources</i>
Turbidity	TT		NA	3.00	Yes	Soil runoff
Turbidity	TT = 95% of samples must be <0.3NTU		NA	95.0	Yes	Soil runoff

Microbiological Substance							
<i>Substance</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Total Samples</i>	<i>Total Positive</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>In Compliance (city results)</i>	<i>Contaminant Sources</i>
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 positive sample/month	0	269	3	NA	YES	Naturally present

Disinfectant Residuals, Disinfection Byproducts, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors						
Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs): Routine Regulatory Sampling						
Substance	Units	MCL	PHG/MCLG	Highest Annual Running Average (city results)	Range	Contaminant Sources
THMs	ppb	80	N/A	62.3	ND - 62.3	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
HAAs	ppb	60	N/A	40.8	ND - 40.8	

Chlorine Residuals						
Substance	Units	MRDL	MRDLG	Average (city results)	Range	Contaminant Sources
Chlorine	ppm	4.0	4.0	1.36	.36 - 2.10	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Total Organic Carbon						
Substance	Compliance	MCL	PHG/MCLG	Average Ratio (city results)	Ratio Range	Contaminant Sources
TOC	Removal Ratio must be >1	TT	N/A	1.98	1.16 - 3.42	Various natural and human-caused sources

Lead and Copper						
Substance	Units	AL	PHG	Level Detected 90 th Percentile	Contaminant Sources	
Lead	ppb	15	2	ND	Plumbing corrosion; erosion of natural deposits	
Copper	ppb	1300	170	100		

Note: Lead and Copper testing was done in 30 plus homes in 2021.

Source Water Contaminant Information

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Monitoring for bacteriological contaminants in the treated water distribution system is required to determine the presence of microbiological contaminants such as coliforms, fecal coliforms, or *E. coli*.

Understanding Coliform Bacteriological Results:

Coliforms are bacteria that are not harmful and are naturally present in the environment. Positive samples can result due to improper laboratory sampling analysis, improper sample collection, new construction, repair and or biological activity occurring with equipment and piping. The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) establishes a maximum contaminant level (MCL). It requires public water systems (PWS) to assess sanitary defects and then correct them. Total coliform samples must be collected by PWS at sites which represent water quality throughout the distribution system. If any routine sample is TC+, repeat samples are required. Within 24 hours of learning of a TC+ routine sample result, at least 3 repeat samples must be collected and analyzed for total coliform. If any repeat TC+ sample is also EC+, then the EC+ sample result must be reported to the state by the end of the day that the PWS is notified. The PWS must collect another set of repeat samples, if any samples are TC+ and or EC+ PWS has notified the state and consumers.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or 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, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

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

Cryptosporidium / Giardia: Microbial pathogens found in surface water throughout the US. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium and Giardia, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not let us determine if the organisms are dead or 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 overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at a 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.

PFAS (polyfluoroalkyl substances): Manufactured chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products since the 1950s. There are thousands of different PFAS, some of which have been more widely used and studied than others. Research is ongoing to determine how exposure to different PFAS can lead to various health effects. If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit <http://bit.ly/3Z5AMm8>.

Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids: Some people who drink water containing THMs and HAAs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead and Copper: 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 American Canyon 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 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Important Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs and MCLGs as is economically or technically feasible. Secondary maximum contaminant levels (SMCL's) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the US Environmental Protection Agency.

Public Health Goal (PHG): 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 Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that cannot be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs are set by the USEPA.

Acronyms

ND	None Detected	USEPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
NS	No Standard	CDPH	California Department of Public Health
NA	Not Analyzed	NBA	North Bay Aqueduct
N/A	Not Applicable	SWP	State Water Project
ppm	parts per million	DBP	Disinfection Byproducts
ppb	parts per billion	TOC	Total Organic Carbon
uS/cm	microsiemens per centimeter	THM	Trihalomethanes
NL	Notification Level	HAA	Haloacetic Acids
DDW	Divisions of Drinking Water	MRL	Minimum Reporting Level

Examples for Comparison Purposes

One part per million:	One part per billion:
One minute in two years	One minute in two thousand years
Half an aspirin dissolved in a bathtub of water	One aspirin dissolved in an Olympic swimming pool
A single penny in \$10,000	A single penny in \$10,000,000

We are proud to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state drinking water standards. If you have concerns or need more information, please contact us. We are committed to providing you with safe, high-quality water services and are here to address any questions or concerns you may have regarding your water supply.

Contact:

City of American Canyon Water Systems Manager - (707) 258-1269. For emergencies after hours or on weekends or holidays, the City of American Canyon's answering service can be reached at (707) 995-8674.