

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

The City of Fortuna is pleased to present the 2022 Consumer Confidence Report. We value our customers and want to inform you of our effort to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We test the water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report displays the results of monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2022 and may include earlier data. We hope this report will help you make informed choices that affect the health of you and your families.

Este informe contiene la información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse la Ciudad de Fortuna a (707) 725-7600 para asistirlo en español.

About Our Water

The City of Fortuna provides water to approximately 12,000 people and over 4,500 service connections. The City's distribution system includes 40 miles of pipeline, 4 storage reservoirs comprising over 8 million gallons of water, and 8 booster pump stations, including 3 hydro-pneumatic stations. The City's water originates from groundwater sources, located on Eel River Dr between Drake Hill Rd and Kenmar Rd, where the City has 5 wells. Last year the City produced 386 million gallons of drinking water.

Source Water Assessments for the city's wells were completed in April, 2003. The sources are considered most vulnerable to human and animal activity, including agricultural irrigation and drainage, grazing, and septic systems.

How Our Water is Treated

The City of Fortuna's water supply is treated to raise the pH, which results in reducing corrosiveness. This complies with State and Federal regulations for lead and copper. Treatment is composed of an aeration process that removes carbon dioxide gas, which is naturally dissolved in the water. After aeration, the water is then chlorinated to prevent bacteriological contamination, as required by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water.

Storage and Pump Stations

The City's 4 water storage reservoirs and 8 pump stations are inspected daily. City staff perform regular maintenance tasks, and routinely lower and fill storage reservoirs to ensure the freshest water is available for customers.

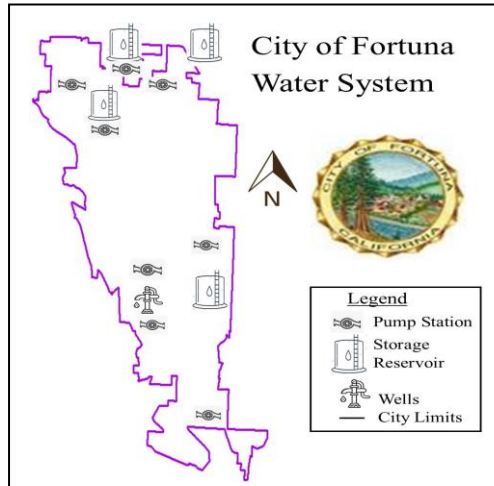
The City's current water improvement projects include replacing Well #5, re-coating the interior and exterior of two, steel water tanks, cleaning and inspecting the 2 million gallon concrete Stewart St Tank, and installing emergency generators at two booster pump stations. This will ensure a safe and reliable water system far into the future.

Cross Connection Control Program

The Cross Connection Control Program protects the public water system from contamination due to backflow. A backflow condition occurs when water from the consumer's plumbing flows back into the City water mains. The State Board and Fortuna City Code require the installation of backflow prevention devices at all actual or potential sources of contamination, including hospitals, mortuaries, fire sprinkler systems, sewage treatment plants and customers with their own water system. These assemblies are tested annually to ensure proper operation.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

You may attend the City of Fortuna Council meetings which are held the 1st and 3rd Mondays of the month at 6:00PM. These meetings are located in the City Hall Council Chambers at 621 11th Street, Fortuna, CA 95540 ■ (707) 725-7600 ■ FAX (707) 725-7610 ■ You may also access the agenda on the web at www.friendlyfortuna.com



Terms Used in This Report:

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 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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

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 Environmental Protection Agency.

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.

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

SDWS: Secondary Drinking Water Standards. MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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

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

ND: Not detectable at testing limit.

N/A: Not Applicable;

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L). Equal to 1 second in 11.5 days.

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L). Equal to 1 second in nearly 32 years.

µS/cm: Microsiemens per centimeter.

The Sources of Drinking Water

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 from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

■ **Microbial Contaminants:** Viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

■ **Inorganic Contaminants:** Salts and metals that 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:** May come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

■ **Organic Chemical Contaminants:** Include 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:** Can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Safe Drinking Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the 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. These agencies set water quality standards and establish testing methods and monitoring requirements for water utilities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants in the water 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease

Water Quality Monitoring Results

Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>.

Lead-Specific Language

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 Fortuna 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

The City of Fortuna monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to state and federal laws. The State Board allows monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, or MRDL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in the report. You can contact the State Board at 1-530-224-4800 or <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/>.

2022 Table of Chemicals or Constituents

■ TABLE 1: SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	HIGHEST # OF DETECTIONS	# OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION	MCL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) 1	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Indicator <i>E. Coli</i> (Ground Water Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. Coli</i> positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (State Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

■ TABLE 2: SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER (Required every 3 years, last tested in 2020)

LEAD AND COPPER (and reporting units)	# OF SAMPLES	90th PERCENTILE	# OF SITES EXCEEDING AL	AL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Lead (ppb)	33	3.3	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	33	0.2	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

■ TABLE 3: SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

CONSTITUENT (and reporting units)	SAMPLE DATE	Average Level Detected	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Sodium (ppm)	2014	9.4	N/A	NONE	NONE	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2014	210	N/A	NONE	NONE	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

■ TABLE 4: DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

CONSTITUENT (and reporting units)	SAMPLE DATE	Average Level Detected	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG, (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Barium (ppm)	2014	0.19	0.18 - 0.2	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2022	2	N/A	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	0.15	0.15	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
TTHMs [Total Trihalo-methanes] (ppb)	2022	10	N/A	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Halo-acetic Acids] (ppb)	2022	2.5	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	0.4	0.1 - 0.5	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

■ TABLE 5: DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

CONSTITUENT (and reporting units)	SAMPLE DATE	Average Level Detected	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Iron (ppb)	2022	ND	ND	300	NONE	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Manganese (ppb)	2022	38	1.9 - 170*	50	NONE	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2022	250	180 - 270	1000	NONE	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits

■ TABLE 6: DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

CONSTITUENT (and reporting units)	SAMPLE DATE	Average Level Detected	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL	PHG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
pH (Standard Units)	2022	6.7	6.4 - 7.0	NONE	NONE	Naturally occurring chemical property of water
Alkalinity (ppm)	2022	160	150 - 190	NONE	NONE	A property of water that derives from chemicals such as bicarbonates, carbonates, and hydroxides

■ TABLE 7: VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT OR MONITORING REPORTING REQUIREMENT

VIOLATION	EXPLANATION	DURATION	ACTIONS TAKEN TO CORRECT VIOLATION	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
Manganese (ppb)	Raw, untreated water from one of four, active sources—Well #5—had elevated manganese at 170 ppb, which is higher than the secondary MCL of 50 ppb.	One grab sample taken in August, 2022.	Well #5 is the City's smallest water producer. It is treated by blending it with the other three wells, which are much lower in manganese, prior to aeration and chlorination.	Secondary standards are in place to establish an acceptable aesthetic quality of the water. They protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high manganese level is due to leaching of natural deposits.

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? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference. Visit <https://www.epa.gov/watersense> for more information.

- Take short showers – a 5 minutes shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.