



Annual Water Quality Report

Reporting year 2020



**Presented by
City of Greenfield
Public Works Department**

PWSID# 2710008

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Public Works Department , at (831) 674-2635 or email at publicworks@ci.greenfield.ca.us

Para obtener más información sobre este informe, o para cualquier pregunta relacionada con su agua potable, llame a, Departamento de Obras Públicas, al (831) 674-2635 o envíe un correo electrónico a publicworks@ci.greenfield.ca.us

Water Quality and YOU

The City of Greenfield's Public Works Department is pleased to present to you the 2020 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This Annual Consumer Confidence Report provides important information about Greenfield's water supply, water quality, and water delivery system.

The City of Greenfield is committed to providing a safe, reliable supply of excellent quality drinking water. The City encourages public interest and participation in decisions affecting the community's drinking water supply.



Greenfield City Council

meets regularly at 6:00 P.M. on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 599 El Camino Real in the City's Council Chambers. Occasionally special meetings are called to address issues of public interest that need immediate attention. The times and locations for these special meetings will be posted in front of City Hall in the public bulletin board.

Additional information about the content of this report (and additional copies) can be obtained by calling Arturo Felix , Public Works Operations Manager, at (831) 674-2635 / or stopping by Greenfield City Hall, 599 El Camino Real, Greenfield, CA 93927, or Email: Operations@ci.greenfield.ca.us

Last year, as in past years, your tap water met all USEPA and State drinking water health standards. Local water agencies vigilantly safeguard its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to provide you with this information because informed customers are the best allies.

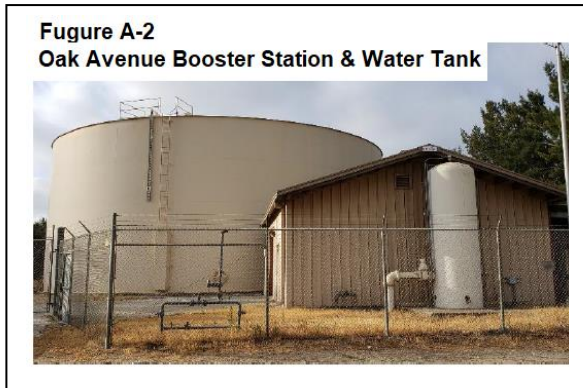
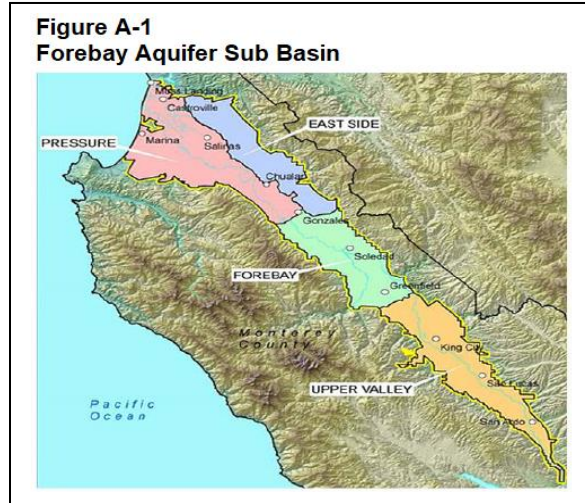
The State Water Resources Control Board, Drinking (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water requires water agencies to annually notify their customers of the contaminants or elements in their drinking water.

This is not the result of punitive action, nor is it indicative of any violation of treatment practices. It is strictly a mandated public information service legislated to keep you informed each year of the facts about your drinking water.

Our Drinking Water Source

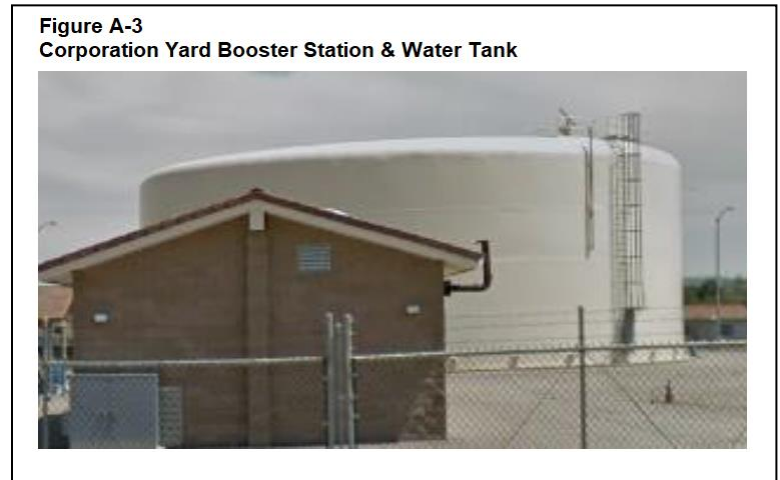
The Utilities Division workforce is made up of 7 full time operators: 5 certified distribution operates and two certified treatment Operators.

The City currently operates from three (3) wells varying in depth and two (2) water storage tanks. In 2020, well #6 located at 14th street was repaired and has been put back online. The City of Greenfield obtains its municipal potable water supply from the Central Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin (SVGB) – Fore Bay Aquifer Sub-basin occupies the central portion of the Salinas Valley and extends from the town of Gonzales in the north to approximately three miles south of Greenfield (Figure A-1).



The Oak Avenue System consist of wells #1 & # 6, located on 14th Street and Cherry Avenue on the northwest of town. The water is treated with 12 .5% sodium hypochlorite, upstream of the well meter; They supply about 2500 gallons per minute of water to a 1 million gallon storage tank and booster pump station located on Oak Avenue and 13th Street (figure A-2). Water is then pump into the distribution system by booster pumps at 47 psi.

The Corporation Booster Station is located behind the Corporation Yard located at Walnut Avenue and Tenth Street consisting of Well #7, which pumps about 1800 gallons per minute to a 1.5 million gallon tank treated with 12.5% sodium hypochlorite, upstream of the well meter. The water is then pump into the distribution system by booster pumps at 55 psi. It joins the distribution system on Tenth and Walnut Avenue.



In 2020, these wells supplied 626 million gallons of water (1921 Acre Feet) for Greenfield’s 17,898 residents Our

Water Quality Assurance Program

As a Division of City of Greenfield Public Works Department, the Utilities Division mission is to provide our customers with reliable supply of high-quality drinking water.

The Utilities Division conducts a comprehensive water quality assurance program. We collect and report over twenty samples a month throughout our system to regularly monitor water quality. We send samples to a state certified laboratory for testing and are pleased to report that all samples have tested negative for coliforms and that the City had zero violations related to any maximum contaminant level (MCL) in the calendar year 2017.

Other water samples are collected periodically to check for levels of lead and copper, disinfection by-products trihalomethanes and halo acetic acids (THMs and HAAs) and general physical components as required by state and federal regulations.

The Utilities Workforce is made up of trained well-equipped, certified operators that are dedicated to achieve their primary mission. Operations staff members monitor the system 365 days a year and stand by to respond to both routine and emergency conditions.

Cross-Connection Control Program

The purpose of the cross-connection control program is to reduce the hazards of contamination to the public water system by identifying actual and potential cross connections and acting to protect the system from these hazards. This is accomplished by installing approved backflow prevention assemblies where hazards are identified; or ensuring that water-using equipment on the premises is installed in accordance with plumbing code requirements and good practice. To keep your drinking water safe, the City's Cross-Connection specialist surveys the system to ensure compliance with cross connection/backflow requirements. The City of Greenfield utility division ensures that all primary external backflow prevention assemblies are tested annually. In 2019, there were 5 assemblies tested throughout the service area.



The Utilities Division and Building Department work together to ensure that appropriate external Backflow Prevention Assemblies are installed on all new construction projects and tenant improvements.

The Safe Drinking Water Act

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was originally passed by Congress in 1974 to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply. SDWA authorizes the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) to set national health-based standards for drinking water to protect against both naturally occurring and manmade contaminants that may be found in drinking water. US EPA, States, and water agencies then work together to remain compliant with these standards. The National Primary Drinking Water Regulations set enforceable maximum contaminant levels for particular contaminants, required ways to treat water to remove contaminants as well as testing the water for those contaminants, and specific reporting requirements of the test results.

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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resource Control Board (State Board/SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board 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 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 at (800) 426-479

Types of contaminants that may be present in some source waters prior to treatment could 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, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

- **Organic chemical contaminants**, Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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.

California drinking water regulations require that water delivered by public water systems be, at all times, pure, wholesome and potable, as required by the federal and state Safe Drinking Water Acts. To accomplish this mandate, domestic water must meet strict standards, as provided in the California Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations. This regulation includes primary and secondary maximum contaminant levels (MCL) and monitoring frequencies for specified microbiological, chemical and radionuclide contaminants. Primary contaminants are those, which may have an adverse health effect. Secondary contaminants are those which may adversely affect the aesthetic quality of the drinking water. The regulation includes the provisions adopted by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974. The State has direct enforcement responsibility for all.

The following table lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2014 and 2017 calendar year. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the California Department of Health Services prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to the Departments regulations. The Department's Food and Drug Branch establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for the public. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, data presented in this table is an average of testing done on all 3 wells. The State allows us to monitor for some 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, is more than a year old.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The USEPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

Federal Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule-4 (UCMR-4)

In 2018, the District participated in the fourth phase of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4). Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring assists the EPA in determining the occurrence of these compounds and whether or not regulation is warranted. Our system conducted an Assessment Monitoring UCMR-4 chemicals specified by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The results were reported directly to the USEPA. Some UCMR4 chemicals were detected in Greenfield community. Detections are summarized in the UCMR4 table, along with typical contaminant sources. Visit <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/> ucmr for general information on UCMR 4.

Water Conservation and You

Water is a critical part of California's way of life. Our economy, our environment and our day-to-day lifestyle need water to flourish. The good news...it's easy to keep saving! There are lots of simple ways to reduce the amount of water that we use at home, both inside and outside.

Remember indoors



Take shorter showers — five minutes or less is best.

Turn off the water while soaping hands and brushing teeth.



Turn off sink faucet while scrubbing dishes and pots.



Install new toilets that use less than 1.6 gallons per flush.



Put faucet aerators on sink faucets.



Get an Energy Star labeled washing machine.



Use a low flow showerhead.

Wash only full loads.

Remember outdoors

Use a broom, not a hose, to clean driveways and walkways.



Water your yard and outdoor plants early or late in the day to reduce evaporation.



Mulch around plants to hold water in the soil.

Use a shut-off nozzle on your hose.



Use plants that require less water.





Greenfield Public Works Department Utilities Division Water Conservation Program



Recommended Year-Around Watering Schedule

Recommended Schedule:

Station #	Program	Plant Type			Irr. Type*	Min/cycle	Cycles/day	# Days per week (circle current month)												
		Lawn	Shrub	Other				Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
		Lawn	Shrub	Other				-	-											-
Typical lawn station								-	-											-
	A B C	X			S	5	3	-	-	1	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	1		-
	A B C	X			R	15	2	-	-	1	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	1		-
	A B C	X			MP Rotator	15	2	-	-	1	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	1		-
Typical shrub station								-	-											-
	A B C		X		S	5	2	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1		-
Typical drip station								-	-											-
	A B C				D	30-60	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1		-

*Irrigation Types Key: S = Spray, R = Rotor, D = Drip, MS = Micro-spray, B = Bubbler; specify if mixed or other

Comments:

Use Programs to separate lawn from other plant material & separate irrigation spray types

Outdoor watering is best done between midnight and 6:00 am
Soak between cycles at least 2 hours.

Suggestion: First start time @ 1:00 a.m.
Second start time @ 3:00 a.m.
Third start time @ 5:00 a.m.

Questions ? Contact us at 831.674.2635 or operations@ci.greenfield.ca.us