City of Vallejo

Water Quality Report

Water Testing Performed in 2024

City of Vallejo System, CA4810007

City of Vallejo Lakes System, CA4810021

City of Vallejo – Annual Water Quality Report
Water Testing Performed in 2024

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SUMMARY OF REPORT CONTENTS

The City of Vallejo welcomes this opportunity to provide our customers and consumers with the Annual Water Quality Report.

This Water Quality Report, also called a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), includes information so that you know the sources of your drinking water, how the water is treated before it reaches your tap, and how the water quality compares to legally enforced primary and secondary drinking water standards. Primary standards are health related standards, whereas secondary standards relate to the aesthetics of the water (such as taste, odor, and color). Both primary and secondary standards are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).

The tables in this report show the substances sampled by the City of Vallejo in 2024, and if they were detected, the level at which they occur. The test results are also compared to the primary and secondary standards established for each substance, and the most likely source(s) of that substance. The sample results are generally presented in both the range of detections (the lowest detection to the highest detection), and the average detections of all samples collected.

The City of Vallejo is pleased to share that there were no violations or exceedances in 2024. If there were any violations or exceedances of USEPA or SWRCB drinking water standards, you would have been notified as is required by law, and this report would have described them and provided details about the violation(s).

Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received this report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, email, or another method.

To request a physical, paper copy of this report, for more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water quality, please call Vidia Gillula, the City of Vallejo Water Quality Manager, at (707) 649-3472.

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your opinions and concerns about your drinking water. The Vallejo City Council meets on various Tuesdays, throughout the year, at 7:00 p.m. at 555 Santa Clara Street, Vallejo. You may call the City Clerk's office at (707) 648-4528 for specific meeting dates.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse el Vallejo Water Department a (707) 648-4307 para asistirlo en español.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Para makipag-ugnayan sa Vallejo Water Department, tumawag sa (707) 648-4307 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING HEALTH AND CONTAMINANTS

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. These substances are also called contaminants. Contaminants are any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribes regulation that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or on the USEPA's website, at EPA.gov/safewater.

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/Centers for Disease 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 on the USEPA's website, at EPA.gov/safewater.

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, which 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, which 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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

THE SOURCES OF YOUR WATER

The City of Vallejo owns and operates two permitted public water systems, the Vallejo Water System and the Lakes Water System, for the benefit of our consumers and customers in two major service areas. The City of Vallejo Water System and service area provides drinking water to customers within the Vallejo City limits, to some customers in the unincorporated areas adjacent to City boundaries, and to a limited number of customers in the City of American Canyon. The City of Vallejo Lakes Water System and service area is a public water system with its own treatment plant and distribution system that delivers drinking water to customers residing in the Green Valley, Old Cordelia, Jameson Canyon, Suisun Valley, Willotta Oaks, and Gordon Valley areas.

City of Vallejo Water System customers are fortunate because they receive water supplies from two surface water sources. The Solano Project provides source water from Lake Berryessa (in Napa County), transported to our facilities by the Putah South Canal. The Vallejo System also receives source water from the State Water Project. This water, from Lake Oroville (in Butte County), travels through the Sacramento River to the State's North Bay Aqueduct pumping facilities. Our source water pumping and distribution facilities enable us to treat and deliver water from either one of these sources, or to blend these sources before treatment at the Fleming Hill Water Treatment Plant and distribution to the Vallejo service area.

Lakes Water System customers also receive water from two distinct surface water sources. In addition to the Solano Project's Lake Berryessa water delivered from the Putah South Canal by agreement with the Solano Irrigation District, the Lakes System also receives source water from Lakes Frey and Madigan (both in Solano County), which are two interconnected lakes owned by the City of Vallejo. The Green Valley Water Treatment Plant can either treat these two sources separately, or blend these two sources before treatment and delivery to our customers. In case of emergencies, portions of this system can receive treated water from the City of Fairfield. For a copy of their Annual Water Quality Report, please call (707) 437-5386.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS AND VULNERABILITY SUMMARIES

Source Water Assessments (SWA) and Watershed Sanitary Surveys evaluate the quality of the raw source water used as a drinking water supply for local communities, and examine the water's vulnerability to possible contamination from activities within the watershed. SWA were completed in 2016 for Lakes Frey and Madigan, in 2018 for the Putah South Canal, and in 2021 for the North Bay Aqueduct. The table below summarizes the possible vulnerabilities of each water source.

To receive a copy of an SWA, you may contact the SWRCB District 04 (San Francisco) office, at: www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/DWSAP.html.

Vulnerability Assessments Table

Water Source	Vulnerable Activities	
Lakes Frey and Madigan	Illegal body contact* Wild animal access* Wildfires* Illegal activities/dumping Herbicide applications Pesticide applications	Vineyards and other agriculture* Animal operations Runoff from roads and streets Storm drain discharge Septic systems Recreation
Lake Berryessa, via the Putah South Canal		
Sacramento River Delta, via the North Bay Aqueduct	Grazing animals* Runoff from agriculture* Runoff from grazing land	Runoff from stormwater* Runoff from treated wastewater* Seawater intrusion*

* Associated with contaminants detected in the untreated source water during the SWA

THE WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

The City of Vallejo Water System and service area receives its finished water from the forty-two million gallons per day Fleming Hill Water Treatment Plant. This conventional treatment facility utilizes a multi-barrier process to ensure compliance with all State and Federal drinking water regulations and standards.

Initially, ozone is added to help remove dissolved organic matter and to aid in downstream processes. The water then flows to mixing basins where coagulants are added and the water is gently agitated so that fine suspended particles come together to form large 'floc' particles that settle out of the water. This process, known as coagulation, flocculation, and sedimentation is followed by the addition of more ozone to disinfect and remove unwanted color, taste, and odor.

The next step is filtration, where the water flows through multimedia filters consisting of granular activated carbon and sand in order to meet strict standards for clarity and to reduce the levels of microbial contaminants that could be in the untreated source water. Following filtration, the water receives additions of caustic soda (for pH and alkalinity control), fluoride (for the prevention of dental caries), and finally chlorine (to provide microbial protection throughout Vallejo's distribution system). Quality control and assurance is maintained at all times through uniform adherence to standard operating procedures and a meticulous schedule of laboratory analyses.

The City of Vallejo Lakes Water System's Green Valley Water Treatment Plant, which provides water service to the Lakes service area, can treat up to one million gallons per day. First, the MIEX™ pretreatment process removes naturally occurring dissolved organic matter. This treatment, using ion exchange resin, enables us to meet the Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule by sufficiently lowering the levels of total organic carbon, therefore limiting the formation of disinfection byproducts such as total trihalomethanes. Total trihalomethanes are chemicals formed slowly over time in the distribution system when dissolved organic matter combines with chlorine. Regulations require that we use chlorine to disinfect surface water.

The Green Valley treatment plant's conventional treatment process uses polymer to promote coagulation, flocculation and sedimentation which removes a majority of the soil particles from the water. Then, the water gravity flows through multimedia filters consisting of anthracite and sand so that it will meet clarity standards required to decrease microbial contaminants and to aid the disinfection process. Depending on which water source or blend of sources we are treating (Lakes Frey and Madigan and/or Lake Berryessa), we may add soda ash in order to increase alkalinity and pH. The last step of the treatment process adds chlorine to disinfect the water supply and to provide continual protection in the distribution system. The Green Valley Water Treatment Plant does not add fluoride to your water.

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DEFINITIONS OF 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.

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.

Contaminant:
Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

ND:
Not detectable at testing limit.

N/A:
Not applicable.

PDWS –
Primary Drinking Water Standards:
MCLs, MRDLs, and TTs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring, reporting, 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 health at the MCL levels.

TT – Treatment Technique:
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in 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.

ppm:
Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L), is one part per 1,000,000 parts. One ppm is equivalent to about 32 seconds in 1 year.

ppb:
Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L), is one part per 1,000,000,000 parts. One ppb is equivalent to about 3 seconds in 100 years.

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.

***E. coli* – *Escherichia coli*:**
A common coliform bacterium, some strains of which can cause infection.

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

HAA5 – Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids:
The sum of monochloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units:
A measure of particles in water that make it appear cloudy.

µS / cm – Microsiemens per centimeter:
A measure of electrical conductivity.

Herbicide:
Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

Pesticide:
Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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HOW TO READ THE DATA TABLES IN THIS REPORT

The tables in this report summarize the testing performed by the City of Vallejo in order to meet or exceed federal and state regulatory monitoring requirements. If we tested for a contaminant but did not detect it, it does not appear in the report. If we tested for a contaminant and detected it, it does appear in the report, alongside the levels detected and how those detections compare to regulatory limits.

Consult the example data table below, and the numbered key describing each aspect of the table.

1	2		3				4
PARAMETER / CONSTITUENT (units of measurement)	STATE MCL	PHG	VALLEJO SERVICE AREA		LAKES SERVICE AREA		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
			RANGE	AVG	RANGE	AVG	
CONTAMINANT (ppm)	*X*	*Y*	*A – B*	*C*	*D – E*	*F*	*Various natural and manmade sources*

1 This column shows the name or type of contaminant(s), as well as the unit associated with its detection level. For example, “CHLORINE (ppm)” indicates a row that shows chlorine detections at the parts per million level.

2 These columns show the levels at which the contaminant is regulated. Typically, this is the MCL (the highest level allowed in drinking water) and the PHG (the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health).

3 These columns show the levels of detections, typically as the range of results (lowest and highest detections), and the average of all results. These results are split into their respective, associated service areas from which the samples were collected (the Vallejo or Lakes service areas).

4 This column shows the most likely source(s) of the contaminant in the environment.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS – Health Related Standards

PARAMETER / CONSTITUENT (units of measurement)	STATE MCL	PHG (MCLG)	VALLEJO SERVICE AREA		LAKES SERVICE AREA		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
			RANGE	AVG	RANGE	AVG	
INORGANICS							
ALUMINUM (ppm)	1	0.6	0.06 – 0.11	0.09	N/A	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from surface water treatment
FLUORIDE (ppm)	2.0	1	0.49 – 0.77	0.65	ND – 0.15	ND	Water additive; Erosion of natural deposits; Factory discharge
CHROMIUM (HEXAVALENT) (ppb)	10*	0.02	N/A	0.25	N/A	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally-occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities
NITRATE, as nitrogen (ppm)	10	10	ND – 0.44	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff and leaching from fertilizers or sewage

** Compliance with drinking water standards for the parameters marked with an asterisk (*) above is based on a results of a single sample collected last year.*

MICROBIAL					
E. Coli (number of positive samples, State Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	(0)	0 positive samples	0 positive samples	Human or animal fecal waste

No water system, regardless of size or number of monthly samples, may have any samples positive for E. coli without immediate notification to the SWRCB and the public.

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PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (continued) – Health Related Standards

PARAMETER / CONSTITUENT (units of measurement)	STATE MCL	PHG	VALLEJO SERVICE AREA		LAKES SERVICE AREA		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
			RANGE	AVG	RANGE	AVG	
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
BROMATE (ppb)	10*	0.1	ND – 1	ND	N/A	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TRIHALOMETHANES, TOTAL (ppb)	80*	N/A	14 – 80	63	15 – 69	60	
HALOACETIC ACIDS, SUM OF HAA5 (ppb)	60*	N/A	6 – 30	18	3 – 27	19	
DISINFECTANT	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**		**RAA**		**RAA**	
CHLORINE, Free Residual as Cl_2 (ppm)	4.0*	4	ND – 1.75	1.02	ND – 1.23	0.51	Disinfectant for drinking water
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS PRECURSOR	**TT**	**N/A**					
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (% Removal Ratio)	Running Annual Average (RAA) ≥ 1.00*		All RAA ≥ 1.00 Minimum = 2.2		All RAA ≥ 1.00 Minimum = 3.1		Various natural and manmade sources; Decay of natural organic matter

** Compliance with drinking water standards for the parameters marked with an asterisk (*) above is based on a Running Annual Average (RAA), calculated quarterly. Every three months, we average all the sample results taken during the prior twelve-month period to determine our RAA. Results for minimum and maximum values (the Range) are based on individual sample results. Note that the MRDL and MCL apply to the Average result (as it appears in the table), not necessarily the Range of results, or the results of any one sample.*

CLARITY	**TT**	**N/A**					
TURBIDITY (NTU)	95% of samples ≤ 0.3		100% of samples ≤ 0.3		100% of samples ≤ 0.3		Soil runoff
	Maximum ≤ 1		Maximum = 0.07		Maximum = 0.24		
	% reduction ≥ 80%		99% – 100%	99%	98% – 100%	99%	

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. MCL (TT) compliance is based on all samples take each month. All samples were in compliance.

City of Vallejo staff regularly collect and test thousands of samples per year in order to maintain water quality and compliance with state and federal regulations.

Testing for the presence of bacteria is one of the most critical, commonly performed analyses. Samples, like those shown on the left, are incubated at controlled temperatures in special incubators, like the one shown on the right.

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PRIMARY STANDARDS (continued) – LEAD and COPPER Studies – Monitoring of Customers' Tap Water

PARAMETER / CONSTITUENT (units of measurement)	AL	PHG	VALLEJO SERVICE AREA: 68 Sites Sampled in 2024		LAKES SERVICE AREA: 12 Sites Sampled in 2023		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
			90th Percentile	Number of Sites Above Action Level	90th Percentile	Number of Sites Above Action Level	
COPPER (ppm at the 90th Percentile)	1.3	0.3	0.100	0	0.058	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; Discharge from industrial manufacturers; Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD (ppb at the 90th Percentile)	15	0.2	0	0	0	0	

Every three years, the City is required to sample at the homeowners' faucets for lead and copper. This monitoring ensures our water is not too corrosive and does not leach unsafe levels of these metals into your drinking water. Compliance measurements are from the 90th percentile (the highest level measured from 90% of the homes samples).

The latest monitoring for both water systems (2024 for the Vallejo service area and 2023 for the Lakes service area) did not detect lead in 90% of, or in fact any of, the homes sampled.

The complete lead tap sampling data are available for review and are accessible online.
The City of Vallejo service area data is available here: vallejowater.org/2024VallejoLeadSamplingData
The City of Vallejo Lakes service area data is available here: vallejowater.org/2023VallejoLakesLeadSamplingData

The City of Vallejo is required to sample for lead in schools and licensed child care facilities as requested by the facility. The City of Vallejo encourages the public to contact their school or child care facility to inquire about and for further information about lead sampling and potential sampling results. No schools or licensed child care facilities requested lead sampling in 2024.

Even though lead was not detected, the following information is required by regulation to be included in this report:

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Vallejo does not have any City-owned lead service lines or pipes in either the Vallejo or Lakes Service Areas. The City of Vallejo is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, email the City of Vallejo Water Department at serviceline@cityofvallejo.net. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE CONTROL OF LEAD AND COPPER

During treatment, water undergoes different processes to ensure that the water is not too corrosive and does not leach contaminants, like lead or copper, from the plumbing materials in your home (the pipes, plumbing fittings, and fixtures). These treatment processes are performed as part of our corrosion control efforts. To control corrosion, the City of Vallejo Water System's Fleming Hill Water Treatment Plant treats water as needed using caustic soda, and the Lakes Water System's Green Valley Water Treatment Plant treats water as needed using soda ash. Both of these treatment efforts are designated as optimal for corrosion control treatment by the State and the USEPA. To ensure that treatment efforts are operating effectively and maintain compliance with State and USEPA regulations, the City of Vallejo continuously monitors water quality parameters, such as pH and alkalinity. Additionally, to assess corrosion of lead and copper, the City of Vallejo conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at customer homes every three years, in both the Vallejo and Lakes Water System service areas. The results of this tap sampling monitoring are included in this report.

In 2020, the City of Vallejo completed a service line inventory of the City-owned service lines and found no lead. As part of the City of Vallejo's ongoing compliance with regulations involving the control of lead and copper, the City of Vallejo has prepared initial customer-side service line inventories for both water systems. The inventories are made publicly available online, on the Water Department's website:

Vallejowater.org/2024VallejoandLakesServiceLineInventories

Throughout 2025 and 2026, the City will be inspecting and identifying customer-side service lines to assess whether any lead service lines exist, and then revising the service line inventory.

If you're interested, you can help your public water system identify your service line material, using the information provided by the USEPA, at the following website:

EPA.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/protect-your-tap-quick-check-lead

If you identify your service line material yourself, please email us at serviceline@cityofvallejo.net to tell us what you've found, so that we can include that information in the service line inventory.

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PRIMARY STANDARDS (continued) – PFAS

PARAMETER / CONSTITUENT (units of measurement)	STATE MCL	MCLG	VALLEJO SERVICE AREA	LAKES SERVICE AREA	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Hazard Index (HI) PFAS (HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and/or PFNA) (unitless)	1	1	No PFAS detections, so HI = 0	No PFAS detections, so HI = 0	Certain firefighting activities; Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities; Occupational exposures; Use of certain consumer products

As part of the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5), the USEPA required large and small public water systems to monitor for contaminants that were (or still are) unregulated. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the USEPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the EPA should consider regulating those contaminants in the future. The UCMR 5 monitoring required that quarterly samples be collected from the entry points to the distribution systems, to test for 29 different per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), as well as lithium.

In 2024, the City of Vallejo successfully completed the required UCMR 5 monitoring for both the Vallejo and Lakes System service areas.

PFAS were not detected in any of the samples from either the Vallejo or Lakes water treatment plants.

Additionally, lithium was not detected in any of the samples from either the Vallejo or Lakes water treatment plants (see table below).

Even though PFAS were not detected, the following informational regulatory language is required to be included in this report:

The Hazard Index (HI) is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in increased risk of adverse health effects may pose or result in adverse health concerns or effects when combined in a mixture. The Hazard Index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and/or PFNA (which are different PFAS chemicals) allowed in water delivered by a public water system. A Hazard Index greater than 1 requires a system to take action. PFAS can persist in the human body and exposure may lead to increased risk of adverse health effects. Some people who consume drinking water containing mixtures of PFAS in excess of the Hazard Index (HI) MCL may have increased health risks such as liver, immune, and thyroid effects following exposure over many years and developmental and thyroid effects following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

USEPA – UNREGLUATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE FIVE (UCMR 5)

PARAMETER / CONSTITUENT (units of measurement)	VALLEJO SERVICE AREA		LAKES SERVICE AREA		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	RANGE	AVG	RANGE	AVG	
29 different PFAS substances (ppb)	ND in all samples	ND	ND in all samples	ND	Certain firefighting activities; Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities; Occupational exposures; Use of certain consumer products
LITHIUM (ppb)	ND in all samples	ND	ND in all samples	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from industrial manufacturers

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SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS – Aesthetics Related Standards

PARAMETER / CONSTITUENT (units of measurement)	STATE MCL	PHG (MCLG)	VALLEJO SERVICE AREA		LAKES SERVICE AREA		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
			RANGE	AVG	RANGE	AVG	
ALUMINUM (ppb)	200	N/A	64 – 110	87	N/A	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from surface water treatment
CHLORIDE (ppm)	500		9.2 – 23	13	10 – 99	50	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
COLOR (units)	15		ND – 10	ND	ND – 5.0	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (µS/cm)	1,600		210 – 590	373	290 – 630	427	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
SULFATE (ppm)	500		25 – 95	45	13 – 53	20	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (ppm)	1,000		120 – 360	211	140 – 310	228	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
TURBIDITY (NTU)	5		ND – 2.0	ND	ND – 1.6	0.12	Soil runoff

MONITORING for SODIUM and HARDNESS

PARAMETER / CONSTITUENT (units of measurement)	STATE MCL	PHG (MCLG)	VALLEJO SERVICE AREA		LAKES SERVICE AREA		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
			RANGE	AVG	RANGE	AVG	
SODIUM (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	17	N/A	41	"Hardness" is generally the sum of magnesium and calcium ions. These ions, as well as sodium, are usually naturally-occurring.
TOTAL HARDNESS (ppm as CaCO3)			67 – 220	155	94 – 169	135	
TOTAL HARDNESS (grains/gallon as CaCO3)			3.9 – 12.9	9.1	5.5 – 9.9	7.9	

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VALLEJO
WATER DEPARTMENT

facebook

www.facebook.com/VallejoWater

nextdoor

www.nextdoor.com/agency-detail/ca/vallejo/vallejo-water-department/

Vallejo Water Department Main Office

(707) 648 – 4307
Vallejo.Water@cityofvallejo.net

Water Billing
located at Vallejo City Hall

555 Santa Clara Street
Vallejo, CA 94590
Monday – Thursday, 9 AM – 3 PM

City of Vallejo
Water Conservation Program

Contact us for information on free water-saving devices and services, or rebates to help reduce water use, at www.vallejowater.org or (707) 648 – 5299

Notice to Consumers & Customers Residing in the City of Vallejo Lakes System Service Area

If you reside in the Old Cordelia service area, please contact City of Fairfield at (707) 437-5386 for a copy of their Annual Water Quality Report.
All residences on Willotta Drive received City of Vallejo Lakes System Water in 2024.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber.
Favor de comunicarse el Vallejo Water Department a (707) 648-4307 para asistirlo en español.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig.
Para makipag-ugnayan sa Vallejo Water Department, tumawag sa (707) 648-4307 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

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