

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By



Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Millview County Water District (CWD) has two groundwater wells and a surface water treatment plant that uses water under the influence of the Russian River. Calpella has one groundwater well, water from which is blended with Millview CWD water via interties. Redwood Valley purchases water, through another intertie with Millview, that is blended with water treated at the surface water treatment plant using water from Lake Mendocino.

Reporting UCMR5 Data

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (800-426-4791) or epa.gov/safewater.



Lead in Home Plumbing

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. Millview, Calpella, and Redwood Valley CWDs are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes 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 it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling 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, or 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 and wish to have your water tested, contact Millview, Calpella, or Redwood Valley CWD. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Service Line Inventory

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. An inventory was performed in 2024, and no lead service lines were found. Please contact Lane Westbrook at cwestbrook@cityofukiah.com or call (707) 462-266, if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

QUESTIONS? For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Lane Westbrook, Water Treatment Operator, at (707) 467-2842.

Hard vs. Soft Water

Hard water contains higher levels of naturally occurring minerals, primarily calcium and magnesium. These minerals are not harmful to human health and can even contribute beneficial nutrients. However, hard water can cause scale buildup in pipes, appliances, and fixtures. Soft water has lower mineral content and allows soap to lather more easily. It also helps extend the life of water heaters, washing machines, and plumbing fixtures. Hardness levels vary widely depending on local geology and groundwater conditions. Some households choose to install water softeners to reduce scaling and improve appliance efficiency. It is important to note that water hardness is a quality issue, not a safety concern. Both hard and soft water supplied by public water systems meet all health-based drinking water standards.

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 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 by-products 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Why We Test So Often

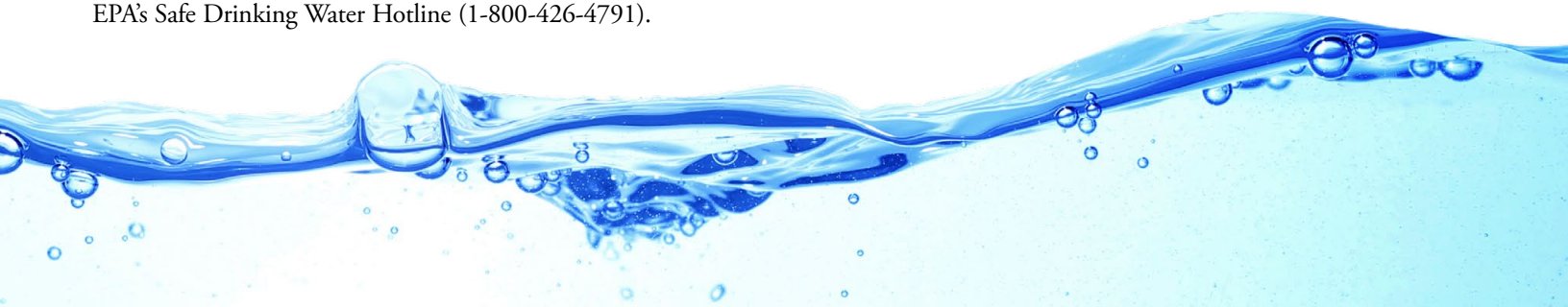
Drinking water is one of the most closely monitored resources in the United States. Water systems regularly test for bacteria, disinfectants, metals, organic chemicals, radioactive substances, and many other contaminants. Some tests are performed daily, while others are conducted weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annually, depending on regulatory requirements and system size. Microbiological testing for bacteria such as coliforms ensures that disinfection is working properly. Turbidity monitoring confirms effective filtration. Chemical testing verifies that treatment processes remain optimized. All certified laboratories must meet strict quality assurance requirements to ensure accurate results. When results approach regulatory limits, corrective actions are taken immediately.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. Millview meets the third Tuesday of each month, Calpella meets the third Wednesday of each month, and Redwood Valley meets the third Thursday of each month. They all meet via Zoom or in person at 151 Laws Avenue, Ukiah.

Participación Comunitaria

Está invitado a participar en nuestro foro público y expresar sus preocupaciones sobre su agua potable. Millview se reúne el tercer martes de cada mes, Calpella se reúne el tercer miércoles de cada mes, y Redwood Valley se reúne el tercer jueves de cada mes. Todos se reúnen por Zoom o en persona en 151 Laws Avenue, Ukiah.



Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Aluminum (ppm)	2025	1	0.6	0.0908	ND–0.196	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes	
Barium (ppm)	2025	1	2	0.19	ND–0.19	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	1.00	0.3–1.65	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2025	5	(0)	0.11	ND–0.498	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	2.0	1	0.05	ND–0.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2025	15	(0)	0.59	ND–8.65	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	27.52	1–42.8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2025	10	20	0.1	ND–0.2	No	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 nitrate] (ppm)	2025	45	45	0.5	ND–1.8	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2025	5	0.019	0.01	ND–0.368	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Toluene (ppb)	2022	150	150	0.01 ¹	ND–1.4 ¹	No	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks	
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	32.6	1–52.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community								
LEAD AND COPPER	SAMPLE DATE	AL	PHG	90TH PERCENTILE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	NO. SITES EXCEEDING AL	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
COPPER (ppm)								
Millview	2024	15	0.2	0.73	ND-0.91	0/20	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems, discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Calpella	2024	15	0.2	0.16	ND-0.63	0/10	No	
Redwood Valley	2025	15	0.2	0.49	ND-0.55	0/20	No	
LEAD (ppb)								
Millview	2024	1.3	0.3	ND	ND-ND	0/20	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems, discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Calpella	2024	1.3	0.3	ND	ND-ND	0/10	No	
Redwood Valley	2025	1.3	0.3	ND	ND-ND	0/20	No	

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2025	500	NS	4	2.4–10.0	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2025	15	NS	4	ND–15	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2025	300	NS	399 ²	ND–860 ²	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2025	50	NS	79	ND–180	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2025	3	NS	7	ND–14	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	2025	1,600	NS	212	150–430	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	500	NS	8	2–10	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	1,000	NS	131	93–280	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	5	NS	2.36	ND–4.7	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ³

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2025	102	80–220	Naturally occurring when carbon dioxide dissolves in water
Calcium (ppm)	2025	19	16–28	Erosion of mineral deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2025	11	8.5–17	Leaching from rocks and minerals
Sodium (ppm)	2025	10	6–62	Mineral deposits; salt used in road deicing
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	2025	96	68–220	Erosion of carbonate rocks or limestone
Total Hardness (ppm)	2025	92	75–139	Erosion of limestone, chalk, or gypsum

¹ Groundwater tested in 2022.

² From surface water.

³ Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

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

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 (SMCLs) 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. EPA.

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.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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.

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

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.

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).

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

µmho/cm (micromhos per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

