



CITY OF REDDING

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

WATER UTILITY

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

To Our Customers:

The City of Redding Public Works Water Utility is pleased to present to you the **2013 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**. The report is designed to inform our water customers with summary information on the water quality of the City's water supply sources, the levels of any detected contaminants, and compliance with drinking water regulations. The CCR is prepared and distributed to the City's water customers each year, in accordance with State and Federal regulations for electronic delivery. The information contained in this report was taken from water analysis performed through December 2013. We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations to ensure that the water supplied to our customers consistently meets both Federal and State Water Quality Standards. Last year your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State drinking water health standards. However five of the ten Enterprise groundwater wells, which are operated approximately six months out of the year, did exceed the maximum contaminant level for manganese, which is a secondary drinking water standard.

We would like all our customers to have current and factual information about our drinking water. To that end, water customers who receive this report are asked to share this information with any tenant or water user on the premise. The CCR can be accessed from the Water Utility web page at <http://www.reddingutilities.com/water.html>, or if you wish to have a copy mailed to you please contact the City Public Works Water Utility at (530) 224-6068.

We welcome public participation in water quality issues. Information that deals with decisions about our water system is addressed during Redding City Council Meetings. These meetings are held the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. in the City Council Chambers at City Hall. The address is 777 Cypress Avenue, Redding.

We are available to answer questions and provide information if needed. Please see the contact information below.

How to contact us:

Utility Customer Service & Billing:	(530) 339-7200	Leak Reports:	(530) 224-6068
Water Conservation Materials:	(530) 224-6032	Water Quality Concerns:	(530) 224-6068
General Information:	(530) 224-6068	Water Quality Information:	(530) 225-4475

Website: <http://www.reddingutilities.com/water.html>

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water Supply Sources

Water sources include surface water from the Sacramento River and Whiskeytown Reservoir which made up 74% of the treated water supply, or approximately 7.25 billion gallons. The groundwater from the Redding Groundwater Basin made up 26% of the treated water supply, or approximately 2.51 billion gallons. The two surface water treatment plants and sixteen groundwater wells supply water to the City of Redding service area. The water system is divided into six pressure zones: Enterprise (east), Cascade (south), Foothill (central), Hilltop-Dana (northeast), Hill 900 (west), and Buckeye (north). The Hill 900 and Foothill zones are supplied with surface water from the Sacramento River via the Foothill Water Treatment Plant (FWTP). The Enterprise and Cascade zones are supplied by a blend of well water and water from the Foothill zone. The Buckeye zone is supplied with surface water from Whiskeytown Reservoir via the Buckeye Water Treatment Plant (BWTP) and water from the Foothill Zone. The Hilltop-Dana zone is supplied with water from both the Enterprise and Buckeye zones. These pressure zones are shown on the City of Redding Water System diagram displayed on page 9. City water is considered soft, with low to moderate alkalinity, and comparatively trace levels of disinfection byproducts.

Groundwater Quality

Five of the wells in the Enterprise zone have elevated iron and manganese levels that can form black mineral deposits in the distribution system. A sequestrant/corrosion inhibitor (blend of orthophosphate and polyphosphate) is added at these wells to keep the minerals dissolved and minimize deposits in the piping. Areas supplied by well water are flushed as needed to remove accumulated deposits that can cause "discolored water". A comprehensive blending and sampling plan is being developed with California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to ensure drinking water standards are met. The groundwater source of your drinking water meets the federal and state standards for arsenic, but it does contain levels of arsenic below the MCL of 10 parts per billion (ppb). The arsenic MCL was reduced from 50 ppb to 10 ppb on January 23, 2006 by the USEPA.

Source Water Assessment

The City of Redding conducted source water assessments for its surface water in July 2001 and groundwater sources in May 2002. The sanitary survey for our surface water sources was updated in June 2011. For more information on the source water assessment or sanitary survey, please contact the City Public Works Water Utility at (530) 224-6068 or CDPH Drinking Water Field Operations Branch at (530) 224-4800.

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, 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, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants* which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- *Arsenic*. While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The USEPA continues to research the health

effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

- *Nitrate* in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

Water Quality Standards and Testing Results

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

The City's water supplies must meet stringent water quality standards that are set forth by the USEPA and the CDPH. The tables on the following pages list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during sampling over the past several years. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. *CDPH 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.*

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 the 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 their website at <http://www.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 USEPA website.

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 Redding 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 USEPA website.

As part of the USEPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 3) program, the City is collecting and analyzing four sets of quarterly samples between June 2013 and April 2014. Samples are collected from finished water from both of our surface water treatment plants and groundwater well system sites representing the entire water system. Perfluorinated compounds, synthetic organic compounds, volatile organic compounds, six metals and one oxyhalide anion were analyzed in the UCMR 3 monitoring. The USEPA has not established maximum contaminant levels (MCL) for these unregulated contaminants, and the human health effects of these contaminants at the levels they were found is unclear. In the absence of MCLs and health standards, published guidance or health reference levels are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or on their website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>. This data will serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

To help you better understand these terms, the following definitions are provided:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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 USEPA.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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. MRDLGs are set by the USEPA.

Minimum Reporting Level (MRL): The smallest measured concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by using a given analytical method.

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

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs) for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the SMCL levels.

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

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

Variations and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

N/A: not applicable

ND: not detectable at testing limit

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (water clarity)

mfl: million fibers per liter

ppm: parts per million*

mg/l: milligrams per liter*

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter*

ug/l: micrograms per liter*

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**Analogies that may put ppm, mg/l, ppb, and ug/l into better perspective.*

One ppm or mg/l is equal to:

One inch in 16 miles

One second in 11.5 days

One minute in two years

One ppb or ug/l is equal to:

One second in nearly 32 years

One pinch of salt in 10 tons of potato chips

Single penny in \$10,000,000

2013 Sampling Results

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique (Type of approved filtration technology used):	Conventional treatment (coagulation, sedimentation, and filtration) and direct filtration (coagulation and filtration) in combination with chlorination
Turbidity Performance Standards (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<u>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</u> 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours 3 – Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time
Lowest monthly percentage of four-hour samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	Foothill WTP: 99.9% were less than or equal to 0.3 NTU Buckeye WTP: 99.9% were less than or equal to 0.3 NTU
Highest single instantaneous turbidity measurement during the year.	0.13 NTU (0.02 to 5.0 NTU range) for Foothill Water Treatment Plant 0.19 NTU (0.02 to 5.0 NTU range) for Buckeye Water Treatment Plant
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements.	None

Note: Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water. Monitoring turbidity is a good indicator of water quality and to verify compliance and effectiveness of our water filtration systems and disinfectants.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	1 (In a month)	0	Greater than 5% of monthly samples positive.	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicators (<i>E. coli</i> , enterococci or coliphage) (Federal Groundwater Rule)	0 (In a month)	0	Treatment Technique (TT) for untreated groundwater	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Note: The City of Redding analyzes a minimum of 23 water samples per week throughout the year in the water distribution system for coliform bacteria. A total of 1,268 coliform bacteria monitoring samples were taken during calendar year 2013.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) [July 2014]	30	ND	0	15	< 2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) [July 2014]	30	0.28	0	1.3	< 0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM, HARDNESS, AND GENERAL CHEMISTRY

Contaminant (and reporting units)	Sample Dates	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	4, 7, 11/13	18	11.4 to 27.6	N/A	N/A	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm as CaCO ₃)	1/13 – 12/13	52.5	39.8 to 127.3	N/A	N/A	Generally found in ground & surface water
Calcium (ppm)	1/13 – 12/13	11.1	5.67 to 21	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring dissolved mineral
Magnesium (ppm)	1/13 – 12/13	7.39	5.43 to 18.3	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring dissolved mineral
pH	1/13 – 12/13	7.8	7.53 to 8.12	N/A	N/A	pH 6.5 to 8.5 is typical for drinking water
Alkalinity (ppm as CaCO ₃)	1/13 – 12/13	61.8	37 to 130	N/A	N/A	Measures the buffering capacity of the water

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Contaminant (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level (or Average) Detected)	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (Distribution system)	1/13 – 12/13	0.8	0.25 to 1.13	4.0	4.0	Disinfectant required by regulation to be added to drinking water.
Arsenic (ppb) (⁽¹⁾ Wells)	1/13 – 12/13	6.0	0 to 12	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Chromium (total) (ppb)	6, 9, 12/13	0.3	<0.2 to 0.7	50	0.1	Exposure to chromium through breathing, eating or drinking and through skin contact with chromium or chromium compounds. The level of chromium in air and water is generally low.
Nitrate (ppm as NO ₃) (Wells and Surface Water)	2013	7.9	0 to 10.7	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (Distribution system)	Quarterly 2013	23.7	0 to 54.7	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total of Five Haloacetic Acids – HAA5 (Distribution system) (ppb)	Quarterly 2013	24.2	0 to 42.6	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Gross Alpha (pCiL)	7/2013	0.88	0 to 0.88	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Asbestos (MFL) (Distribution system)	6/08	0.27	N/A	7	7	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2013	0.1	0.1 to 0.2	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

1. Only Enterprise Well No.12 has had detections above the arsenic standard. This well is in the Enterprise pressure zone and is operated on a limited basis during the summer to meet peak water demand.
The arsenic MCL was reduced from 50 ppb to 10 ppb on January 23, 2006 by the USEPA.

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Contaminant (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level (or Average) Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppb)	1/12 – 12/12	61.7	52.4 to 71	200	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment process
Manganese (ppb)*	1/13 – 12/13	46	0 to 125	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	4, 7, 11/13	6.2	3 to 8.1	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Chloride (ppm)	4, 7, 11/13	7.9	5 to 10.2	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1/13 – 12/13	117.15	53.3 to 232	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	1/13 – 12/13	188.2	85 to 356.3	1600	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)*	1/13 – 12/13	102.75	53 to 194.7	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

* Several wells in the Enterprise pressure zone have elevated iron and manganese. Polyphosphate is added to sequester these minerals and minimize brown water complaints.

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR USEPA UNREGULATED MONITORING RULE (UCMR 3)

(Twenty-one unregulated contaminants were analyzed during 3 quarters in 2013 and the following four contaminants sampled above the MRL)

Contaminant (and reporting units)	Sample Dates	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MRL	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chromium-6 (ppb)	6, 9, & 12/13	0.2	<0.03 to 0.54	0.03	N/A	0.02	Hexavalent Cr(VI) in the environment is almost totally derived from human activities
Molybdenum (ppb)	6, 9, & 12/13	1.0	<1.0 to 1.4	1.0	N/A	N/A	Does not occur naturally as a free metal, but rather in various oxidation states in minerals
Strontium (ppb)	6, 9, & 12/13	126.4	0.37 to 310	0.3	N/A	N/A	Occurs naturally in the minerals celestine and strontianite
Vanadium (ppb)	6, 9, & 12/13	2.3	0.4 to 3.9	0.2	N/A	N/A	Occurs naturally in about 65 different minerals and in fossil fuel deposits

**Monitoring Requirements Not Met in 2013
for
City of Redding Public Works Water Utility**

Our Water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was a violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have the right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

The Water Utility is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. On June 3, 2013, the city did not re-test for a Total Coliform Present bacteriological sample until fifteen days later and therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. During this time the Water Utility maintained a 0.81mg/l and higher chlorine residual in the water distribution system in the area of the Total Coliform Present bacteriological sample.

What should you as a water customer do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below list the contaminant the Water Utility did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples were taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant One Present Sample	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken (Annually)	When Retake Sample Should Have Been Taken	When Retake Samples Were Taken
Total Coliform Bacteria	Weekly +/- 24 samples	1,268	June 4, 2013 Within 24-hours of notification of a positive result	June 19, 2013 Laboratory analysis voicemail notification caught 15 days late

- While coliforms are predominantly harmless bacteria, we test for them because they can live in the same environment as harmful bacteria. Total Coliform Present results can occasionally occur due to operator or sampling error which is why follow-up testing is required within 24 hours to confirm whether further investigation is needed.
- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your physician.

What Happened?

A weekly bacteriological water sample was collected by Water Utility personnel on June 3, 2013, within the Hill 900 pressure zone, and taken to an independent CDPH approved laboratory for total coliform analysis. The bacteriological water sample was analyzed by the laboratory as total coliform present. The laboratory notified the Water Utility within 24-hours as required by CDPH, but left it as a voice mail message. Water Utility personnel reviewing voicemail messages on June 18, 2013 noticed that a total coliform present analysis notification was left by the laboratory on June 4, 2013. Once it was determined that there was a total coliform present sample taken a repeat sample set was scheduled to be taken as soon as possible.

Corrective Action Taken

Water Utility personnel collected a repeat sample set (3 samples) as required by CDPH on June 19, 2013. One repeat sample was taken from the sampling station where the original total coliform present sample was taken and two other samples were taken at repeat sampling stations within five service connections upstream and downstream of the original total coliform present site. All three repeat samples were reported by the analyzing laboratory as *Total Coliform Absent* on June 20, 2013. This information was reported to the CDPH as required.

Reporting protocol with the analyzing laboratory has been changed to: “Any Total Coliform Present or E. Coli Present notification must be given directly to a person,” messages may be left on voice mail but is not sufficient to meet City contract requirement for laboratory analysis notification.

For more information, please contact the Public Works Supervisor – Water Treatment at (530) 225-4475 or (530) 224-6068 or email: ctona@ci.redding.ca.us.

City of Redding Public Works Water Utility

As a division of Public Works, the Water Utility's mission is to provide our customers with a reliable supply of high quality drinking water now and in the future. Towards that end, 25 full time employees maintain approximately 558 miles of water mains, 28,467 metered service connections, one 24 MGD water treatment plant, one 14 MGD water treatment plant, 16 groundwater wells, one raw water pump station, nine booster pump stations, eleven reservoirs totaling 32.7 million gallons of storage, four supervisory valve stations, eleven pressure reducing stations, six pressure zones and serve approximately 90,670 people within a service area of approximately 60 square miles. We are proud of the fact that our water quality not only meets Federal and State Standards each and every day of the year, but in most cases, contaminant levels fall far below published Primary and Secondary Standards. This means you, as the consumer, are assured of the safest water we can deliver to your tap. If you have any questions or need additional information on the City of Redding Water System please contact (530) 224-6068.

A diagram of the City of Redding Water System is displayed on page 9.

AS CALIFORNIA'S DROUGHT CONTINUES THE CITY OF REDDING WATER UTILITY CALLS FOR YOUR VOLUNTARY REDUCTION OF WATER USAGE BY 15 PERCENT!

CITY OF REDDING WATER SYSTEM

