

SACRAMENTO COUNTY WATER AGENCY

2013 WATER QUALITY REPORT - HOOD, EAST WALNUT GROVE & DELTA ESTATES (See Note #1)

DETECTED PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards Established by California Department of Public Health Services

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	MCL OR [MRDL]	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	HOOD		EAST WALNUT GROVE	
					RANGE (LO-HI)	WEIGHTED AVERAGE	RANGE (LO-HI)	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
2 Arsenic	PPB	0.004	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.	ND - 3	ND	ND - 8.3	3.1
Barium	PPM	2	1	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from met refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	ND - 0.21	ND	ND	ND
Selenium	PPB	30	50	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)	ND - 9.7	ND	ND	ND
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM								
Chlorine Residuals (Distribution System)	PPM	[4]	[4.0]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	0.45 - 1.9	1.18	0.68 - 1.35	0.96
3 Total Trihalomethanes (Distribution System)	PPB	n/a	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	n/a	33	41 - 66	51
4 Haloacetic Acids (Distribution System)	PPB	n/a	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	n/a	13	16 - 20	17.3
5 Fluoride	PPM	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	ND	ND	0.75 - 0.89	0.81
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS								
Total Coliform Bacteria	# of Positive Samples	(0)	1	Naturally present in the environment.	LEVEL FOUND 0		LEVEL FOUND 0	

SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards Established by California Department of Public Health Services

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	MCL OR [MRDL]	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	HOOD		EAST WALNUT GROVE	
					RANGE	WTD. AVG.	RANGE	WTD. AVG.
Aggressive Index	Al	n/a	non-corrosive	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water, affected by temperature and other factors.	12	12	11.75 - 12	11.88
Corrosivity (Langelier Index at 60° C)	LI	n/a	non-corrosive		0.1 - 0.6	0.59	-0.1 - 0.3	0.1
Color	Units	n/a	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	ND - 15	1.27	5 - 5	5
Turbidity	Units	n/a	5	Soil runoff.	ND - 6.8	ND	ND - 0.4	0.2
Odor-Threshold	Units	n/a	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	ND - 1	ND	ND - 2.5	ND
Chloride	PPM	n/a	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.	40 - 230	226	120 - 135	128
6 Iron	PPB	n/a	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	ND - 1200	ND	ND	ND
7 Manganese	PPB	n/a	50	Leaching from natural deposits.	210 - 340	226	ND - 40	26
Sulfate	PPM	n/a	500	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	ND - 7.3	ND	ND	ND
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	umhos/cm	n/a	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.	11 - 1170	897	783 - 791	788
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	n/a	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.	270 - 700	651	414 - 455	433

OTHER CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	MCL OR [MRDL]	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	HOOD RANGE	HOOD WTD. AVG.	EAST WALNUT GROVE RANGE	EAST WALNUT GROVE WTD. AVG.
pH	Units	n/a	MO		7.5 - 8.2	8.11	8.2 - 8.4	8.3
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	200 - 290	278	46 - 49	47
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	Grains	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	12 - 17	16	2.6 - 2.9	2.8
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	190 - 200	195	165 - 195	183
Bicarbonate (as HCO3)	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	230 - 240	237	201 - 234	218
Carbonate (as CO3)	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	ND	ND	2 - 5.4	3.5
Sodium	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	24 - 110	105	150 - 150	150
Calcium	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	37 - 79	74	11 - 11.67	11
Magnesium	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	22 - 30	23	4.45 - 4.9	4.6
8 Chromium VI (Hexavalent chromium)	PPB	0.2	MO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.	ND - 2.1	ND	ND	ND

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	MCL OR [MRDL]	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	SAMPLE DATE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	90TH % LEVEL DETECTED	NUMBER EXCEEDING AL	
									AL
LEAD & COPPER									
HOOD See # 9	Lead	PPB	(0.2)	15	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits.	2013	6	ND	0
	Copper	PPM	(0.3)	1.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	2013	6	ND	0
EWG See # 10	Lead	PPB	(0.2)	15	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits.	2013	21	9.5	1
	Copper	PPM	(0.3)	1.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	2013	21	0.46	0

EXCEEDENCE:

Every year, we conducted more than 40 test to analyze over 40 contaminants per test. The following contaminants exceeded the secondary standards maximum contaminant level.

CONTAMINANT:	MCL:	RESULT:	SAMPLE DATE:	LOCATION:	QUALITY EFFECTS / SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT:
Manganese	50 PPB	230 PPB	2/20/2013	Third Street Well (W-19)	Leaching from natural deposits.
Manganese	50 PPB	230 PPB	5/16/2013	Third Street Well (W-19)	Leaching from natural deposits.
Manganese	50 PPB	230 PPB	8/15/2013	Third Street Well (W-19)	Leaching from natural deposits.
Manganese	50 PPB	210 PPB	11/13/2013	Third Street Well (W-19)	Leaching from natural deposits.
Iron	300 PPB	1200 PPB	2/18/2011	Secondary Well (W-20)	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

LEGEND

Al.....Aggressive Index	MPN.....Most Probable Number	NR.....Not Required	PPT.....Parts per trillion, or Nanograms per liter
AL.....Regulatory Action Level	NA.....Not Analyzed	NTU.....Nephelometric Turbidity Units	TOC.....Total Organic Carbon
LI.....Langelier Index	n/a.....Not Applicable	pCi/l.....Pico Curies per liter	TT.....Treatment Technique
MFL.....Million Fibers Per Liter	ND.....Non Detectable	PPB.....Parts per billion (ug/l)	WTP.....Water Treatment Plant
MO.....Monitored Only	NL.....Notification Level	PPM.....Parts per million (mg/l)	

DEFINITIONS

- Average:** The annual average of all tests for a particular substance.
- Detection Limit for Reporting:** The limit at or above which a contaminant is detected.
- 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 U.S. 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.
- Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements
- 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.
- Range (Lo - Hi):** The range between the lowest and highest values of a specific substance measured throughout the course of the year.
- Regulatory Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NOTES:

-The state allows SCWA to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The 2013 Water Quality Data is based on data years 2004 thru 2013.
-SCWA closely monitors the East Walnut Grove water system and collects monthly samples to test for **Arsenic** at the Grove Street Well (W-108), the well filters and a point in the distribution system.
-Total Trihalomethanes = sum of results for Chloroform, Bromoform, Dibromochloromethane, & Bromodichloromethane.
-Haloacetic Acids = sum of results for Bromochloroacetic acid, Dibromoacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Monochloroacetic acid, & Trichloroacetic acid
-The Hood & East Walnut Grove (EWG) water system's facilities are all fluoridated. The Hood system is currently at non-optimal levels. The Optimal Fluoride Level and Control Range for the system is based on an annual average of maximum daily air temperatures in the Hood and EWG area. In accordance with Title 22, Section 64433.2 of the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) regulations, the Optimal Fluoride Level is 0.8 mg/L and the Fluoride Control Range is from 0.7 mg/L - 1.3 mg/L. Information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is available from www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx.
-**Iron** exceeded the MCL of 300 PPB in Hood's Secondary Well (W-20) when last sampled on 02/18/2011. W-20 is a standby well and only produced 2% of the water used in the Hood system in 2013. W-20 was only used when the primary well was down for repair in the month of December 2013. The weighted average for Iron is non-detect in the Hood system. Iron is naturally found in water sources and leaching from natural deposits and industrial wastes. The Iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste and odor) and may stain household fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks).
-**Manganese** exceeded the MCL of 50 PPB in the Hood small water system. Water naturally contains small amounts of manganese. Manganese in food or drinking water presents few adverse effects; however, elevated concentrations of manganese in water may stain laundry, produce an undesirable odor and taste, contribute to microbial growth and turbidity, or form a coating inside pipes which can peel off as solid precipitates.
-Although a federal MCL for hexavalent chromium (chromium-6) has not been established, the State of California has set 10 PPB as the MCL for chromium-6, beginning July 1, 2014. SCWA voluntarily conducted enhanced monitoring of chromium-6 in our water systems. Chromium-6 is one of the forms of chromium making up total chromium which has a California MCL of 50 PPB. For more information about Chromium-6, please visit CDPH's website: www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/pages/chromium6.
-Hood's Lead and Copper concentrations were obtained from the 90th percentile of six (6) tap water samples taken throughout the distribution system. The MCLs for lead and copper are set at "Action Levels."
-East Walnut Grove's Lead and Copper concentrations were obtained from the 90th percentile of twenty (21) tap water samples taken throughout the distribution system. The MCLs for lead and copper are set at "Action Levels." Customers who exceeded the Action Levels for Lead and Copper were given the information on testing their water, as well as the names of laboratories. Customers can call for re-sampling their homes or businesses.

For more detailed water quality information, call (916) 875-5815.

State Mandated Information for Nitrate, Arsenic & Lead:

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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.

Lead:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems; especially among infants, young children and pregnant women who are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's service lines and plumbing. The Sacramento County Water Agency is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.