SACRAMENTO COUNTY WATER AGENCY

2013 WATER QUALITY REPORT - MATHER / SUNRISE / ANATOLIA (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	GROUNDWATER RANGE (LO - HI)		GROUNDWATER WEIGHTED AVERAGE
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
	Aluminum	PPM	0.6	1	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.	ND	**0.25**	ND
	Arsenic	PPB	0.004	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.	ND	3.9	ND
	Nickel	PPB	12	100	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories	ND	33	ND
	Nitrate (as NO3)	PPM	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	ND	6.8	ND
	Nitrate + Nitrite	PPM	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	ND	0.4	ND
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
	Radium 228	pCi/l	0.019	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits	ND	2.5	ND
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM								
	Chlorine Residuals (Distribution System)	PPM	[4]	[4.0]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	0.89	1.09	0.96
2	Total Trihalomethanes (Distribution System)	PPB	n/a	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	ND	5.8	0.2
3	Haloacetic Acids (Distribution System)	PPB	n/a	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	ND	ND	0.5
4	Fluoride	PPM	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	0.12	0.82	0.64
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						**LEVEL FOUND**		
5	Total Coliform Bacteria	# of Positive Samples	(0)	1	Naturally present in the envirionment.	0		
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards **Established by California Department of Public Health Services**						**RANGE (LO - HI)**		**WEIGHTED AVERAGE**
6	Aluminum	PPB	n/a	200	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.	ND	**250**	ND
	Aggressive Index	AI	n/a	non-corrosive		11	12	11.46
	Corrosivity (Langelier Index at 60° C)	LI	n/a	non-corrosive	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors.	-1	0.2	-0.36
	Color	Units	n/a	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	ND	10	1.0
	Turbidity	Units	n/a	5	Soil runoff.	ND	1.20	ND
	Odor-Threshold	Units	n/a	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	ND	2	1.14
	Chloride	PPM	n/a	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.	3.5	8.3	6.1
	Manganese	PPB	n/a	50	Leaching from natural deposits.	ND	20	ND
	Zinc	PPM	n/a	5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	ND	0.08	ND
	Specific Conductance (E.C.)	umhos/cm	n/a	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.	120	220	178
	Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	n/a	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.	130	170	155
OTHER CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED								
	pH	Units	n/a	MO		7	8.2	7.96
	Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occuring in the soil below the earth's surface.	44	310	67.2
	Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	Grains	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occuring in the soil below the earth's surface.	2.6	18.1	3.9
	Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occuring in the soil below the earth's surface.	54	91	80.0
	Bicarbonate (as HCO3)	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occuring in the soil below the earth's surface.	66	110	98.5
	Carbonate (as C03)	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occuring in the soil below the earth's surface.	ND	2.1	0.4
	Sodium	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occuring in the soil below the earth's surface.	9.6	100.0	19.6
	Calcium	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occuring in the soil below the earth's surface.	10	28	13
	Magnesium	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occuring in the soil below the earth's surface.	4.8	58.0	8.5
7	Chromium Hexavalent	PPB	n/a	MO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.	ND	2.3	ND

LEAD & COPPER (See Note 8)	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	AL	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	SAMPLE DATE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	90TH % LEVEL DETECTED	NUMBER EXCEEDING AL
Lead	PPB	(0.2)	15	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits.	2013	31	ND	**1**
Copper	PPM	(0.3)	1.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	2013	31	0.14	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:
Aluminum	200 PPB	250 PPB	5/25/2011	Pittsfield Well (W-95)	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.

LEGEND

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

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.
Weighted Average (WTD AVG): An average of water quality samples in which each sample is assigned a weight. Each sample's contribution (or weight) is based on the amount of water the corresponding water source produces for the whole system. Instead of each of the sample results contributing equally to the final average, some of the results contribute more than others.

NOTES:

1.....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 2005 thru 2013.
2.....Total Trihalomethanes = sum of results for Chloroform, Bromoform, Dibromochloromethane, & Bromodichloromethane.
3.....Haloacetic Acids = sum of results for Bromochloroacetic acid, Dibromoacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Monochloroacetic acid, & Trichloroacetic acid
4.....The Mather-Sunrise water system's facilities are all fluoridated and the 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 Mather-Sunrise 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.
5.....On Systems that collect less than 40 samples per month, the Total Coliform Bacteria MCL is one (1) Total Coliform positive sample, per the Total Coliform Rule (TCR). A positive TC sample triggers collection of samples for E. coli at the source (i.e., groundwater wells) per the federal Ground Water Rule (GWR). In 2013, all samples taken per the GWR returned negative (absent) for E. coli.
6.....On May 25, 2011, a Pittsfield Well (W-95**)** water sample for **Aluminum** returned 250 PPB which exceeded the secondary standard MCL of 200 PPB. The secondary MCL for aluminum was established because increased residual concentrations (over 200 PPB) lead to undesirable color and turbidity in water. The average result for Aluminum samples taken were non-detect and no results returned over the Primary MCL (1000 PPB).
7.....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.
8.....SCWA Level for Lead & Copper is measured from the 90th percentile of 31 tap water samples. The MCLs for lead and copper are set at "Action Levels."

SCWA received an insignificant amount of water (0.02%) for the Mather / Sunrise & Anatolia system from the Golden State Water Company.
For more information regarding Golden State water quality data, please call (800) 999-4033 or look online (www.gswater.com/csa_homepages/rancho_cordova.html). **For more water quality information, call (916) 875-5815.**

State Mandated Information for Lead:

Lead:

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 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 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* .