

SACRAMENTO COUNTY WATER AGENCY

2017 WATER QUALITY REPORT - HOOD & EAST WALNUT GROVE/ DELTA ESTATES (See Note #1)

DETECTED PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards Established by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board)

CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	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	2017	PPB	0.004	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.	ND	ND	4.1 - 10	7.2
Barium	2011 - 2017	PPM	2	1	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	ND - 0.21	ND	ND	ND
Fluoride (Natural Source)	2014 - 2017	PPM	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	ND	ND	0.16	0.16

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM									
Chlorine Residuals	2017	PPM	[4]	[4.0]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	0.39 - 1.97	0.95	0.32 - 1.9	1.4
3 Total Trihalomethanes	2017	PPB	n/a	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	90 - 110	100	29 - 90	54
4 Haloacetic Acids	2017	PPB	n/a	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	15 - 21	18	7.6 - 18	11.7
5 Fluoride (Treatment - Distribution)	2017	PPM	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	0.77 - 1	0.88	0.68 - 0.98	0.85

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS									
		# of Positive Samples	(0)	>1	Naturally present in the environment.	LEVEL FOUND	LEVEL FOUND		
Total Coliform Bacteria	2017		(0)	>1	Naturally present in the environment.	0	0		

SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards Established by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board)									
		UNITS	n/a			HOOD RANGE	WTD. AVG.	EAST WALNUT GROVE RANGE	WTD. AVG.
Color	2015 - 2017	Units	n/a	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	5 - 10	5	ND	ND
6 Iron	2015 - 2017	PPB	n/a	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	ND - 650	ND	ND	ND
7 Manganese	2017	PPB	n/a	50	Leaching from natural deposits.	210 - 280	220	39	39
Odor-Threshold	2015 - 2017	Units	n/a	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	ND - 2.5	2.48	1.5	1.5
Turbidity	2015 - 2017	Units	n/a	5	Soil runoff.	ND - 3.8	ND	0.2	0.2
Zinc	2015 - 2017	PPM	n/a	5	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	ND - 0.071	ND	ND	ND
Total Dissolved Solids	2015 - 2017	PPM	n/a	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.	280 - 630	628	430	430
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	2015 - 2017	umhos/cm	n/a	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.	450 - 1000	996	740 - 770	755
Chloride	2015 - 2017	PPM	n/a	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.	35 - 220	219	120	120
Sulfate	2015 - 2017	PPM	n/a	500	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	ND - 2.5	ND	ND	ND

OTHER CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED									
pH	2015 - 2017	Units	n/a	MO		7.8 - 8	8	8.3	8.3
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	2015 - 2017	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	190 - 280	279	47	47
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	2015 - 2017	Grains	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	11 - 16.4	16.3	2.75	2.75
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	2015 - 2017	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	200 - 210	210	200	200
Bicarbonate (as HCO3)	2015 - 2017	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	240 - 250	250	240	240
Carbonate (as CO3)	2015 - 2017	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	ND	ND	2.2	2.2
Sodium	2015 - 2017	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	27 - 110	109	150	150
Calcium	2015 - 2017	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	35 - 77	77	11	11
Magnesium	2015 - 2017	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	22 - 24	22	4.8	4.8

LEAD & COPPER									
	CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE DATE	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	ACTION LEVEL	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	90TH % LEVEL DETECTED	NUMBER EXCEEDING AL
HOOD See # 8	Lead	2016	PPB	(0.2)	15	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits.	6	ND	0
	Copper	2016	PPM	(0.3)	1.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	6	0.11	0
EWG See # 9	Lead	2016	PPB	(0.2)	15	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits.	16	0.0059	1
	Copper	2016	PPM	(0.3)	1.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	16	0.34	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:	SAMPLE DATE	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	MCL or [MRDL]	QUALITY EFFECTS / SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT:	RESULT:	LOCATION:
Total Trihalomethanes	9/1/2017	PPB	n/a	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	110	Hood (Distribution System)
Total Trihalomethanes	11/30/2017	PPB	n/a	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	90	Hood (Distribution System)
Total Trihalomethanes	9/1/2017	PPB	n/a	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	90	EWG (Distribution System)
Iron	2/6/2017	PPB	n/a	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	650	Hood-Franklin (W-20)
Manganese	2/6/2017	PPB	n/a	50	Leaching from natural deposits	280	Hood-Franklin (W-20)
Manganese	2/6/2017	PPB	n/a	50	Leaching from natural deposits.	210	Third Street Well (W-19)
Manganese	5/1/2017	PPB	n/a	50	Leaching from natural deposits.	220	Third Street Well (W-19)
Manganese	8/1/2017	PPB	n/a	50	Leaching from natural deposits.	220	Third Street Well (W-19)
Manganese	11/6/2017	PPB	n/a	50	Leaching from natural deposits.	230	Third Street Well (W-19)

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.
- SCWA closely monitors the Arsenic levels in the East Walnut Grove water system. Monthly samples are collected 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. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
HOOD - TTHM: On September 11, 2017, an annual test for Total Trihalomethanes in the Hood distribution system returned with a level of 110 PPB (in exceedance of the State MCL: 80 PPB). The Sacramento County Water Agency immediately cleaned the tank aerators to reduce the amount of disinfection by-product in the water. SCWA began monitoring TTHM/ HAA5 levels in the water on a quarterly basis (instead of annually); and on November 30, 2017, a quarterly sample returned with a level of 90 PPB. The 2017 annual average for TTHM in the Hood System is at 100 PPB (still in exceedance of the State MCL); however, the levels continue to decrease (61 PPB & 68 PPB in 2018).
EWG - TTHM: On September 1, 2017, one of four annual samples for Total Trihalomethanes in the East Walnut Grove distribution system returned with a level of 90 PPB. A repeat sample was taken on 09/26/2017 with a level of 28 PPB. The overall average for TTHM in the EWG system is below the MCL (54 PPB).
- Haloacetic Acids = sum of results for Bromochloroacetic acid, Dibromoacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Monochloroacetic acid, & Trichloroacetic acid
- The East Walnut Grove water system is fluoridated to reduce tooth decay in children. Studies show that water fluoridation reduces tooth decay by 20 to 40 percent. The California State Water Resources Control Board advised SCWA to implement the CDC's recommended optimal fluoride content of 0.7 mg/L and control range of 0.6 mg/L - 1.2 mg/L. Information about fluoridation, oral health and current issues is available from http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certific/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.
- On February 6, 2017, an iron monitoring sample taken at W-20 returned 650 PPB, which exceeds the secondary standard MCL of 300 PPB. W-20 is primarily a standby well and produced less than 1% of all water for the Hood water system. The weighted average for iron in the Hood system is Non-Detect. The Iron MCL was set to protect against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste and odor) which may stain household fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks).
- Manganese exceeded the MCL of 50 PPB in the Hood water system in 2017. 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.
- 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 sixteen (16) 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.

For more detailed information regarding SCWA water quality, call Aaron Wyley @ (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 for pregnant women, infants and young children; as they are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. 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 for materials used in plumbing components. 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 plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.