

# SACRAMENTO COUNTY WATER AGENCY

## 2018 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
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>									
2 Arsenic	2017 - 2018	PPB	0.004	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.	ND	ND	ND - 9.9	7.6
Fluoride (Natural Source)	2017 - 2018	PPM	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	ND	ND	0.15 - 0.16	0.16
<b>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</b>									
3 Chlorine Residuals	2018	PPM	[4]	[4.0]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	0.56 - 1.55	1.11	0.38 - 7.5	1.06
4 Total Trihalomethanes	2018	PPB	n/a	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	42 - 68	55	36 - 78	49
5 Haloacetic Acids	2018	PPB	n/a	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	9.7 - 14	11.9	8.7 - 14	10.8
6 Fluoride (Treatment - Distribution)	2018	PPM	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	0.72 - 1	0.91	0.68 - 0.89	0.79
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>									
Total Coliform Bacteria	2018	# of Positive Samples	(0)	>1	Naturally present in the environment.	0		0	

### SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic 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	WTD. AVG.	RANGE	WTD. AVG.
Color	2014 - 2018	Units	n/a	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	ND - 5	3	ND - 5	3
7 Manganese	2014 - 2018	PPB	n/a	50	Leaching from natural deposits.	210 - 240	220	39	39
Odor-Threshold	2015 - 2017	Units	n/a	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	2 - 2.5	2.25	1.5 - 2	1.8
Turbidity	2015 - 2017	Units	n/a	5	Soil runoff.	ND - 0.22	0.11	ND - 0.18	ND
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.	580 - 630	605	430 - 450	440
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	2015 - 2017	umhos/cm	n/a	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.	1000 - 1100	1050	740 - 770	755
Chloride	2015 - 2017	PPM	n/a	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.	210 - 220	215	120 - 130	125

### OTHER CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED

CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	ACTION LEVEL	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	90TH % LEVEL DETECTED	NUMBER EXCEEDING AL	
pH	2015 - 2017	Units	n/a	MO		8 - 8.1	8.05	8.3 - 8.4	8.4
8 Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	2015 - 2017	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	250 - 280	265	47	47
9 Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	2015 - 2017	Grains	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	14.6 - 16.4	15.5	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	205	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	245	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 - 5.3	3.8
Sodium	2015 - 2017	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	100 - 110	105	150	150
Calcium	2015 - 2017	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	69 - 77	73	11	11
Magnesium	2015 - 2017	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	19 - 22	21	4.6 - 4.8	4.7

### LEAD & COPPER

CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	ACTION LEVEL	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	90TH % LEVEL DETECTED	NUMBER EXCEEDING AL	
HOOD See # 10	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 # 11	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:
Manganese	2/7/2018	PPB	n/a	50	Leaching from natural deposits.	210	Third Street Well (W-19)
Manganese	5/7/2018	PPB	n/a	50	Leaching from natural deposits.	220	Third Street Well (W-19)
Manganese	9/26/2018	PPB	n/a	50	Leaching from natural deposits.	240	Third Street Well (W-19)
Manganese	11/13/2018	PPB	n/a	50	Leaching from natural deposits.	210	Third Street Well (W-19)

### LEGEND

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

### 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. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.
- 2 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.
- 3 On Wednesday June 27, 2018, at 03:56 am, our operators discovered a malfunctioning chlorine feeder was adding too much disinfectant into the East Walnut Grove distribution system. After isolating the feeder, operators took chlorine residuals in the distribution system and found chlorine residuals exceeding the MRDL of 4.0 mg/L at two (2) of ten (10) sample locations in the system (6.5 mg/L and 7.5 mg/L). SCWA crews immediately flushed the system and quickly removed the highly chlorinated water. Follow up samples all tested well below the MRDL of 4.0 mg/L. The overall average chlorine residual reading is 1.06 mg/L, also well below the MRDL. SCWA reported the incident to Sacramento County Environmental Management Department. At the time of this incident, no complaints were made by customers about taste or odor of chlorine in the water. Disinfection of drinking water maintains chlorine residuals in the finished drinking water to prevent regrowth of microorganisms as water passes through the distribution system. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to the eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
- 4 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.
- 5 Haloacetic Acids = sum of results for Bromochloroacetic acid, Dibromoacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Monochloroacetic acid, & Trichloroacetic acid
- 6 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](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certific/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml).
- 7 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.
- 8 Hardness units are PPM. General guidelines for classification of water hardness are: 0 - 60 PPM as **soft**; 61 - 120 PPM as **moderately hard**; 121 - 180 PPM as **hard**; and greater than 180 PPM as **very hard**.
- 9 Most commercial companies use "grain" units. Conversion: 17.1 PPM = 1 grain.
- 10 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."
- 11 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.

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### 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>.