

SACRAMENTO COUNTY WATER AGENCY

2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT - ARDEN PARK VISTA, NORTHGATE & SOUTHWEST TRACT

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

CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE: (See Note #1)	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	MCL or [MRDL]	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	ARDEN PARK VISTA		NORTHGATE		SWT (SEE #2)	
						RANGE (LO-HI)	WEIGHTED AVERAGE	RANGE (LO-HI)	WEIGHTED AVERAGE	RANGE (LO-HI)	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS											
Arsenic	2017 - 2019	PPB	0.004	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.	ND - 3.5	ND	3.7 - 4.6	4.1	2.7 - 5.1	3.6
Barium	2017 - 2019	PPM	2	1	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	ND	ND	0.12 - 0.17	0.14	ND - 0.2	0.1
Chromium (Total Cr)	2017 - 2019	PPB	(100)	50	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.	ND	ND	ND - 10	ND	ND - 13	ND
Fluoride (Natural Source)	2017 - 2019	PPM	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	ND	ND	0.13 - 0.16	0.13	ND	ND
Nitrate (as N)	2017 - 2019	PPM	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	ND - 5.3	1.8	0.63 - 4.3	1.0	1.3 - 7.4	5.6
REGULATED ORGANIC CHEMICALS											
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	2013 - 2019	PPB	0.06	5	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops (metal degreaser).	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 1.1	ND
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	2013 - 2019	PPB	1.7	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 0.65	ND
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS											
Gross Alpha Activity	2012 - 2018	pCi/L	(0)	15	Erosion of natural deposits.	ND - 3.6	ND	ND - 3	ND	ND - 7.6	3.4
3 Uranium	2014 - 2019	pCi/L	0.43	20	Erosion of natural deposits.	ND - 1.8	ND	ND - 3.5	ND	ND - 8.3	4.2
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM											
Chlorine Residuals	2019	PPM	[4]	[4.0]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	0.13 - 1.65	0.91	0.8 - 1.36	1.17	0.41 - 1.3	0.77
4 Total Trihalomethanes	2017 - 2019	PPB	n/a	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	ND - 1	0.2	ND - 1.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
5 Haloacetic Acids	2017 - 2019	PPB	n/a	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
6 Fluoride (Treatment Related- Distribution)	2019	PPM	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	0.63 - 0.81	0.71	NA	NA	NA	NA
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS											
7 Total Coliform Bacteria	2019	# of Positive Samples	(0)	>1	Naturally present in the environment.	0		0		0	

NOTES:

- The State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB DDW) allows Sacramento County Water Agency (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.
- Southwest Tract (SWT) receives its water from Fruitridge Vista Water Company which changed its ownership to California American Water Company in March 2020. For questions regarding water quality on Southwest Tract, please call **California American Customer Service at 1-(888) 237-1333**.
- The SWRCB DDW allows the measurement of gross alpha radiation as a surrogate for Uranium.
- Total Trihalomethanes are the sum of Four Regulated THMs, i.e., Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, and Bromoform.
- Haloacetic Acids are the Sum of Five Regulated HAAs, i.e., Monochloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid, and Trichloroacetic Acid.
- The Arden Park Vista (APV) water system's facilities are fluoridated to reduce tooth decay in children. Studies show that water fluoridation reduces tooth decay by 20 to 40 percent. The SWRCB DDW 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://waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certific/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.
- On Systems that collect less than 40 samples per month, the Total Coliform Bacteria MCL is no more than one (1) monthly sample return total coliform positive, 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 2019, all samples taken per the GWR returned negative (absent) for E. coli.

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	ARDEN PARK VISTA		NORTHGATE		SWT	
						RANGE (LO-HI)	WEIGHTED AVERAGE	RANGE (LO-HI)	WEIGHTED AVERAGE	RANGE (LO-HI)	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Iron	2014 - 2018	PPB	n/a	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	ND	ND	ND - 100	ND	ND	ND
Manganese	2014 - 2018	PPB	n/a	50	Leaching from natural deposits.	ND - 38	ND	ND - 0.46	ND	ND	ND
Turbidity	2014 - 2018	Units	n/a	5	Soil runoff.	ND - 0.28	ND	ND - 0.46	0.19	ND - 0.4	0.1
Total Dissolved Solids	2014 - 2018	PPM	n/a	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.	94 - 320	226	180 - 450	297	180 - 420	321
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	2014 - 2018	umhos/cm	n/a	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.	90 - 480	292	470 - 730	516	260 - 740	533
Chloride	2014 - 2018	PPM	n/a	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.	2.1 - 27	12.6	18 - 65	38	33 - 55	32
Sulfate	2014 - 2018	PPM	n/a	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	2.3 - 28	13.1	3.9 - 27	16.3	2.7 - 38	23
OTHER CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED											
pH	2014 - 2018	Units	n/a	MO		7.4 - 7.9	7.8	7.9 - 8	8.0	7.7 - 8.0	7.8
8 Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	2014 - 2018	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	36 - 220	138.8	71 - 310	156	92 - 330	226
9 Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	2014 - 2018	Grains	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	2.1 - 12.8	8.1	4.2 - 18.1	9.1	5.4 - 19	13.2
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	2014 - 2018	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	39 - 180	129.6	90 - 250	146	NR	NR
Bicarbonate (as HCO3)	2014 - 2018	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	48 - 220	156.3	110 - 300	175	120 - 320	230
Sodium	2014 - 2018	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	4 - 16	11.7	24 - 32	28	13 - 24	19
Calcium	2014 - 2018	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	6.2 - 45	29.0	14 - 58	31	24 - 74	51
Magnesium	2014 - 2018	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	4.9 - 27	16.3	8.7 - 40	18.8	8 - 35	24

LEAD & COPPER (See Note 10 & 11)

CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	ACTION LEVEL	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	NUMBER OF SAMPLES		90TH % LEVEL DETECTED		NUMBER EXCEEDING AL	
						ARDEN PARK VISTA	NORTHGATE	ARDEN PARK VISTA	NORTHGATE	ARDEN PARK VISTA	NORTHGATE
APV	2019	PPB	(0.2)	15	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits.	35	35	ND	0	0	0
NORTHGATE	2019	PPB	(0.2)	15	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits.	18	18	ND	0	0	
											Copper
SWT	2019	PPB	(0.2)	15	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits.	5	5	ND	0	0	
											Copper

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 3) - Established by USEPA (See 12)

CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE DATE	UNITS	PHG	Notification Level	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE	Arden Park Vista RANGE	Arden Park Vista WTD. AVG.	Northgate RANGE	Northgate WTD. AVG.	Southwest Tract RANGE	Southwest Tract WTD. AVG.
Vanadium	2015	PPB	n/a	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.	NR	NR	NR	NR	ND - 23	15
Molybdenum	2015	PPB	n/a	n/a		NR	NR	NR	NR	ND - 3	0.2
Strontium	2015	PPB	n/a	n/a		NR	NR	NR	NR	48 - 730	493
Chromium (Total Cr)	2017 - 2019	PPB	(100)	50	Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis.	ND	ND	ND - 10	ND	ND	ND
13 Hexavalent Chromium	2017 - 2019	PPB	0.02	n/a		ND - 4.2	2.1	5.5 - 12	8.8	ND	ND
Chloroform	2018	PPB	n/a	800		NR	NR	NR	NR	ND - 570	236
14 Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	2013 - 2019	PPB	n/a	n/a		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 2.6	ND
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	2017 - 2019	PPM	n/a	1	Dichlorodifluoromethane exposures resulted in smaller body weight in rats.	NR	NR	NR	NR	ND - 0.0014	ND

NOTES:

- 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.
- Most commercial companies use "grain" units. Conversion: 17.1 PPM = 1 grain.
- The levels for Lead & Copper concentrations were obtained from the 90th percentile sampling of thirty-five (35) homes at the tap for Arden Park Vista (APV), eighteen (18) for Northgate (NOR) & five (5) for Southwest Tract (SWT). The MCLs for lead and copper are set at "Action Levels" (AL). None of the samples taken in APV, NOR or SWT exceeded the Action Level for Copper or Lead. Please refer to the educational information on Lead in drinking water.
- From January 18, 2017 to November 1, 2019, the SWRCB DDW required SCWA to provide one-time assistance with lead sampling to all public, private and/or charter schools that submit a written request and are served water by SCWA. SCWA received no (0) requests for lead sampling at schools served in the APV water system in 2019.
- Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR 3 / 2013 - 2015 Monitoring) with notification levels help to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they need to be regulated. All contaminants tested for during the screening survey conducted in the Arden Park Vista water system returned non-detect. The Northgate water system was not required to sample for the UCMR3; however, Chromium, Hexavalent Chromium (13) and Chloroform (Trichloromethane) (14), are regularly monitored by SCWA at all of its groundwater wells. For more information on the levels of unregulated contaminants found in Southwest Tract's system, please call California American Customer Service at 1-(888) 237-1333.
- There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 PPB was withdrawn on September 11, 2017. 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 the SWRCB DDW's website: www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certific/drinkingwater/Chromium6.shtml
- Chloroform (Trichloromethane) is one of four regulated Trihalomethanes which make up Total Trihalomethanes.

PER- & POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) - See # 15

The State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB DDW) established new drinking water guidelines for water agencies to follow in detecting and reporting the presence of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) – two members of a large family of chemicals known as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Until PFOA and PFOS were phased out in the 2000s due to health concerns, these chemicals were widely used in grease and stain resistant coatings for consumer products and firefighting foams. Drinking water containing PFOA and PFOS has become an increasing concern due to the persistence of these chemicals in the environment and their tendency to accumulate in groundwater. Long-term exposure to PFOA and PFOS over certain levels is associated with adverse health effects that include cancer and developmental harm. SWRCB DDW has identified analytical methods capable of detecting the following eighteen (18) perfluorinated compounds in drinking water:

CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE DATE	UNITS	Notification Level (#16)	Response Level (#17)	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE	Arden Park Vista RANGE	Arden Park Vista WTD. AVG.	Northgate RANGE	Northgate WTD. AVG.	Southwest Tract RANGE	Southwest Tract WTD. AVG.
PERFLUOROBUTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFBS)					N-ETHYL PERFLUOROCTANESULFONAMIDOACETIC ACID (NEFOSAA)					PERFLUOROTRIDECAANOIC ACID (PFTrDA)	
PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID (PFHpA)					N-METHYL PERFLUOROCTANESULFONAMIDOACETIC ACID (NMeFOSAA)					PERFLUOROUNDECAANOIC ACID (PFUnA)	
PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHxS)					PERFLUORODECAANOIC ACID (PFDA)					HEXAFLUOROPROPYLENE OXIDE DIMER ACID (HFPO-DA)	
PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID (PFNA)					PERFLUORODODECAANOIC ACID (PFDoA)					9-CHLOROHEXADECAFLUORO-3-OXANONE-1 SULFONIC ACID (9CI-PF3ONS)	
PERFLUOROOCTYL SULFONIC ACID (PFOS)					PERFLUOROHEXANOIC ACID (PFHxA)					11-CHLOROICOSAFLUORO-3-OXAUNDECANE-1-SULFONIC ACID (11CI-PF3OUdS)	
PERFLUOROCTANOIC ACID (PFOA)					PERFLUOROTETRADECAANOIC ACID (PFTA)					4,8-DIOXA-3H-PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID (ADONA)	

NOTES:

- In the 2nd Quarter of 2019, the SWRCB DDW directed SCWA to complete four quarters of sampling in the APV water system. SCWA tested for PFAS at groundwater wells near locations where the chemicals were believed to be especially prevalent. At one of the monitored wells, the analysis results returned with trace amounts of PFOA, PFOS and PFHxS. The amounts are below the NLs and RLs for PFOA and PFOS. After completing the required monitoring for PFAS, SCWA further tested for these chemicals at all water sources throughout the APV and NOR water systems in 2020. For more information on PFAS, PFOA and PFOS, please visit the SWRCB DDW's resource page: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certific/drinkingwater/PFOA_PFOS.html
- The guidelines adopted by the SWRCB DDW set Notification Levels (NL) of 5.1 parts per trillion (PPT) for PFOA and 6.5 PPT for PFOS. If the NL is exceeded, the water agency (SCWA) is required to report the results to the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors and to the SWRCB DDW. The water agency is also urged to report this information to the customer.
- The SWRCB DDW established a Response Level (RL) of 10 PPT for PFOA and 40 PPT for PFOS. If the RL is exceeded in drinking water provided to consumers, the SWRCB DDW recommends that the water agency consider taking the water source out of service, provide treatment if that option is available, or provide public notice of the exceedance level.

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PARTS PER MILLION (PPM) OR MILLIGRAMS PER LITER (mg/L)

Parts per million (PPM) and milligrams per liter (mg/L) are units of measurement to determine the amount of a chemical in water. If we thought of each "part" or "milligram" as a second in a period of time, the following time frames would be an appropriate or accurate comparison:

1 milligram per liter (mg/L)	or	1 part per million (PPM)	=1 second in 11.5 days
1 microgram per liter (µg/L)	or	1 part per billion (PPB)	=1 second in nearly 32 years
1 nanogram per liter (ng/L)	or	1 part per trillion (PPT)	=1 second in nearly 32,000 years
1 picogram per liter (pg/L)	or	1 part per quadrillion (PPQ)	=1 second in nearly 32,000,000 years

100% of the water for the Arden Park Vista and Northgate water systems comes from groundwater wells. Southwest Tract water is supplied by Cal-Am Water. For more detailed information regarding SCWA water quality, please call Aaron Wyley @ (916) 875-5815.

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 (ng/l)	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, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting 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.

State Mandated Information for Nitrate, Arsenic & Lead:

Nitrate:
Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 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 10 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.

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 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.