

# SACRAMENTO COUNTY WATER AGENCY

## 2013 WATER QUALITY REPORT - ARDEN PARK VISTA, NORTHGATE & SOUTHWEST TRACT (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  | ARDEN PARK VISTA |                  | NORTHGATE     |                  | SWT (SEE #2)  |                  |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
|   |                       |                          |               |  | RANGE (LO-HI)    | WEIGHTED AVERAGE | RANGE (LO-HI) | WEIGHTED AVERAGE | RANGE (LO-HI) | WEIGHTED AVERAGE |
| <b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>   |                       |                          |               |  |                  |                  |               |                  |               |                  |
| Arsenic   | PPB                   | 0.004                    | 10            | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.  | ND - 3.7         | ND               | 3.9 - 6       | 4.63             | ND - 6        | 3.5              |
| Barium  | PPM                   | 2                        | 1             | Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.  | ND - 0.1         | ND               | ND - 0.18     | ND               | ND - 0.21     | ND               |
| Chromium (Total Cr)   | PPB                   | (100)                    | 50            | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.   | ND               | ND               | ND - 12       | ND               | ND - 18       | ND               |
| Nitrate (as NO3)  | PPM                   | 45                       | 45            | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.                       | ND - 24          | 8.45             | 2.4 - 16      | 6.79             | ND - 33       | 13.0             |
| Nitrate + Nitrite as Nitrogen (N)   | PPB                   | 10000                    | 10000         | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.                       | ND - 5600        | 2108             | 580 - 3300    | 1377             | NR            | NR               |
| <b>REGULATED ORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>  |                       |                          |               |  |                  |                  |               |                  |               |                  |
| Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)   | PPB                   | 0.06                     | 5             | Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops (metal degreaser)  | ND               | ND               | ND            | ND               | ND - 0.74     | ND               |
| Trichloroethylene (TCE)   | PPB                   | 1.7                      | 5             | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories  | ND               | ND               | ND            | ND               | ND - 1        | 0.08             |
| <b>RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS</b>   |                       |                          |               |  |                  |                  |               |                  |               |                  |
| Gross Alpha Activity  | pCi/l                 | (0)                      | 15            | Erosion of natural deposits.   | ND - 3.4         | ND               | ND - 7.95     | ND               | ND - 6.5      | ND               |
| 3 Uranium   | pCi/l                 | 0.43                     | 20            | Erosion of natural deposits.   | ND - 1.1         | ND               | ND - 4.1      | 1.11             | 0.5 - 6.3     | 3                |
| Radium 228  | pCi/l                 | 0.05                     | n/a           | Erosion of natural deposits  | ND - 1.98        | ND               | ND            | ND               | ND - 1.35     | ND               |
| <b>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</b>  |                       |                          |               |  |                  |                  |               |                  |               |                  |
| Chlorine Residuals (Distribution System)  | PPM                   | [4]                      | [4.0]         | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.   | 0.98 - 1.35      | 1.19             | 0.76 - 1.31   | 1.08             | 0.36 - 1.17   | 0.7              |
| 4 Total Trihalomethanes (Distribution System)   | PPB                   | n/a                      | 80            | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.  | ND - 0.6         | 0.1              | ND - 3.8      | 1.4              | ND - 1.7      | 0.52             |
| 5 Haloacetic Acids (Distribution System)  | PPB                   | n/a                      | 60            | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.  | ND               | ND               | ND            | ND               | ND            | ND               |
| 6 Fluoride  | PPM                   | 1                        | 2             | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.          | ND - 0.86        | 0.46             | 0.14 - 0.18   | 0.17             | ND - 0.8      | ND               |
| <b>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>   |                       |                          |               |  |                  |                  |               |                  |               |                  |
| 7 Total Coliform Bacteria   | # of Positive Samples | (0)                      | >1            | Naturally present in the environment.  | 0                | 0                | 0             | 0                | 0             | 0                |
| <b>SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards<br/>Established by California Department of Public Health Services</b> |                       |                          |               |  |                  |                  |               |                  |               |                  |
| Aggressive Index  | AI                    | n/a                      | non-corrosive | Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors. | RANGE 11 - 12    | WTD. AVG. 12     | RANGE 11 - 12 | WTD. AVG. 11.67  | RANGE NR      | WTD. AVG. NR     |
| Corrosivity (Langelier Index at 60° C)  | LI                    | n/a                      | non-corrosive |  | -1.3 - 0.2       | -0.3             | -0.5 - 0.94   | 0.02             | NR            | NR               |
| 8 Color   | Units                 | n/a                      | 15            | Naturally-occurring organic materials.   | ND - 5           | ND               | ND - 20       | ND               | ND - 5        | ND               |
| Turbidity   | Units                 | n/a                      | 5             | Soil runoff.   | ND - 3.2         | ND               | 0.05 - 0.65   | ND               | ND - 3.7      | ND               |
| 9 Odor-Threshold  | Units                 | n/a                      | 3             | Naturally-occurring organic materials.   | ND               | ND               | ND - 4        | ND               | ND - 1        | ND               |
| Chloride  | PPM                   | n/a                      | 500           | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.   | 4 - 21           | 9.3              | 17 - 76       | 37.82            | ND - 53       | 18               |
| Iron  | PPB                   | n/a                      | 300           | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.   | ND - 130         | ND               | ND            | ND               | ND - 240      | ND               |
| Manganese   | PPB                   | n/a                      | 50            | Leaching from natural deposits.  | ND               | ND               | ND            | ND               | ND - 30       | ND               |
| Sulfate   | PPM                   | n/a                      | 500           | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.  | 2.9 - 22         | 11.3             | 4.9 - 29      | 12.1             | 2.5 - 36      | 12               |
| Specific Conductance (E.C.)   | umhos/cm              | n/a                      | 1600          | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.   | 85 - 430         | 276              | 240 - 760     | 400              | 81 - 720      | 282              |
| Total Dissolved Solids  | PPM                   | n/a                      | 1000          | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.   | 93 - 280         | 195              | 176 - 490     | 271.8            | 54 - 450      | 249              |
| <b>OTHER CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED</b>  |                       |                          |               |  |                  |                  |               |                  |               |                  |
| pH  | Units                 | n/a                      | MO            |  | 7.7 - 8.2        | 8.1              | 7.8 - 8.1     | 7.86             | NR            | NR               |
| Total Hardness (as CaCO3)   | PPM                   | n/a                      | MO            | Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.  | 33 - 190         | 114              | 68 - 350      | 156.4            | 32 - 330      | 145              |
| Total Hardness (as CaCO3)   | Grains                | n/a                      | MO            | Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.  | 2 - 11           | 7                | 4 - 20.5      | 9.2              | 2 - 19        | 8                |
| Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)   | PPM                   | n/a                      | MO            | Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.  | 40 - 150         | 106              | 74 - 250      | 127.6            | NR            | NR               |
| Bicarbonate (as HCO3)   | PPM                   | n/a                      | MO            | Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.  | 49 - 180         | 129              | 90 - 300      | 153.8            | NR            | NR               |
| Sodium  | PPM                   | n/a                      | MO            | Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.  | 4 - 15           | 10.0             | 23 - 33       | 27.9             | 2 - 24        | 15               |
| Calcium   | PPM                   | n/a                      | MO            | Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.  | 5.8 - 38         | 24               | 13 - 63       | 29               | NR            | NR               |
| Magnesium   | PPM                   | n/a                      | MO            | Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.  | 4.5 - 24         | 14               | 8.6 - 47      | 20.5             | NR            | NR               |
| 10 Chromium Hexavalent  | PPB                   | n/a                      | MO            | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.   | ND - 4.6         | 2.4              | 5.8 - 10      | 8.5              | ND - 5.4      | 1.2              |

| UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (See 11)  | UNITS | SAMPLE DATE | NOTIFICATION LEVEL | HEALTH EFFECTS  | RANGE | WTD. AVG. | RANGE | WTD. AVG. | RANGE     | WTD. AVG. |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------------|--------------------|---|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Chloroform (Trichloromethane)      | PPB   | 2012        | n/a                |   | NR    | NR        | NR    | NR        | ND - 1.3  | ND        |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12) | PPM   | 2013        | 1                  | Some people who drink water containing dichlorodifluoromethane far in excess of the notification level may experience neurological and cardiac effects. Long-term exposures to dichlorodifluoromethane resulted in smaller body weight in laboratory animals. | NR    | NR        | NR    | NR        | ND - 0.99 | ND        |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane             | PPT   | 2013        | 5                  | Some people who use water containing tert-butyl alcohol in excess of the notification level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.   | NR    | NR        | NR    | NR        | ND - 33   | ND        |

| LEAD & COPPER (See Note 12) | UNITS  | PHG or (MCLG) or (MRDLG) | AL    | MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER | SAMPLE DATE   | NUMBER OF SAMPLES | 90TH % LEVEL DETECTED | NUMBER EXCEEDING AL |   |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---|
| APV                         | Lead   | PPB                      | (0.2) | 15                              | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits. | 2013              | 31                    | ND                  | 0 |
|                             | Copper | PPM                      | (0.3) | 1.3                             | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.              | 2013              | 31                    | 0.2                 | 0 |
| NORTHGATE                   | Lead   | PPB                      | (0.2) | 15                              | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits. | 2013              | 19                    | ND                  | 1 |
|                             | Copper | PPM                      | (0.3) | 1.3                             | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.              | 2013              | 19                    | 0.32                | 0 |
| SWT                         | Lead   | PPB                      | (0.2) | 15                              | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits. | 2013              | 5                     | ND                  | 0 |
|                             | Copper | PPM                      | (0.3) | 1.3                             | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.              | 2013              | 5                     | 0.11                | 0 |

**EXCEEDENCE:**  
Every year, we conduct more than 40 tests 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: |
|--------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------------------------|--|
| Color        | 15 Units | 20      | 5/15/2007    | North Freeway Well (W-15) | Naturally-occurring organic material.    |
| Odor         | 3 Units  | 4       | 5/15/2007    | North Freeway Well (W-15) | Naturally-occurring organic material.    |

**LEGEND**  
 AI.....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:**  
 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 2006 thru 2013.  
 2.....Southwest Tract (SWT) receives its water from Fruitridge Vista Water Company. Data is reported by Fruitridge Vista Water Company for 2013. Please call Fruitridge Vista Water Company at (916) 443-2607 with questions regarding this data.  
 3.....California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Services allows the measurement of gross alpha radiation as a surrogate for Uranium.  
 4.....Total Trihalomethanes = sum of results for Chloroform, Bromoform, Dibromochloromethane, & Bromodichloromethane.  
 5.....Haloacetic Acids = sum of results for Bromochloroacetic acid, Dibromoacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Monochloroacetic acid, & Trichloroacetic acid  
 6.....The Arden Park Vista (APV) wells are 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 APV. 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/centric/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/centric/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx).  
 7.....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 2013, all samples taken per the GWR returned negative (absent) for E. coli.  
 8.....Color exceeded the MCL of 15 Units. Colored drinking water usually **does not** represent any hazard to human health. Guidelines are often established for color in drinking water based on aesthetic criteria. Color generally indicates the presence of dissolved organic carbon, which is a precursor for the formation of disinfection by-products.  
 9.....Odor exceeded the threshold of 3 Units. Odor itself does not represent a human health hazard. Although standards are established for odor in drinking water based on aesthetic criteria, odor can be indicative of water contamination or problems with water treatment, which may have associated health concerns.  
 10.....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/centric/drinkingwater/pages/chromium6](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/centric/drinkingwater/pages/chromium6).  
 11.....Unregulated Contaminants monitoring helps the EPA and the California Department of Public Health to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. For more information on the levels of unregulated contaminants found in Fruitridge Vista Water Company's samples, please call Fruitridge Vista Water Company at (916) 443-2607.  
 12.....SCWA Level for Lead & Copper is measured at the 90th percentile sampling of thirty (31) homes at the tap for Arden Park Vista (APV), eighteen (19) for Northgate & five (5) for Southwest Tract (SWT).  
 For more information regarding Fruitridge Vista Water Company water quality data, please call (916) 443-2607. For more detailed water quality information, call (916) 875-5815.

**State Mandated Information for Nitrate, Arsenic & Lead:**  
**Nitrate:**  
 Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 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 45 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 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>.