

# SACRAMENTO COUNTY WATER AGENCY

## 2014 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	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	PPB	0.004	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.	ND - 3	ND	ND - 9.5	4.1
Fluoride (Natural Source)	PPM	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	ND	ND	0.14 - 0.17	0.2
Selenium	PPB	30	50	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)	9.7	9.7	ND	ND
<b>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</b>								
3 Chlorine Residuals	PPM	[4]	[4.0]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	0.38 - 1.4	0.89	0.6 - 1.39	0.97
4 Total Trihalomethanes	PPB	n/a	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	n/a	49	18 - 38	27
5 Haloacetic Acids	PPB	n/a	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	n/a	13	7.4 - 12	9.1
6 Fluoride (Treatment Related - Distribution)	PPM	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	0.47 - 0.94	0.62	0.51 - 0.90	0.79

<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>					LEVEL FOUND	LEVEL FOUND
Total Coliform Bacteria	# 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	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	Units	n/a	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	ND	ND	5	5
7 Manganese	PPB	n/a	50	Leaching from natural deposits.	210 - 230	220	ND - 40	29
Odor-Threshold	Units	n/a	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	ND	ND	ND - 2.5	1.1
Turbidity	Units	n/a	5	Soil runoff.	ND	ND	ND - 0.4	0.1
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	n/a	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.	610	610	414 - 455	437
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	umhos/cm	n/a	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.	1100	1100	760 - 791	779
Chloride	PPM	n/a	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.	230	230	120 - 135	129
Aggressive Index	AI	n/a	non-corrosive		12	12	11.8 - 12	11.9
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.	0.6	0.6	-0.1 / 0.3	0.1

### OTHER CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	MCL OR [MRDL]	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	HOOD	EAST WALNUT GROVE
pH	Units	n/a	MO		8.2	8.2
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	260	260
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	Grains	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	15.2	15.2
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	200	200
Bicarbonate (as HCO3)	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	240	240
Carbonate (as CO3)	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	ND	ND
Sodium	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	110	110
Calcium	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	69	69
Magnesium	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	22	22

### LEAD & COPPER

	CONTAMINANT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	SAMPLE DATE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	AL	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	90TH % LEVEL DETECTED	NUMBER EXCEEDING AL
HOOD See # 8	Lead	PPB	(0.2)	2013	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits.	15	6	ND	0
	Copper	PPM	(0.3)	2013	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	1.3	6	ND	0
EWG See # 9	Lead	PPB	(0.2)	2013	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits.	15	21	9.5	1
	Copper	PPM	(0.3)	2013	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	1.3	21	0.46	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:	UNITS	MCL or [MRDL]	SAMPLE DATE:	QUALITY EFFECTS / SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT:	RESULT:	LOCATION:
Chlorine Residuals	PPM	[4.0]	11/19/2014	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	> 4.0 PPM	Hood Small Water System
Manganese	PPB	50	11/20/2014	Leaching from natural deposits.	220 PPB	Third Street Well (W-19)
Manganese	PPB	50	8/25/2014	Leaching from natural deposits.	230 PPB	Third Street Well (W-19)
Manganese	PPB	50	5/22/2014	Leaching from natural deposits.	220 PPB	Third Street Well (W-19)
Manganese	PPB	50	2/26/2014	Leaching from natural deposits.	210 PPB	Third Street Well (W-19)

### 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.

**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:

- 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 2014 Water Quality Data is based on data years 2004 thru 2014.
- SCWA closely monitors the East Walnut Grove water system and collects monthly samples to test for Arsenic at the Grove Street Well (W-108), the well filters and a point in the distribution system.
- Chlorine residual readings from analyzers in the Hood water system exceeded the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) of 4 PPM for about 40 minutes on 11/19/2014. Water operators promptly flushed the system and brought the disinfectant levels to normal. The average on the monthly chlorine residual readings for Hood in 2014 are much lower (0.89 PPM). There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants; however, some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
- Total Trihalomethanes = sum of results for Chloroform, Bromoform, Dibromochloromethane, & Bromodichloromethane.
- Haloacetic Acids = sum of results for Bromochloroacetic acid, Dibromoacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Monochloroacetic acid, & Trichloroacetic acid
- The Hood & East Walnut Grove (EWG) water system's facilities are all fluoridated. The Hood 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 Hood and EWG area. In accordance with Title 22, Section 64433.2 of the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.shtml).
- Manganese exceeded the MCL of 50 PPB in the Hood water system. 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 twenty (21) 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. Customers can call for re-sampling their homes or businesses.

For more detailed water quality information, call (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 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>.