Educational Information

The California Department of Public Health requires the following language about arsenic to be used by water agencies that have traceable amounts of the substance in their water systems.

These do not apply to the Water Agency's water systems; where found, the amounts do not exceed acceptable federal and state standards.

Additional information is provided about fluoride and hardness to help answer customers' frequently asked questions.

It is important to realize that the majority of water quality issues apply to both tap and bottled water.

Want more information on contaminants and potential health effects?

- Call the USEPA's Safe
 Drinking and Water Hotline
 at (800) 426-4791
- Go online to www.epa.gov/ safewater/hfacts.html

Information for Sensitive Populations

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. **USEPA/Centers for Disease Control** (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 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.

For More Information

If you have questions about this report, or would like to request a complete list of tested constituents, please contact us at:

Sacramento County Water Agency (916) 875-RAIN (7246)

Dave Underwood Senior Civil Engineer underwoodd@saccounty.net

Sarah Grant
Supervising Engineering Technician
grantsa@saccounty.net

Aaron Wyley Senior Engineering Technician wyleya@saccounty.net

Visit our Web site at

www.waterresources.

saccounty.net/scwa

Get Involved!

The Sacramento County Board of Supervisors is the governing board of the Sacramento County Water Agency. The public is invited to attend the Board of Supervisors meetings at 9:30 a.m. every Tuesday and the second and fourth Wednesday of the month. Currently, night meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month beginning at 6 p.m.

Meetings are held at:

Sacramento County Administration Center 700 H Street, Room 1450 Sacramento

Board meeting agendas are available at the County Administration Center or online at www.bos.saccounty.net.



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Sacrament County Water Ager

Phil Serna Jimmie Yee Susan Peters Roberta MacGlasha Don Nottoli

Information You Should Know About Water

rinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick-up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants —such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants—such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides—that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants—including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants—that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.



Laguna, Vineyard,
Country Creek Estates, and
Grantline Water Systems

Managing Tomorrow's Water Today

2012 Water Quality Report



Important Water Quality Information Inside

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please have it translated or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bion

Information included in this report is required by law to be provided to every water user. For a translation in Spanish, customers may call Juan Perez at (916) 875-6916. Para recibir esta información en español, llame a Juan Perez al (916) 875-6916.

Property owners, please share this information with your tenants.

A Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is a summary of the results of tests conducted to detect contaminants in your drinking water. This report educates customers about the Sacramento County Water Agency's water quality. The California Department of Public Health (DPH) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require all water agencies to provide this information each year.

Of the many tests conducted, only detected elements are listed in this report. The Consumer Confidence Report includes a comparison of the Water Agency's water to the standards set by the California DPH and the United States EPA.

Your water meets or exceeds all state and federal standards.



How to Read the Water Quality Chart

- 1. Locate your water system on the water quality table.
- 2. Identify constituents in the left-hand column.
- 3. Compare the detection range to the state Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) or Public Health Goal (PHG), Action Level (AL), Notification Level (NL), and federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) standards.
- 4. Confirm your drinking water meets all federal and state drinking water health standards.
- 5. Contact Aaron Wyley, Senior Engineering Technician, at (916) 875-5815 or Sarah Grant, Supervising Engineering Technician, at (916) 875-6881, if you have any questions.

Making Your Water **Supply Our Top Priority**

The Water Agency provides water to over 50,000 households in 13 water systems throughout Sacramento County, including Laguna, Vineyard, Country Creek Estates, the Grantline area near Highway 99, Mather, Sunrise, Anatolia, Arden Park Vista, Northgate, Southwest Tract, Hood, East Walnut Grove and Delta Estates.

Approximately 85 percent of the Agency's water supply comes from groundwater (wells). Customers in certain parts of the Laguna and Sunrise water systems receive a portion of their drinking water from surface water (rivers, lakes and streams) from the Sacramento and

The Water Agency owns and operates 90 wells and 17 water treatment plants. Wells range from 140 to nearly 1,500 feet deep. Our shallowest well (140 feet deep) is located in the Hood water system and the deepest (1,517 feet deep) is located in the Laguna water system.

Source Water Assessment

To help protect the quality of existing and future groundwater supplies, the Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) program calls for examining the vulnerability of drinking water sources to potential contamination. The Water Agency completed this comprehensive report in January 2008.

The Water Agency's report identified the following potential contamination results:

System	Well Vulnerability					
Hood, East Walnut Grove and Delta Estates	Most vulnerable to irrigated crops and septic systems					
Laguna, Vineyard, Country Creek Estates and Grantline	Most vulnerable to activities including automobile-gas stations; boat services/repair/refinishing; chemical/petroleum pipelines; dry cleaners; fleet/truck/bus terminal; grazing; historic waste dumps/landfills; leaking underground storage tanks; other animal operations; pesticides/fertilizer/petroleum storage transfer areas; plastics/synthetics producers; research laboratory; wells-agricultural/irrigation types; wells-oil, gas, and geothermal types; wood preserving/treating and sewer collection systems					
Arden Park Vista and Northgate	Most vulnerable to commercial types of activities such as the dry cleaning business, gas stations, a sewer collection system and a leaking underground storage tank, electronic manufacturers and photo processors					
Mather, Sunrise and Anatolia	Most vulnerable to commercial types of activities such as grazing, known contaminant plumes, low-density septic systems, sewer collection systems and wells-agricultural/irrigation types					

Please note that the Water Agency completed Drinking Water Source Assessments on new sources in 2008. The data ranges from levels of low to moderate. The complete water source assessment reports are available for review at the Water Agency's Facilities Operation and Administration Office. Please call (916) 875-6919 for an appointment to review this data.

An Explanation of Testing and Reporting Data

A state-certified laboratory regularly tests your water for more than 100 contaminants! The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Department of Public Health (DPH) set the testing schedule. Tests may be done on a weekly, monthly or annual basis. Test results are then compared to state and federal standards to confirm your water meets all drinking water health standards.

We are required to report all contaminants at levels above the detection limit. In the water quality chart, we have only included each contaminant exceeding the detection limit, and the MCL and PHG, AL, NL, or MCLG as set by the California EPA.

Water Quality 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: This is 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.

2012 Water Quality Chart

DETECTED PRIMARY STAND				rds					
Established by California Depa			n Services		CUREAGENUT	5D (6 N + 2)	CD0///	DIMATER	
		PHG or (MCLG)	MCI IMPOLI	MA IOD COLIDETE IN DOINIVING WATER		ER (See Note 2)		DWATER	
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	or [MRDLG]	MCL or [MRDL]	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	RANGE (LO-HI)	WTD AVERAGE	RANGE (LO-HI)	WTD AVERAGE	
NORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	DDM	0.6	1		ND 05	0.2	ND	ND	
Aluminum	PPM	0.6	10	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.	ND - 0.5			ND ND	
Arsenic	PPB	0.004	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.	ND	ND	ND - 7.1	ND	
Barium Chromium (Total Cr)	PPM PPB	2 (100)	50	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.	ND ND	ND ND	ND - 0.71	ND ND	
Chromium (Total Cr)	PPM	(100)		Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	ND - 0.1	ND ND	ND - 21 ND - 0.71	ND n	
Fluoride Nitrate (as NO3)	PPM	45	2 45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	ND - U.1	ND ND	ND - 0.71 ND - 14	0.15 ND	
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 ND	ND ND	ND - 14 ND - 3100	ND	
REGULATED ORGANIC CHEMICA		10000	10000	nulion and leading noin let thize use, leading noin septic tanks and sewage, crosion of natural deposits.	ND	ND	110-2100	ND	
4 Total Trihalomethanes (Total THM's)	PPB	n/a	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	24 - 42	31	ND - 52	0.14	
5 Total Haloaceti Acids	PPB	n/a	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	18 - 33	23	ND - 32	ND	
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS	110	11/ 0	00	Dyproduct or drinking fracti distinction.	10 - 33	23	ND	ND	
	"C: /I	(0)	15	Fundament describe	ND	ND	ND 73	ND	
Gross Alpha Activity	pCi/l	(0)	15	Erosion of natural deposits.	ND	ND	ND - 7.2	ND	
6 Uranium	pCi/l	0.43	20	Erosion of natural deposits.	ND	ND	ND - 5	ND	
Radium 226	pCi/l	0.05	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.	ND ND	ND	ND - 2.42	ND	
Radium 228	pCi/l	0.05	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits	ND - 1.02	ND	ND	ND	
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						NGE		RAGE	
Chlorine Residuals	PPM	[4]	[4.0]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.		- 1.1	(.9	
Total Trihalomethanes	PPB	n/a	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.		- 54		18	
Haloacetic Acids	PPB	n/a	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	ND - 37			13	
Control of DBP Precursors	TOC	n/a	Treatment Requirement of Average TOC > 2	Various natural and man-made sources	1.2 - 2.8		1.68		
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINA	ANTS					LEVEL	FOUND		
Total Coliform Bacteria	% of Positive Samples	(0)	> 5% of Monthly Samples are Positive	Naturally present in the environment.	0.81%				
9 Turbidity	NTU	n/a	TT - 1 NTU						
		n/a	TT = 95% of Samples < 0.3 NTL		100%				
SECONDARY STANDARDS - A	Aesthetic S	tandards							
stablished by California Depa	artment of I	Public Health	n Services		RANGE (LO-HI)	WTD AVERAGE	RANGE (LO-HI)	WTD AVERAGE	
Aluminum	PPB	n/a	200	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.	ND - 460	160	ND	ND	
Aggressive Index	Al	n/a	non-corrosive		11	11	11 - 13	12	
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.	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9 - 0.7	0.21	
Color	Units	n/a	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	15 - 20	18	ND - 10	0.5	
Turbidity	Units	n/a	5	Soil runoff.	4.1 - 7.2	5.65	ND - 3.6	0.1	
Odor-Threshold	Units	n/a	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	ND - 2	1	ND - 3	ND	
Chloride	PPM	n/a	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.	5.3 - 7	6.2	2.6 - 370	11.2	
Foaming Agents [MBAS]	PPB	n/a	500	Municipal and industrial waste discharges.	ND	ND	ND - 50	ND	
Iron	PPB	n/a	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	ND	ND	ND - 163	ND	
0 Manganese	PPB	n/a	50	Leaching from natural deposits.	ND	ND	ND - 62	ND	
Sulfate	PPM	n/a	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	3.9 - 6.3	5.1	ND - 11	2	
Zinc	PPM	n/a	5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	ND	ND	ND - 0.08	ND	
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	umhos/cm	n/a	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.	120 - 250	163	100 - 1600	264	
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	n/a	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.	79 - 110	96	76 - 940	195	
THER CONSTITUENTS ANALYZ	ED								
pH	Units	n/a	MO		6.9 - 8.1	7.7	6.8 - 8.3	8.0	
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	48 - 64	55	13 - 380	75	
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	Grains	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	2.8 - 3.7	3.2	0.8 - 22	4.4	
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	43 - 83	61	33 - 220	110	
Bicarbonate (as HCO3)	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	53 - 100	70	40 - 270	134	
			MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	ND	ND	ND - 2.9	0.1	
Carbonate (as CO3)	PPM	n/a	IVIO	bue to chemicals naturally occurring in the son below the curtar's surface.	IND	IND	ND Z.J	0.1	
Carbonate (as CO3) Sodium	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	6.7 - 11	8.9	12 - 170	27	
				, ,					

11 Chromium Hexavalent	PPB	0.02	MO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.		ND	ND - 9.6	1.3
LEAD AND COPPER (See Note 13)	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	AL	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	SAMPLE DATE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	90TH % LEVEL DETECTED	NUMBER EXCEEDING AL
Lead	PPB	(0.2)	15	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits.	2010	51	ND	2
Copper	PPM	(0.3)	1.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	2010	51	0.16	0
EXCEEDENCE: Last year, we conducted more than 40 tests to analyze over 40 contaminants per test. The following contaminants exceeded the secondary standards maximum contaminant level.								
CONTANANT	MCI	DECLUT	CAMPLEDATE	Location	OUALITY FEFFCTC	COURCE OF CONTAI	AAINIANIT	

East Park WTP (WF-03)

Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.

For more detailed water quality information, call (916) 875-5815.

Magnesium

PPM

50 PPB

8/29/2012

	LEGI	LEGEND							
	ΑI	Aggressive Index	NR	Not Required					
	AL	Regulatory Action Level	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units					
GE	LI	Langelier Index	pCi/l	Pico Curies per liter					
	MFL	Million Fibers Per Liter	PPB	Parts per billion (ug/l)					
	MO	Monitored Only	PPM	Parts per million (mg/l)					
	MPN	Most Probable Number	PPT	Parts per trillion, or Nanograms per lite					
	NA	Not Analyzed	TOC	Total Organic Carbon					
	n/a	Not Applicable	TT	Treatment Technique					
	ND	Non Detectable	WTP	Water Treatment Plant					
	NL	Notification Level							

- ne state allows SCWA to monitor for some contaminants less than nce per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not ange frequently. The 2012 Water Quality Data is based on data years
- urface Water is from SCWA's Vineyard Surface Water Treatment Plant SWTP). VSWTP came online in September 2011 and provided more an 30% of the water distributed to customers in the Laguna Vineyard, ountry Creek Estates, and Grantline 99 areas in 2012. SCWA received ss than 0.001% surface water from the City of Sacramento. For more formation regarding the City of Sacramento's water quality data, go nline (www.citvofsacramento.org/utilities/water/water-qualitv.cfm) call (916) 808-5371 or (916) 808-5426.
- tandard depends on temperature
- tal Trihalomethanes = sum of results for Chloroform, Bromoform, bromochloromethane. & Bromodichlorometha
- aloacetic Acids = sum of results for Bromochloroacetic acid, ibromoacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Monochloroacetic acid, &
- alifornia Department of Public Health Services allows the easurement of gross alpha radiation as a surrogate for Uranium.
- eatment Technique required if average TOC > 2. Only Surface water urces must monitor for Disinfection Byproduct precursors in raw
- n Systems that collect more than 40 samples per month, the Total oliform Bacteria MCL is 5% of the monthly samples return total oliform positive, per the Total Coliform Rule (TCR). A positive TC sample iggers collection of samples for E. coli at the source (i.e., groundwater ells) per the federal Ground Water Rule (GWR). In 2012, all samples ken per the GWR returned negative (absent) for E. coli.
- rbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. SCWA monitors rbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our Itration system. Only surface water sources must comply with PDWS
- n August 29, 2012, an East Park WTP (WF-03) water sample for anganese returned 62 PPB which exceeded the MCL of 50 PPB. The eighted average for Manganese is non-detect. Water naturally intains small amounts of manganese. Manganese in food or drinking ater presents few adverse effects; however, elevated concentrations of anganese in water may stain laundry, produce an undesireable odor nd taste, contributute to microbial growth and turbidity, or form a ating inside pipes which can peel off as solid precipitates.
- though there is no federal MCL specific to the hexavalent form of nromium, SCWA voluntarily conducted enhanced monitoring of exavalent chromium in our water systems. Hexavalent chromiur r Chromium VI) is one of the forms of chromium making up total romium which has a California MCL of 50 ppb. The Office of vironmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) established a PHG 0.02 PPB for Chromium VI in July 2011. CDPH will move forward with e process of adopting an MCL for hexavalent chromium.
- 12 SCWA's level for Lead and Copper concentrations were obtained from the 90th percentile of fifty-one (51) 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. Please refer to the attached educational information on Lead in drinking water

SCWA receives surface water from its Vineyard Surface Water Treatment Plant (>30%). Virtually no surface water comes from the City of Sacramento via the Franklin Booster Station (< 0.001%).

5.3 - 7.6 6.3

Leaching from natural deposits.

1.4 - 36 9.0