DEL PASO MANOR WATER DISTRICT

2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

REPORTED IN 2018

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

Your drinking water meets all primary drinking water standards

Del Paso Manor Water District vigilantly safeguards its water supplies. Last year, we exceeded the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for the secondary standard for iron. The high iron levels were found in our older wells. This report conforms to federal regulations that require each community water system to annually provide information about the quality of the drinking water. Included in this report are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to State Board standards. We hope the information presented enhances your understanding of the quality and integrity of the water you drink every day.

Ensuring the Safety of Your Drinking Water

In order to ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

The Source of Your Water Supply

Del Paso Manor Water District's water source is groundwater. Wells are located throughout the District that are approximately 300' to 500' deep with the aquifer depths varying from 95' to 500'. Our pumping water level is approximately 105 to 125 feet. Chlorine is added as a disinfectant to protect against microbial contaminants.

An assessment of the drinking water source for Del Paso Manor Water District was completed in May 2002. The wells are considered most vulnerable due to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: dry cleaners, gas stations, historic gas stations and sewer collection systems. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed by contacting the District office at (916) 487-0419.

DEL PASO MANOR WATER DISTRICT WATER QUALITY DATA

The State Board requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. In the table below, results are from tests performed between 2016 and 2017.

	Maximum Contaminant Level	PHG or (MCLG)	DPMWD Average	Detection Range	Source of Contamination
PRIMARY STANDARDS					
INORGANIC CHEMICALS					
Aluminum (mg/L)	1	.6	.01	ND - .071	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ug/L)	10	.004	1.5	ND - 3.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/L)	1	2	.04	ND - .10	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ug/L)	50	(100)	1.43	ND - 10	Discharge from factories, erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	n/a[1]	.02	4.48	2.1 - 6.9	Discharge from factories, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	10	10	1.76	.62 - 4.1	Discharge from factories, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	2.0	1	0.05	ND - .15	Erosion of natural deposits
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS					
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ug/L)	5	.06	.14	ND –1.0	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops
DISINFECTION RESIDUALS					
Chlorine (mg/L)	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	0.61	0.44 - 0.73	Disinfectant added for treatment
SECONDARY STANDARDS					
Chloride (mg/L)	500	N/A	16.5	7.8 - 34.0	Leaching from natural deposits
Color (units)	15	N/A	3.6	ND - 15	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper (mg/L)	1.0	N/A	.002	ND - .007	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ug/L)[2]	300	N/A	**307**	ND - 700	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ug/L)	50	N/A	8.43	ND - 38	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	1600	N/A	282.9	200 - 490	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	N/A	5.2	1.8 - 17.0	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	N/A	217.1	170 - 330	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	5	N/A	1.43	ND - 4.3	Soil runoff
OTHER CONSTITUENTS					
Hardness (CaCO3) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	113.9	82 - 190	Naturally occurring
pH (units)	N/A	N/A	7.85	7.7- 8.0	
Sodium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	13.7	11 - 19	Naturally occurring

[1] There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn on September 11,2017.
[2] There is an exceedance of the MCL but there is no Public Health Goal (PHG) or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) as secondary standards are based on aesthetics.

Terms and Abbreviations Used

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to 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 (USEPA).

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.

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.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): 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.

N/A: not applicable

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm or mg/L: parts per million or milligrams per liter

ppb or ug/L: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppt: parts per trillion

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Lead and Copper

The District tests for lead and copper at various sites throughout the District. In 2016, we tested at 20 locations throughout the district at customer's service taps for both lead and copper. In 2017, two schools requested lead sampling; all tests were below the action level.

LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING						
	Action Level	MCLG	Number of Samples Collected	90th Percentile	Number Exceeding AL	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	20	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	20	0.16	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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. Del Paso Manor Water District 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 or at **epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

1,2,3 –Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP)

The District tested for 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) at all the wells in 2016 and 2017. All the wells showed non-detect except one well. The District resampled the one well and the average detection was at 20.7 parts per trillion (ppt). This well was isolated from the distribution system. District records indicate this well has not produced water into the distribution system since 2012. Up until December 14, 2017, there was no Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for this contaminant. On December 14, the State Board set a MCL of 5 ppt. Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-Trichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Radon

There is no Maximum Contaminant Level for radon nor monitoring requirements. However, the District tested the water for radon at Well 9 and Well 6B as part of the requirements of permitting a new well. The tests showed a level of 758 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) at Well 9 and 870 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) at Well 6B. Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call your State radon program (1-800-745-7236), the US EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236).

Environmental Influences on Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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.

What You Should Know About Disinfection By-Products

In 2005, California implemented additional testing per the US Environmental Protection Agency on Disinfection By-Products, Disinfection Residuals and Disinfection By-Products Precursors. We tested for these within the distribution system in 2017 and no detections were found.

Testing of Microbiological Contaminants

In addition to well testing, the District tests the water for microbiological contamination at various points in the distribution system on a weekly basis. In 2017, a total of 84 samples were taken with the following results:

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample which detects fecal coliform on E. coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste

The District disinfects the water system to ensure that microbiological contaminants do not exist. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

Source Water Microbiological Contaminants

In addition to performing weekly bacteriological testing in the distribution system, the District performs bacteriological testing at the wells each quarter. In 2017, the District had one sample test present (positive) for E. Coli. However, all follow-up samples tested absent (negative) so no violation occurred. Through investigation, it was determined that there was an operator error. As a result, the District reviewed sampling procedures and made some changes to reduce possible errors in the future.

Del Paso Manor Water District
1817 Maryal Drive, Ste. 300
Sacramento, CA 95864

IMPORTANT INFORMATION INSIDE about your 2017 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

DEL PASO MANOR WATER DISTRICT

2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

We are proud to report your drinking water meets all primary standards. Read inside for more info.

About Your Drinking Water

Drinking 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline:

1-800-426-4791

Public Meetings

The Board of Directors meets the first Monday of the month at the District Office located at 1817 Maryal Drive, Suite 300, 7:30pm. Everyone is welcome to attend.

Note to At-Risk Water Users

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 1-800-426-4791.

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Del Paso Manor Water District
1817 Maryal Drive, Ste. 300
Sacramento, CA 95864
(916) 487-0419

General Manager: Debra Sedwick