

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2018

Presented By



Our Mission Continues

We are pleased to present our annual water quality report covering the testing required by the state. Del Paso Manor Water District continually strives to safeguard its water supplies. We hope the information presented enhances your understanding of the quality and integrity of the water you drink everyday.

The Source of Your Water Supply

The Del Paso Manor Water District's water source is groundwater from seven active wells and one standby well located throughout the district. The wells are approximately 300 to 500 feet deep; aquifer depth varies from 95 to 500 feet. Our pumping water level is approximately 95 to 125 feet. Chlorine is added as a disinfectant.



Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



Public Meetings

The Board of Directors meets the first Tuesday of the month at 6:30 p.m. at the district office, located at 1817 Maryal Drive, Suite 300, Sacramento, California. Everyone is welcome to attend. You can also find information about the district at www.delpasomanorwd.org.

Radon

There is no maximum contaminant level or monitoring requirement for radon. However, the district tested the water for radon at Wells 9 and 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 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 if the level of radon in your air is 4 pCi/L of air or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call California's Radon Program at (800) 745-7236, the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline at (800) 767-7236.

Influences on Drinking Water

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. 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.

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 can 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

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

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions about your drinking water, please call the General Manager at (916) 487-0419.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So, get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you can save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use a soil probe to determine if irrigation is necessary. Remember, do not water your lawn within 48 hours after rainfall.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment was completed for our system in 2002. The wells in Del Paso Manor Water District are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: dry cleaners, gas stations, historic gas stations, and sewer collection systems. The susceptibility rating for all the wells is moderate. You may review a copy of the assessment by contacting the district office at (916) 487-0419.

“We remain vigilant in delivering the best-quality drinking water”

1,2,3-TCP Update

The district tested for 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) at all wells in 2016, 2017, and 2018. All the wells showed levels below the detection limit except Well 3, which had an average level of 23 parts per trillion (ppt). The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for 1,2,3-TCP is 5 ppt. The district worked with the State Water Resources Control Board and changed that well from active to standby. In standby status, the well can only be used on a limited basis for emergencies. In 2018, Well #3 was simply sampled and no water was sent to the distribution system. Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-TCP in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. The water we deliver must meet specific health standards. The table only shows those substances that were detected in our water. Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water poses a health risk; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The State Water Resource Control 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 results in the table below are from tests performed between 2016 and 2018.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES						
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
1,2,3-Trichloropropane [1,2,3-TCP] (ppt)	5 ¹	0.7	3.19	ND–25.5	No	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and degreasing agent; by-product from production of other compounds and pesticides
Please see Update article after the Table						
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.01	ND–0.071	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	1.61	ND–3.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.05	ND–0.1	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	0.53	0.42–0.60	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chromium [Total] (ppb)	50	(100)	1.25	ND–10	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	(0)	1.94	1.36–2.52	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	0.06	ND–0.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	NS ²	0.02	6.10	3.5–8.8	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.74	0.49–3.2	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	30	0.31	ND–2.5	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE] (ppb)	5	0.06	0.13	ND–1	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community See Lead article after the Table						
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.16	0/20	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	0/20	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	EXCEEDANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	500	NS	17.98	7.8–34	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	15	NS	3.13	ND–15	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (ppm)	1.0	NS	0.003	ND–0.007	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (ppb)	300	NS	408	ND–940	Yes	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	50	NS	8.88	ND–38	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor–Threshold (Units)	3	NS	0.19	ND–1.5	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1,600	NS	296	200–490	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NS	5.78	1.8–17	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	NS	223.8	170–330	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	5	NS	1.32	ND–4.3	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ³

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Hardness, Total [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	119.6	82–190	Naturally occurring
pH (Units)	7.85	7.7–8.0	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	14.6	11–21	Naturally occurring

¹ This substance had a notification level (NL) of 5 ppt until December 14, 2017, when the MCL of 5 ppt became effective.

² There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

³ Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Regulatory Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as the highest LRAAs.

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.