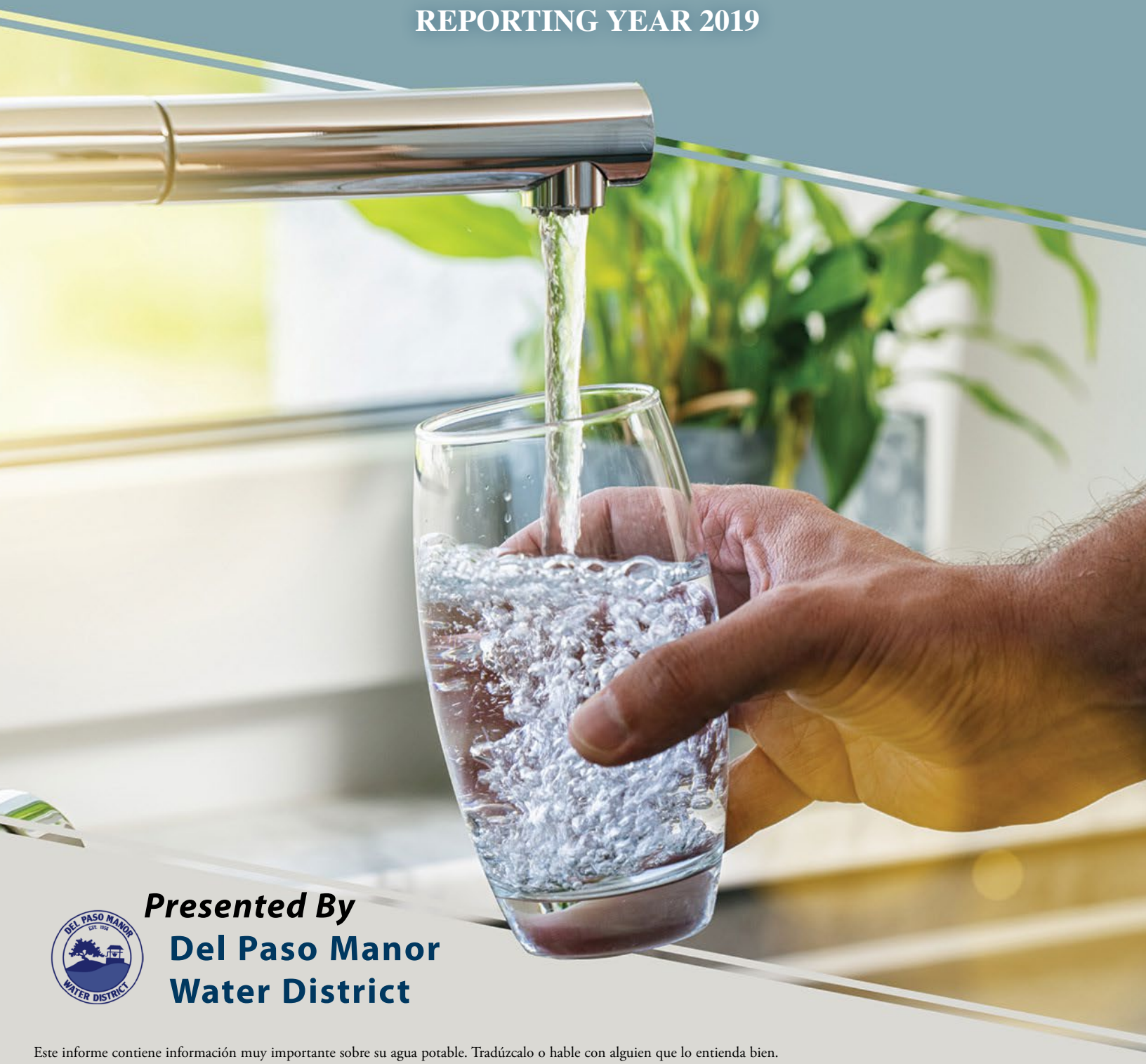
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2019



Presented By

Del Paso Manor Water District

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

PWS ID#: CA3410007

Report Introduction

This annual water quality report provides a detailed summary of the water quality from the Del Paso Manor Water District (DPMWD or District) wells that were used to meet customer demand in 2019. It includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you this information because informed customers are our best allies.

DPMWD's Board of Directors

John Lenahan (President)
Marissa Burt (Vice President)
Robert J. Matteoli
Gregory Schneider
Andrew Ping

Board Meetings

The Board of Directors meet the first Tuesday of the month at 6:30 p.m. at the DPMWD office, located at 1817 Maryal Drive, Suite 300, Sacramento, CA.

Board of Directors meetings may be held in-person and/or via video conference. Please contact the DPMWD office at (916) 487-0419 for additional information regarding meeting times and venues.

The Source of Your Water Supply

DPMWD has seven active wells (Wells 2, 4, 5, 6B, 7, 8, and 9) and one standby well (Well 3) that are located throughout the service area. The well depths range from approximately 300 to 500 feet below ground surface (ft-bgs) and aquifer depth varies from 95 to 500 ft-bgs. Pumping water levels are approximately 95 to 125 ft-bgs. Chlorine is added as a disinfectant.

What Are PPCPs?

When cleaning out your medicine cabinet, what do you do with your expired pills? Many people flush them down the toilet or toss them into the trash. Although this seems convenient, these actions could threaten our water supply.

Recent studies are generating a growing concern over pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs) entering water supplies. PPCPs include human and veterinary drugs (prescription or over-the-counter) and consumer products, such as cosmetics, fragrances, lotions, sunscreens, and house cleaning products. From 2006 to 2010, the number of U.S. prescriptions increased 12 percent to a record 3.7 billion, while nonprescription drug purchases held steady around 3.3 billion. Many of these drugs and personal care products do not biodegrade and may persist in the environment for years.

The best and most cost-effective way to ensure safe water at the tap is to keep our source waters clean. Never flush unused medications down the toilet or sink. Instead, check to see if the pharmacy where you made your purchase accepts medications for disposal, or contact your local health department for information on proper disposal methods and drop-off locations. You can also visit https://www.dontrushtoflush.org/ to find more information about disposal locations in your area.

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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (1-800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment was completed for our system in 2002. The wells in DPMWD 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 DPMWD office at (916) 487-0419.

Overview of 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 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, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) 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 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water 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.

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. DPMWD 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 http://www.epa.gov/lead

Lead Sampling in Schools

In accordance with regulatory requirements, DPMWD provided drinking water lead sampling and reporting services for the two public K-12 schools served by the District. DPMWD staff collected five samples each from El Camino High School and Del Paso Manor Elementary. If you would like to know the monitoring results, please visit DDW's "Lead Sampling of Drinking Water in California Schools" web page at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/leadsamplinginschools.html, or contact your child's school.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions about your drinking water, please call the General Manager at (916) 487-0419, or visit our website at https://www.delpasomanorwd.org/.

Well 8 - Monitoring and Maximum Contaminant Level Violations

A water sample collected from Well 8 on June 21, 2016, resulted in a 1-part-per-billion (ppb) detection of PCE. This detection required DPMWD to begin quarterly monitoring at Well 8 in the third quarter of 2016. The required quarterly monitoring was not initiated by DPMWD at the time.

On August 23, 2019, DDW issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) to DPMWD for failing to initiate quarterly monitoring at Well 8 following the June 2016 detection of PCE. The NOV directed DPMWD to immediately begin quarterly monitoring of PCE and vinyl chloride at Well 8. DPMWD did not respond to the NOV; however, quarterly PCE monitoring was initiated.

As a result of the monitoring NOV, the 2019 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is required to include a statement indicating that the potential adverse health effects associated with a monitoring violation are "Unknown." The CCR is also required to describe the steps taken to correct the violation. DPMWD did not implement the steps required to correct the violation.

Before the June 21, 2016 detection of PCE, monitoring for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) (which includes PCE) at Well 8 was on a three-year cycle. As a result of not recognizing the required increased monitoring frequency, the next sample for VOCs from Well 8 was collected approximately three years later, on August 13, 2019. The results from the August 2019 sample indicated that all VOCs, with the exception of PCE, were reported as not detected. The PCE result (13 ppb) was over the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 ppb.

Regulatory requirements indicate that when a VOC sample result exceeds its corresponding MCL, the water system is required to report that result to DDW within 48 hours. Furthermore, unless use of the source (Well 8) is discontinued, the water system is required to begin monthly sampling for the next six months. DPMWD was noncompliant on both of these requirements. Well 8 was subsequently taken offline in October 2019.

On December 30, 2019, an additional sample for PCE was collected from Well 8. While the PCE result (5.9 ppb) was substantially lower than the 13 ppb August result, it was still over the 5 ppb MCL. Based on the two PCE results for Well 8 in 2019, the average PCE result for Well 8 in 2019 is 9.5 ppb. This puts DPMWD in violation of the MCL for PCE. In addition, vinyl chloride analysis was not performed (as required in the NOV) on the sample collected in December 2019. As of June 15, 2020, DDW has not implemented any additional enforcement action against DPMWD since the August 23, 2019 NOV.

The potential adverse health effects for using water with PCE over the MCL are as follows: "Some people who use water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer." Because Well 8 has been removed from service, there should be no further customer concerns about receiving water with PCE over the MCL, and therefore, no action by customers is recommended or required. The DPMWD is committed to addressing the compliance concerns described above in a timely manner. DPMWD's top priority is safe, clean, and affordable water for the District's ratepayers.

Water Quality Testing

The table below includes results of samples collected in 2017, 2018, and 2019, as well as other water quality data. DDW allows DPMWD to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because their concentrations do not change frequently. As a result, some of the data is from samples that were collected more than one year ago.

Last year, we conducted several tests for over 140 contaminants. The table below lists only those contaminants that were detected, and the levels detected in the three wells (Well 6B, Well 8, and Well 9) that were used to support the system. Only one of those contaminants (Tetrachloroethylene [PCE]) was detected at a level higher than DDW allows. For more information, please see the section titled, "Well 8 - Monitoring and Maximum Contaminant Level Violations."

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AVERAGE	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2016–2019	10	0.004	2.4	ND–3.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	0.65	0.42–1.2	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2016–2019	2.0	1	ND	ND–0.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2015–2019	15	(0)	ND	ND–4.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2018–2019	NS[1]	0.02	5.9	3.9–8.8	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)	2019	10	10	1.9	1.4–2.8	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE][2] (ppb)	2019	5	0.06	3.15	ND–13	**Yes**	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Total Coliform Bacteria [federal Revised Total Coliform Rule] (positive samples)	2019	TT	NA	1[3]	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform Bacteria [state Total Coliform Rule] (# positive samples)	2019	1 positive monthly sample	(0)	1[3]	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment

Tap Water Samples Collected for Copper and Lead Analyses from Sample Sites throughout the Community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	0.3	0.25	0/20	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2019	500	NS	15	12–17	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	2019	300	NS	ND	ND–130	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2019	50	NS	ND	ND–39	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor–Threshold (TON)	2019	3	NS	ND	ND–2	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2019	1,600	NS	283	260–320	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	500	NS	5.2	2.8–7.8	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2019	1,000	NS	212	200–230	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2019	5	NS	0.33	ND–0.91	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AVERAGE	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity (ppm)	2019	103	100–110	Leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	2019	21	18–26	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3][4] (ppm)	2019	110	100–140	Leaching from natural deposits; hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally occurring magnesium and calcium
Magnesium (ppm)	2019	14.2	13–17	Erosion of natural deposits
pH (Units)	2019	7.8	7.7–7.9	Leaching from natural deposits; a measurement of hydrogen ion activity
Sodium (ppm)	2019	14	11–16	Erosion of natural deposits

[1] There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.
[2] The PCE detections are associated with Well 8 only. Well 8 was removed from service in October 2019.
[3] Highest number of positive samples in a month (June, 2019). Repeat samples were absent for Total Coliform and *E. coli*.
[4] The corresponding values in grains per gallon (gpg) are as follows: Average = 6.4 gpg; Range = 5.8 - 8.2 gpg.

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.

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.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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).

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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