

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2020

Presented By



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

PWS ID#: CA3410007



Quality First

Once again, we are pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2020. As in years past, we are committed to delivering the best-quality drinking water possible. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, source water protection, water conservation, and community outreach and education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to serve you and your family.

We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.

Testing for Radon

Our system monitored for radon and found levels of 758 - 870 picocuries.

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 (1-800-745-7236), the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236).

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.

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. It is important to understand that this susceptibility rating does not imply poor water quality, only the system's potential to become contaminated within the assessment area. You may review a copy of the assessment by contacting the DPMWD office at (916) 487-0419.

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, California. Currently, due to COVID-19 restrictions, the meetings are carried out through GoToMeeting.

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.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those 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>.



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

Substances That Could Be in 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, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and 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.

What's Your Water Footprint?

You may have some understanding about your carbon footprint, but how much do you know about your water footprint? The water footprint of an individual, community, or business is defined as the total volume of freshwater that is used to produce the goods and services that are consumed by the individual or community or produced by the business.

For example, 11 gallons of water are needed to irrigate and wash the fruit in one half-gallon container of orange juice. Thirty-seven gallons of water are used to grow, produce, package, and ship the beans in that morning cup of coffee. Two hundred and sixty-four gallons of water are required to produce one quart of milk, and 4,200 gallons of water are required to produce two pounds of beef.

According to the U.S. EPA, the average American uses over 180 gallons of water daily. In fact, in the developed world, one flush of a toilet uses as much water as the average person in the developing world allocates for an entire day's cooking, washing, cleaning, and drinking. The annual American per capita water footprint is about 8,000 cubic feet; twice the global per capita average.

With water use increasing six-fold in the past century, our demands for freshwater are rapidly outstripping what the planet can replenish. To check out your own water footprint, go to www.watercalculator.org.

Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA (<https://goo.gl/TFAMKc>) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) Web sites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation, and public health. Also, the Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management has a Web site (<https://goo.gl/kGepu4>) that provides complete and current information on water issues in California, including valuable information about our watershed.

The Source of Your Water Supply

PMWD has six Active wells (Wells 2, 4, 5, 6B, 7, and 9) and two Standby wells (Wells 3 and 8) 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.



Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. Also, the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we show only those substances that were detected in our water. (A complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request.) Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------|---|
| Arsenic (ppb) | 2019 | 10 | 0.004 | 2 | ND–3.2 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2020 | [4.0 (as Cl ₂)] | [4 (as Cl ₂)] | 0.56 | 0.32–1.0 | No | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Chromium [Total] (ppb) | 2016 | 50 | (100) | 1.7 | ND–10 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2018 | 2.0 | 1 | 0.04 | ND–0.15 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 2019 | 15 | (0) | 0.7 | ND–4.2 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) | 2019 | NS ¹ | 0.02 | 5.5 | 3.5–8.7 | 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) | 2020 | 10 | 10 | 1.7 | 0.53–3.5 | No | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.

| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | AL | PHG (MCLG) | AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH PERCENTILE) | 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 |

Definitions

90th percentile: 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 that, 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.

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

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | SMCL | PHG (MCLG) | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------|------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| Chloride (ppm) | 2019 | 500 | NS | 16.2 | 8.5–29 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Color | 2019 | 15 | NS | 0.8 | ND–5 | No | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Iron (ppb) | 2019 | 300 | NS | 61.6 | 140–230 | No | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese (ppb) | 2019 | 50 | NS | 4.8 | ND–29 | No | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Odor–Threshold (TON) | 2019 | 3 | NS | 0.6 | ND–4 | No | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm) | 2019 | 1,600 | NS | 266 | 220–410 | No | Substances that form ions when in water |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2019 | 500 | NS | 5.2 | 2.4–11 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 2019 | 1,000 | NS | 215 | 170–280 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 2019 | 5 | NS | 0.97 | ND–2.8 | No | Soil runoff |

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES²

| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|--|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--|
| Alkalinity (ppm) | 2019 | 91 | 87–130 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Calcium (ppm) | 2019 | 21 | 16–31 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Hardness, Total [as CaCO ₃] ³ (ppm) | 2019 | 114 | 86–160 | Leaching from natural deposits; the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water; generally, naturally occurring magnesium and calcium |
| Magnesium (ppm) | 2019 | 13 | 11–21 | 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 | 11–21 | Erosion of natural deposits |

¹There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

²Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

³The corresponding values in grains per gallon (gpg) are as follows: Average = 6.4 gpg, Range = 5.8 - 8.2 gpg.

What type of container is best for storing water?

Consumer Reports has consistently advised that glass or BPA-free plastics such as polyethylene are the safest choices. To be on the safe side, don't use any container with markings on the recycle symbol showing "7 PC" (that's code for BPA). You could also consider using stainless steel or aluminum with BPA-free liners.

How much emergency water should I keep?

Typically, one gallon per person per day is recommended. For a family of four, that would be 12 gallons for three days. Humans can survive without food for one month but can only survive one week without water.

How long can I store drinking water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate, even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria prior to filling up with the tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water can be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

How long does it take a water supplier to produce one glass of drinking water?

It can take up to 45 minutes to produce a single glass of drinking water.

How many community water systems are there in the U.S.?

About 53,000 public water systems across the United States process 34 billion gallons of water per day for home and commercial use. Eighty-five percent of the population is served by these systems.