

Meadow Vista County Water District

Water Quality Report – 2016

Annual Water Quality Report Requirements. California water retailers must meet standards established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Department of Health Services (the Department). The Department enforces drinking water standards within the State. Under State and Federal laws, we are required to send you an annual report on our water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards.

Our goal is, and always has been, to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of water. Your drinking water consistently meets and exceeds State and Federal standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. For more information about your water please call Norm Dean at 530/878-0828, or attend our monthly board meeting at the District Office located at 17000 Placer Hills Road at 3:00 pm on the third Thursday of each month.

Spanish Speaking Customer: Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water Supply Source: Sierra snowmelt run-off from the Yuba and Bear River water sheds flows through Lake Spaulding, and the Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) Drum Forebay. Water is conveyed from Drum Forebay through Placer County Water Agency's Boardman Canal to the Meadow Vista County Water District's water treatment plant.

About 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Environmental Influences on 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water **BEFORE WE TREAT IT** include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which 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**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which are naturally occurring.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Ensuring Safety: In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to the Department's regulations. The Department's Food and Drug Branch regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

2016 Water Quality Data: The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2016 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State 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. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1-December 31, 2016.

Parameters/ Constituents	Units	State MCL	MCLG or (PHG)	Range (avg.)	Detected Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Regulated Contaminants with Primary MCLs						
Turbidity (a)	NTU	0.3	N/A	0.03-0.07 (0.04)	0.10 (100%) (b)	Soil run-off
<u>Total Haloacetic Acids</u>	PPB	60	N/A	—	20	
<u>Total Trihalomethanes</u>	PPB	80	N/A	—	42.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<u>PH</u>	---	---	---	8.0-8.4		

(a) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. In reporting turbidity, the highest single measurement and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits are specified. All data is from 2016.

(b) Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the requirements specified for the technology.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLS (DATA COLLECTED IN 2015)

PARAMETERS/CONSTITUENTS	UNITS	STATE MCL	MCLG OR (PHG)	RANGE (AVG.)	DETECTED LEVEL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	PPM	1000	NONE	---	33	RUNOFF/LEACHING FROM NATURAL SOURCES
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE	MICRO-MHOS	1600	NONE	---	41	SUBSTANCES THAT FORM IONS WHEN IN WATER
CHLORIDE	PPM	500	NONE	---	2.6	RUNOFF/LEACHING FROM NATURAL SOURCES
SULFATE	PPM	500	NONE	---	1.1	“ “ “

ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED (DATA COLLECTED IN 2015)

PARAMETERS/CONSTITUENTS	UNITS	STATE MCL	MCLG OR (PHG)	RANGE (AVG.)	DETECTED LEVEL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
TOTAL HARDNESS	PPM	N/A	NONE	---	18	NATURALLY PRESENT
SODIUM	PPM	N/A	NONE	---	2.40	NATURALLY PRESENT

LEAD AND COPPER (MOST RECENT SAMPLE 2016)

PARAMETERS/CONSTITUENTS	NO. OF SAMPLES COLLECTED	90 TH PERCENTILE LEVEL DETECTED	NO. SITES EXCEEDING AL	AL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
LEAD (PPB)	20	<2	0	15	ND	INTERNAL CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD WATER PLUMBING SYSTEMS; DISCHARGES FROM INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURERS; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
COPPER (PPB)	20	<20	0	1,300	ND	“ “ “

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDVVS): MCLs 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. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

PPM: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

PPB: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

PPT: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

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

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 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).

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

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

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Note to At-Risk Water Users

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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. EPA/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 (800-426-4791).