

EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

2014

Water Quality Report

Water testing performed in 2014



Outingdale Water System

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

ABOUT THE WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Water Quality Report is an annual summary of the results of ongoing tests for contaminants in drinking water. The report is designed to inform you of the quality of your drinking water. Each year, the State Water Resources Control Board and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency require EID to compile and distribute a report to all of our water customers. The report includes a comparison of the District's water quality to state and federal standards.

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

The Outingdale water system provides water to 191 service accounts in the small community of Outingdale, approximately 15 miles southeast of Placerville. Water for the Outingdale system is diverted from the Middle Fork of the Cosumnes River and treated at the District's Outingdale water treatment plant.

ABOUT EID

EID is a multi-service, water-based public utility serving about 118,000 people in El Dorado County. The District holds water rights in the Sierra Nevada foothills that date back to the Gold Rush. Today EID provides a unique combination of services—from drinking water and water for pastures, orchards, and vineyards to wastewater treatment, recycled water for irrigated landscapes and back and front yards, hydroelectric and solar power generation, water efficiency programs, and outstanding recreation in Sierra Nevada alpine and western slope environments.



INFORMATION ABOUT POTENTIAL SOURCES OF POLLUTION

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) requires water providers to conduct a source water assessment to help protect the quality of water supplies. The assessment describes where a water system's drinking water comes from, the types of polluting activities that may threaten the quality of the source water, and an evaluation of the water's vulnerability to the threats.

Updated assessments of EID's drinking water sources were completed in 2006, 2008, and 2013. Our source water is considered most vulnerable to recreation, residential sewer, septic system, and urban runoff activities, which are associated with constituents detected in the water supply. Our source water is also considered most vulnerable to illegal activities, dumping, fertilizer, pesticide and herbicide application, forest activities, and wildfires, although constituents associated with these activities were not detected. Copies of the assessments are available at the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, P.O. Box 997377, Sacramento, CA 95899-7377. To view them, contact Ali Rezvani, DDW Sacramento District Engineer, at 916-445-5285, or Dana Strahan, EID Drinking Water Division Operations Manager, at 530-642-4060.

TESTING THE WATER

To help ensure that safe water is delivered to our customers, EID's water quality monitoring program includes taking samples of raw and treated water throughout the year from many locations in the District's service area. Analyses cover more than 100 different constituents. Analysis of the water is performed at state-certified commercial labs. The state of California allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of the contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, although representative, may be more than a year old. The table below lists all constituents that were detected in 2014 under our monitoring and testing program. The information shows that EID meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. When available, the data reported reflects the treated water supply.

A NOTE FOR SENSITIVE POPULATIONS

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 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.

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. EID 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, test methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

QUESTIONS?

For more information from EID about this report, contact Dana Strahan, Water Division Operations Manager, at 530-642-4060.

For information from the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, contact Ali Rezvani, DDW Sacramento District Engineer, at 916-445-5285.

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791

The following definitions help explain information in the table on the next page.

Maximum contaminant level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHG or MCLGs as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets these levels.

Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the 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 standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Public health goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets PHGs.

Regulatory action level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements for water systems.

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

Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Outingdale Water System - Source Water Quality

| Primary Standards - Health Based (units) | Primary MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Highest Single Measurement | Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Limits | MCL Violation? | Most Recent Sampling Date | Typical Source of Constituent |
|--|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|---|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Turbidity | | | | | | | |
| Highest single measurement of the Treated Surface Water (NTU) | TT = 1.0 | n/a | 0.16 | n/a | No | 2014 | Soil runoff |
| Lowest Monthly % of the Treated Surface Water Meeting NTU Requirements | TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU | n/a | na | 100% | No | 2014 | Soil runoff |

| Secondary Standards - Aesthetic (units) | Secondary MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Range of Detection | Average Level | MCL Violation? | Most Recent Sampling Date | Typical Source of Constituent |
|---|---------------|------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------|---|
| Chloride (mg/L) | 500 | n/a | 3.5 | 3.5 | No | 2014 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Corrosivity (L.I.) | Non-corrosive | n/a | -0.23 | -0.23 | No | 2014 | Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors |
| Odor-Threshold (units) | 3 | n/a | 2 | 2 | No | 2014 | Naturally -occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm) | 1600 | n/a | 47-85 | 69 | No | 2014 | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (mg/L) | 500 | n/a | 1.2 | 1.2 | No | 2014 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L) | 1000 | n/a | 52 | 52 | No | 2014 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |

| Other Parameters (units) | Notification Level | PHG (MCLG) | Range of Detection | Average Level | MCL Violation? | Most Recent Sampling Date | Typical Source of Constituent |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------|--|
| Alkalinity (mg/L) | Unregulated | n/a | 16-32 | 25 | n/a | 2014 | No Known Typical Source of Constituent |
| Bicarbonate (mg/L) | Unregulated | n/a | 37 | 37 | n/a | 2014 | |
| Calcium (mg/L) | Unregulated | n/a | 3.4-7.0 | 5.4 | n/a | 2014 | |
| Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/L) | Unregulated | n/a | 25 | 25 | n/a | 2014 | |
| Hardness as CaCO3 (grains/gal) | Unregulated | n/a | 1.5 | 1.5 | n/a | 2014 | |
| Magnesium (mg/L) | Unregulated | n/a | 1.9 | 1.9 | n/a | 2014 | |
| pH (pH units) | Unregulated | n/a | 7.7-8.6 | 8.2 | n/a | 2014 | |
| Potassium (mg/L) | Unregulated | n/a | 1.1 | 1.1 | n/a | 2012 | |
| Sodium (mg/L) | Unregulated | n/a | 7.7 | 7.7 | n/a | 2014 | |

Outingdale Water System - Distribution System Water Quality

| Microbiological Constituents (units) | Primary MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Value | MCL Violation? | Most Recent Sampling Date | Typical Source of Constituent |
|---|--|------------|--|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria < 40 Samples/Month (Present / Absent) | No more than 1 positive monthly sample | (0) | Highest number of monthly samples positive was 0 | No | 2014 | Naturally present in the environment |

| Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfectant Residuals (units) | Primary MCL (MRDL) | PHG (MRDLG) | Range of Detection | Highest Running Annual Average (RAA) | MCL Violation? | Most Recent Sampling Date | Typical Source of Constituent |
|--|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---|
| Chlorine [as Cl ₂] (mg/L) | (4.0) | (4) | 0.21-1.2 | 0.78 | No | 2014 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| HAA5 [Total of five Haloacetic Acids] (ug/L) | 60 | n/a | 18-43 | 31 | No | 2014 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| THMs [Total of four Trihalomethanes] (ug/L) | 80 | n/a | 25-39 | 34 | No | 2014 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

| Inorganic Constituents (units) | Action Level | PHG (MCLG) | Sampe Data | 90th % Level | MCL Violation? | Most Recent Sampling Date | Typical Source of Constituent |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------|--|--------------|----------------|---------------------------|---|
| Copper (mg/L)[at the tap] | 1.3 | 0.3 | None of the 11 samples collected exceeded the action level | 0.096 | No | 2014 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (ug/L)[at the tap] | 15 | 0.2 | None of the 11 samples collected exceeded the action level | ND | No | 2014 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

Footnote:
Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA and the State Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

KEY

NA=not applicable
ND=not detected
NR=not reportable
NTU=nephelometric turbidity unit
 (measure of clarity)

mg/L=milligrams/liter
µg/L=micrograms/liter
µmho/cm=micromhos per centimeter

YOUR DRINKING WATER—WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW

The sources of drinking water—both tap and bottled—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.

The following contaminants may be present in source water before it is treated.

- **Microbial contaminants** such as viruses and bacteria from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants** such as salts and metals that occur naturally or stem from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** from sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants** such as synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production or that come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** that occur naturally or are the result of oil and gas production and mining.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

NOTE: 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. Contact the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 for more about contaminants and potential health effects.

GET INVOLVED

The El Dorado Irrigation District Board of Directors meetings are open to the public and are held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. Meetings begin at 9:00 A.M. in the Placerville headquarters building at 2890 Mosquito Road. Go to the District website at www.eid.org to learn more.

The information provided in this report is required by law to be issued to every water user. Property owners: please share this information with your tenants.



Water for the Outingdale service area is diverted from the Middle Fork Cosumnes River



In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and California law, it is the policy of the El Dorado Irrigation District to offer its public programs, services and meetings in a manner that is readily accessible to everyone, including individuals with disabilities. If you are a person with a disability and require information or materials in an appropriate alternative format; or if you require any other accommodation, please contact the ADA Coordinator at the number or address below at least 72 hours prior to the meeting or when you desire to receive services. Advance notification within this guideline will enable the District to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility. The District ADA Coordinator can be reached by phone at (530) 642-4045 or e-mail at adacoordinator@eid.org.