

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Jean Harvie (PWS: 3400364) Report Date: 06/22/2015

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2014 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Treated groundwater well.

Name & general location of source(s): One treated ground water well.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Available upon request from the Sacramento County Environmental Management Department, Environmental Compliance Division.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Not Available

For more information, contact: Randy Lightle, Water Treatment Operations Supervisor Phone: (916) 876-6882

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.

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).

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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

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 Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs 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.

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 that a water system must follow.

Variations and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MO: monitored only

ND: not detectable at testing limit

N/A: not applicable

N/R: no range (only one sample collected)

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

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

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

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

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

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 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 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 application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA 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 provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) <u>0</u>	0	Systems that collect ≥40 samples/month: more than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive; Systems that collect <40 samples/month: no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) <u>0</u>	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2013	5	*20.8	*1	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2013	5	0.5	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2007	61	N/R	MO	N/A	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2008	140	N/R	MO	N/A	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	2014	ND	N/R	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2014	*14.8	*13 - *16	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes - ppb)	2014	7.4	6.6 - 8	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2014	3.8	3.6 - 4	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2014	0.42	0.21 - 0.96	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (Units)	2007	5	N/R	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2007	270	N/R	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2007	*170	N/R	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor - Threshold (Units)	2007	3	N/R	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	2007	0.7	N/R	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2007	258	N/R	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2014	430	N/R	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	2007	15	N/R	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2007	19	N/R	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
pH (Units)	2008	8.2	8.1 - 8.2	6.5 - 8.5	N/A	

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
None					

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Additional General Information on 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 (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).

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home’s water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Lead (ppb)	The Jean Harvie system exceeded the Action Level for Lead of 15 ppb, on July 23, 2013 with a result of 33 ppb. The 90th percentile of the 5 results for Lead indicated a level of 20.8 ppb.	2013	Department of Regional Parks was notified they exceeded the Action Level for Lead, and they were given the information on testing their water, as well as the names of laboratories they can call for re-sampling. Also, they were provided educational information.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Arsenic (ppb)	The Jean Harvie system had a violation of the drinking water standard requiring Arsenic not to exceed the MCL of 10 ppb. The samples taken for Arsenic indicated an average level of 14.8 ppb.	On-going	<u>SCWA in conjunction with the Department of Regional Parks posted warnings and informational literature about drinking the tap water at Jean Harvie. Bottled water is provided for consumption on site.</u> The Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency is working with the Dept. of Parks on a solution to the Jean Harvie water supply system.	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

<p>Manganese (ppb)</p>	<p>Manganese levels exceeded the secondary MCL of 50 ppb with a reading of 170 ppb. Water naturally contains small amounts of manganese and, in food or drinking water, presents few adverse effects. Elevated concentrations of manganese in water may stain laundry, produce an undesirable odor and taste, contribute to microbial growth and turbidity, or form a coating inside pipes which can peel off as solid precipitates.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>None; Secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.</p>	
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For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

<p align="center">TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES</p>					
<p>Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)</p>	<p>Total No. of Detections</p>	<p>Sample Dates</p>	<p>MCL [MRDL]</p>	<p>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</p>	<p>Typical Source of Contaminant</p>
<p><i>E. coli</i></p>	<p>(In the year) 0</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>(0)</p>	<p>Human and animal fecal waste</p>
<p>Enterococci</p>	<p>(In the year) 0</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>TT</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Human and animal fecal waste</p>
<p>Coliphage</p>	<p>(In the year) 0</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>TT</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Human and animal fecal waste</p>

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

<p align="center">SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE</p>				
<p>*****N/A*****</p>				
<p align="center">SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES</p>				
<p>*****N/A*****</p>				
<p align="center">VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT</p>				
<p>TT Violation</p>	<p>Explanation</p>	<p>Duration</p>	<p>Actions Taken to Correct the Violation</p>	<p>Health Effects Language</p>
<p>*****N/A*****</p>				

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	N/A
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to ____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed ____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

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

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

* Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
*****N/A*****				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

*****N/A*****
