Del Paso Manor Water District
4268 Lusk Drive
Sacramento, CA 95864

Public Meetings

The Board of Directors meets the first Monday of the month at the temporary District Office located at 1817 Maryal Drive Suite 300, 7:30pm; all are welcome to attend.

Note to At-Risk Water Users

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 at 1-800-426-4791.

This newsletter is published as a public service of the

Del Paso Manor Water District
4268 Lusk Drive
Sacramento, CA 95864

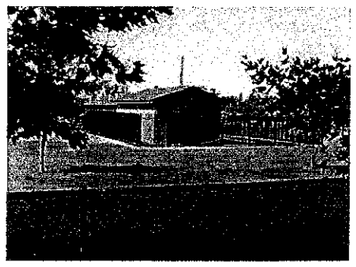
(916) 487-0419

General Manager: Debra Sedwick

About Your 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

1-800-426-4791

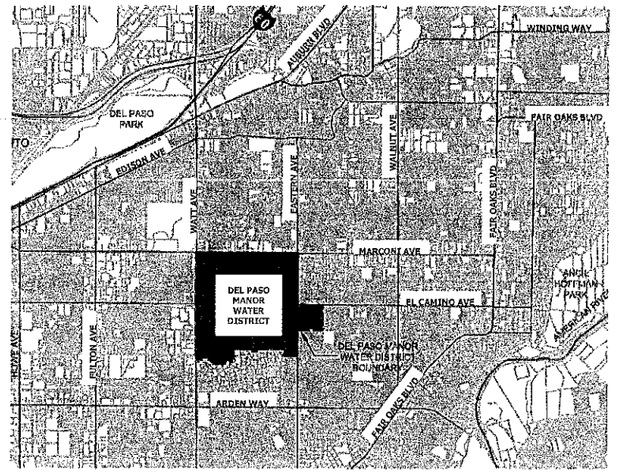


DEL PASO MANOR WATER DISTRICT

Del Paso Manor Water District
2014 Consumer Confidence Report
(Reported in 2015)

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

Your tap water meets all Environmental Protection Agency and California drinking water health standards. Del Paso Manor Water District vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and we are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report conforms to federal regulations that require each community water system to annually provide information about the quality of the drinking water. Included in this report are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We hope the information presented enhances your understanding of the quality and integrity of the water you drink everyday.



Ensuring The Safety of Your Drinking Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resource 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.

The Source of Your Water Supply

Del Paso Manor Water District's water source is groundwater. Wells are located throughout the District that are approximately 300' to 500' deep with the aquifer depths varying from 80' to 500'. Our pumping water level is approximately 100 to 125 feet. Chlorine is added as a disinfectant to protect against microbial contaminants.

An assessment of the drinking water source for Del Paso Manor Water District was completed in May 2002. The wells are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: dry cleaners, gas stations, historic gas stations and sewer collection systems. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed by contacting the District office at (916) 487-0419.

DEL PASO MANOR WATER DISTRICT
WATER QUALITY DATA

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. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. In the table below, all results are from tests performed in 2013 except Specific Conductance which was tested in 2014 and Radium 228 which was tested in 2006.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to 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 taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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

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

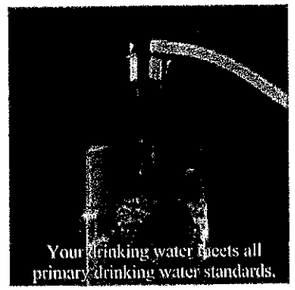
N/A: not applicable -- **ND:** not detectable at testing limit

ppb or ug/L: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

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

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

	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	MCLG OR (PHG)	DPMWD AVERAGE	DETECTION RANGE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
PRIMARY STANDARDS					
RADIONUCLIDES					
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	0.38	ND - 1.68	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CHEMICALS					
Arsenic (ug/L)	10	4	1.76	ND - 3.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/L)	1	2	.04	ND - .11	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO3) (mg/L)*	45	(45)	3.46	ND - 5.6	
Fluoride (mg/L)	2.0	(1)	0.02	ND - 0.14	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION RESIDUALS					
Chlorine (mg/L)	MRDL = 4.0	4	0.57	0.44 - 0.85	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
SECONDARY STANDARDS					
Chloride (mg/L)	500	N/A	15.61	7.6 - 34.0	Leaching from natural deposits
Color (units)	15	N/A	4.38	ND - 10	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper (mg/L)	1.0	N/A	.003	ND - .019	
Iron (ug/L)	300	N/A	170.0	ND - 660	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ug/L)	50	N/A	4.5	ND - 18	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	1600	N/A	307.50	220 - 480	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	N/A	6.2	2.2 - 20.0	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	N/A	212.50	170 - 340	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	5	N/A	1.37	ND - 3.8	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED CONSTITUENT					
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	10	.02	2.43	ND - 4.2	Discharge from factories; erosion of natural deposits
OTHER CONSTITUENTS					
Hardness (CaCO3) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	111.0	78 - 210	Naturally occurring
pH (units)	N/A	N/A	7.91	7.8 - 8.0	
Sodium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	13.38	11 - 20	Naturally occurring



Lead and Copper

Every nine years, the District tests for lead and copper at various sites throughout the District. In 2013, we tested at 20 locations throughout the district at customer's service taps for both lead and copper.

Lead and Copper Sampling

	Action Level	MCLG	Number of Samples Collected	90th Percentile	Number Exceeding AL	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	20	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	20	0.12	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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. Del Paso Manor Water District 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/safewater/lead*.

What You Should Know About Disinfection By-Products

In 2005, California implemented additional testing per the US Environmental Protection Agency on Disinfection By-Products, Disinfection Residuals and Disinfection By-Products Precursors. We tested for these within the distribution system in 2014 and no detections were found.

Environmental Influences on Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 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, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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.

Testing of Microbiological Contaminants

In addition to the above well testing, the District tests the water for microbiological contamination at various points in the distribution system on a weekly basis. In 2014, a total of 84 samples were taken with the following results:

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample which detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste

The District disinfects the water system to ensure that microbiological contaminants do not exist. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.