The Sources of Your Water

Water is supplied by two providers, Elk Grove Water District (EGWD) and Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA), as follows:

Service Area 1 – Local groundwater from EGWD
Service Area 2 – Local groundwater from SCWA, with periodic surface water from SCWA

Some wells in both Service Area 1 and 2 are treated to remove iron and manganese. These treatment facilities also remove amounts of other similar constituents, such as arsenic and barium. Some of the data presented in this report reflects the well water before treatment, so the water that you are provided may have lower levels of some of the reported constituents after treatment.

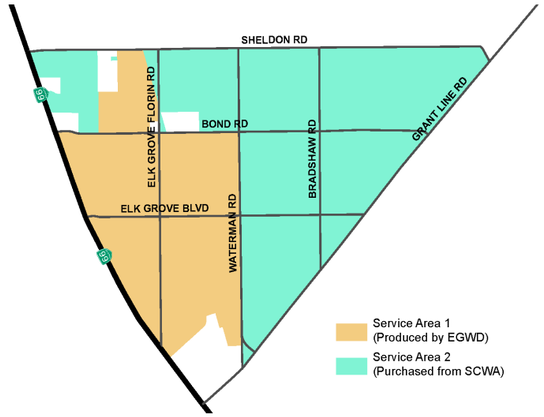
Source water assessments have been conducted for all the water sources to enable EGWD and SCWA to understand the activities that have the greatest potential for contaminating the drinking water supplies. The EGWD groundwater sources were assessed in 2002, 2005, and 2009.

The SCWA groundwater sources were assessed between 2002 and 2009 and the surface water source was evaluated in 2009. These assessments were conducted in accordance with State Board guidelines and copies of the complete assessments are available for review at the respective agency offices.

EGWD and SCWA conducted assessments of their local groundwater wells. There have been no detects of contaminants in the wells that are associated with any activities, but the wells are considered most vulnerable to; gas stations, boat services, chemical/petroleum pipelines and storage, dry cleaners, electronic manufacturing, fleet/truck/bus terminal, grazing, historic waste dumps/landfills, leaking underground storage tanks, other animal operations, pesticides/fertilizer/petroleum storage transfer areas, photo processing, plastics/synthetics producers, research laboratory, agricultural/ irrigation wells, oil/gas wells, wood preserving/ treating, and sewer collection systems.

SCWA conducted the evaluation of the Sacramento River surface water source. It was found to be most vulnerable to potential contamination from recreation activities, including both body and non-body contact, illegal activities and dumping, stormwater runoff, industrial permitted discharges, and leaking underground storage tanks. The source water is treated using conventional filtration and disinfection that is designed to remove any contaminants.

Service Area 2 is provided treated water from SCWA which is fluoridated. In 2015 fluoride was at optimal levels in the SCWA distribution system. The optimal fluoride level and control range for the system is based on an annual average of maximum daily air temperatures. In accordance with Title 22, Section 64433.2 of the State Board regulations, the optimal fluoride level is 0.8 mg/L and the fluoride control range is from 0.7 mg/L - 1.3 mg/L. Information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is available from http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.



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 (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).

Cryptosporidium in Surface Water

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. SCWA periodically provides treated surface water to Service Area 2 and their monitoring indicates the low-level presence of these organisms in the source water, the Sacramento River.

The water is treated to remove at least 99 percent. Current test methods do not allow SCWA to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Water Quality Definitions

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.

Public Health Goal (PHG) - 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.

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.

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 Standard (PDWS) - MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

Notification Level (NL) - Health-based advisory level set by the State Board for constituents with no MCL. This is not enforceable standard, although requirements and recommendations may apply if detected above this level.

PPM - Parts per million
PPB - Parts per billion
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter
NTU - Nephelometric turbidity unit
µS/CM - One millionth of a Siemen per centimeter
TON - Threshold odor number
ND - Not detected
NR - Not required

DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS *(Regulated to protect your health)*

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	MCL or [MRDL]	EGWD Service Area 1 (Groundwater)			EGWD Service Area 2 (SCWA Groundwater)			EGWD Service Area 2 (SCWA Surface Water)			MAJOR SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	
Arsenic	PPB	0.004	10	ND - 6.2	2.1	2015	ND - 6.3	ND	2007 - 2015	ND - 3.3	ND	2007 - 2015	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Barium	PPM	2	1	ND - 0.1	ND	2014, 2015	ND - 0.39	ND	2007 - 2015	ND	ND	2007 - 2015	Erosion of natural deposits; wastes from metal refineries
Chromium	PPB	(100)	50	ND	ND	2014, 2015	ND - 11	ND	2014 - 2015	ND	ND	2014 - 2015	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from pulp mills and chrome plating
Hexavalent Chromium	PPB	0.02	10	ND - 6.2	3.9	2014, 2015	ND - 8.9	1.4	2006 - 2015	ND	ND	2006 - 2015	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities
Fluoride	PPM	1	2.0	ND - 0.11	ND	2014, 2015	ND - 0.4	0.1	2014 - 2015	ND	ND	2014 - 2015	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as N)	PPM	10	10	ND - 4.44	1.9	2014, 2015	ND - 3.33	ND	2014 - 2015	ND	ND	2014 - 2015	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	PPM	10	10	ND	ND	2015	ND - 3.4	0.4	2006 - 2015	ND	ND	2006 - 2015	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	(0)	15	ND	ND	2008, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2015	ND - 6.1	ND	2005 - 2015	ND	ND	2005 - 2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	pCi/L	0.05	5	ND	ND	2008, 2012, 2014, 2015	ND - 2.42	ND	2005 - 2009	ND	ND	2005 - 2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	0.019	5	ND	ND	2008, 2012, 2014, 2015	ND - 3.18	ND	2005 - 2009	ND	ND	2005 - 2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	0.43	20	ND	ND	2008, 2012, 2014, 2015	ND - 6.7	ND	2005 - 2015	ND	ND	2005 - 2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors (TOC) (treated water) (a)	PPM	N/A	TT = 2	NR	N/A	N/A	NR	N/A	N/A	0.89 - 1.5	1.1	2015	Various natural and manmade sources

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG OR (MCLG)	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	YEAR SAMPLED	LEVEL FOUND	YEAR SAMPLED	LEVEL FOUND	YEAR SAMPLED	MAJOR SOURCES
Turbidity (a)	NTU	N/A	TT = 1 NTU	NR	N/A	NR	N/A	0.171	2015	Soil runoff
	% Samples	N/A	TT ≤0.3 NTU	NR	N/A	NR	N/A	100	2015	

Distribution System Data for EGWD *(Including both Service Area 1 and Service Area 2)*

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	MCL or [MRDL]	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	MAJOR SOURCES
Chlorine Residual	PPM	[4]	[4]	0.1 - 1.83	1.02	2015	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes	PPB	N/A	80	ND - 23	6.5	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	PPB	N/A	60	ND - 16	4.6	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG OR (MCLG)	AL	90th PERCENTILE	# SAMPLED/# EXCEED AL	YEAR SAMPLED	MAJOR SOURCES
Copper	PPM	0.3	1.3	0.29	32/0	2013	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG OR (MCLG)	MCL	HIGHEST MONTHLY RESULT	# MONTHS WITH POSITIVE SAMPLE	YEAR SAMPLED	MAJOR SOURCES
Total Coliform Bacteria	% Samples	(0)	>5% monthly samples positive	***9.1 (b)***	1	2015	Naturally present in the environment

DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS *(Regulated for aesthetic qualities)*

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	MCL	EGWD Service Area 1 (Groundwater)			EGWD Service Area 2 (SCWA Groundwater)			EGWD Service Area 2 (SCWA Surface Water)			MAJOR SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	
Iron	PPB	N/A	300	ND	ND	2015	***ND - 400*** [c]	ND	2007 - 2015	ND	ND	2007 - 2015	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	PPB	N/A	50	ND	ND	2015	***ND - 300*** [d]	ND	2007 - 2015	ND	ND	2007 - 2015	Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc	PPM	N/A	5	ND	ND	2014, 2015	ND - 0.08	ND	2007 - 2015	ND	ND	2007 - 2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	N/A	1,000	180 - 350	252	2014, 2015	160 - 330	211	2007 - 2015	97 - 120	109	2007 - 2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/CM	N/A	1,600	220 - 500	330	2014, 2015	200 - 520	279	2007 - 2015	150 - 200	175	2007 - 2015	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	PPM	N/A	500	ND - 12	6.8	2014, 2015	ND - 11	2	2007 - 2015	5 - 7.1	6.1	2007 - 2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride	PPM	N/A	500	5 - 21	12.3	2014, 2015	3 - 200	13	2007 - 2015	6.4 - 7.8	7.1	2007 - 2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color	Units	N/A	15	ND	ND	2014, 2015	ND - 5	2.9	2007 - 2015	ND	ND	2007 - 2015	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity	NTU	N/A	5	ND - 0.4	0.1	2014, 2015	ND - 0.54	0.1	2007 - 2015	0.025 - 0.171	0.052	2015	Soil runoff
Odor	TON	N/A	3	ND	ND	2014, 2015	ND - 3	1	2007 - 2015	ND	ND	2007 - 2015	Naturally-occurring organic materials

DETECTED UNREGULATED DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS *(e)*

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	NL	EGWD Service Area 1 (Groundwater)			EGWD Service Area 2 (SCWA Groundwater)			EGWD Service Area 2 (SCWA Surface Water)			MAJOR SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	
Hardness	PPM	N/A	NONE	72 - 230	149.4	2014, 2015	13 - 420	71	2007 - 2015	59 - 74	67	2007 - 2015	The sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally occurring magnesium and calcium
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	PPM	N/A	NONE	120 - 270	190	2014, 2015	100 - 280	136	2007 - 2015	63 - 99	85	2007 - 2015	The measurement of the ion contributing to the ability to neutralize acids in water
Sodium	PPM	N/A	NONE	18 - 23	20.4	2014, 2015	15 - 63	30	2007 - 2015	10 - 15	13	2007 - 2015	Naturally occurring salt in the water
Calcium	PPM	N/A	NONE	15 - 42	27.6	2014, 2015	14 - 97	14	2007 - 2015	12 - 15	14	2007 - 2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	PPM	N/A	NONE	8.6 - 31	19.5	2014, 2015	ND - 42	8	2007 - 2015	7.1 - 8.7	7.9	2007 - 2015	Erosion of natural deposits

(a)--Only surface water sources must comply with PDWS for Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors and turbidity.
(b)--On May 12, 2015, EGWD had five distribution system samples test positive for total coliform bacteria, but negative for E. Coli bacteria. EGWD immediately resampled in accordance with drinking water regulations. All resamples were negative for total coliform bacteria and chlorine residuals were always detectable. EGWD provided Public Notification regarding this event on July 1, 2015. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
(c)--SCWA detected iron in the groundwater above the secondary MCL of 300 ppb one time in 2015; at 400 PPB at Wildhawk WTP (WT-03) on July 27, 2015. Water naturally contains small amounts of iron. Iron in food or drinking water presents few adverse effects; however, elevated concentrations of iron in water may stain laundry, produce an undesirable odor and taste, contribute to microbial growth and turbidity, or form a coating inside pipes that can peel off as solid precipitates. SCWA treats the well water to remove iron at this source.
(d)--SCWA detected manganese in the groundwater above the secondary MCL of 50 ppb one time in 2015; one sample of 300 PPB at East Park WTP (WF-03) on November 23, 2015. Water naturally contains small amounts of manganese. Manganese in food or drinking water presents few adverse effects; however, 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 that can peel off as solid precipitates. SCWA treats the well water to remove manganese at this source.
(e)--Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they need to be regulated.
The State allows monitoring of some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

USEPA requires public water systems to collect data for unregulated constituents in drinking water supplies under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3. Currently, these constituents have no drinking water standards but may be regulated in the future. More information on this USEPA program can be found at http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr3/index.cfm. EGWD conducted sampling during 2014 and few constituents were detected; none at any level of human health concern. SCWA also conducted sampling during 2013 and 2014 and several constituents were detected; only chlorate resulted in detection above the associated human health advisory and this is probably attributable to the disinfection process.

Constituent	EGWD Service Area 1 (Groundwater)		EGWD Service Area 2 (SCWA Groundwater)		EGWD Service Area 2 (SCWA Surface Water)		Human Health Advisory	Potential Sources
	Range (ug/L)	Average (ug/L)	Range (ug/L)	Average (ug/L)	Range (ug/L)	Average (ug/L)		
HCFC-22 (chlorodifluoromethane)	ND - 0.09	ND	ND	N/A	ND	N/A	None	Refrigerant, solvent, and propellant
Molybdenum	ND	N/A	ND - 2	ND	ND	N/A	USEPA Lifetime Health Advisory – 40 ug/L	Naturally-occurring metal
Vanadium	ND - 29	12.3	ND - 34	15	ND	N/A	State Board Notification Level – 50 ug/L	Naturally-occurring metal
Strontium	250 – 410	348	40 - 500	218	68 - 140	101	USEPA Lifetime Health Advisory – 4,000 ug/L	Naturally-occurring metal
Bromomethane	ND	N/A	ND – 2.1	ND	ND	N/A	USEPA Lifetime Health Advisory – 10 ug/L	Fumigant
Chloromethane	ND	N/A	ND - 1	ND	ND	N/A	USEPA Child 10-Day Health Advisory – 400 ug/L	Foaming agent and possible by-product of water treatment
Chlorate	20 – 190	111	31–1,200 [1]	179	100 – 300	163	State Board Notification Level – 800 ug/L	Oxidant used in pyrotechnics, defoliant, and possible by-product of water treatment

[1] SCWA's Equine Well (W-63) exceeded the Notification Level for chlorate. The source is unknown, but the well has been taken off-line for repairs and a confirmation sample will be collected.

General Information on Lead

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. EGWD 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/lead.

EGWD tests customer tap samples every three years for lead and over ninety-five percent of samples are non-detectable and therefore not reported in the data table.

General Information on Arsenic

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Get More Information

Learn more about the Elk Grove Water District by going to www.egwd.org, or by attending any of our public monthly meetings. Our board of directors meet on the 4th Wednesday of the month. The District's hours are Monday through Thursday from 7:30am to 5:00pm, and every other Friday from 7:30am to 4:00pm. If you have any questions, please call Mark Madison, General Manager, at (916) 685-3556.

Elk Grove Water District
A DEPARTMENT OF THE
Florin Resource Conservation District

9257 Elk Grove Blvd. | Elk Grove, CA 95624

2015 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Elk Grove Water District

A Department of the Florin Resource Conservation District

Produced in compliance with State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water guidance

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

General Manager's Message

Every community water system is required by law to provide its customers with a water quality report also known as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) by July 1 of each year. This report lists the regulated constituents sampled for in our water, as well as some unregulated constituents, and the level at which they were most recently detected in our waters.

Elk Grove Water District (EGWD) prides itself on providing reliable, high quality drinking water, and an exceptional level of customer care. Information regarding Sacramento County Water Agency's water quality is also provided in this report because a portion of the EGWD's service area receives water purchased under a wholesale contract. Please refer to the map on the next page to determine which agency produces your water.

Throughout the year, hundreds of samples are taken by staff and analyzed by a certified and independent laboratory. The results from these tests are then directly submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Division of Drinking Water.

It is a privilege to serve you as Elk Grove's hometown water supplier. If you have any questions about this report, you may call (916) 685-3556.
~Mark J. Madison

What's in Your 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 the 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the 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.

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).