

# SACRAMENTO COUNTY WATER AGENCY

## 2015 WATER QUALITY REPORT - MATHER / SUNRISE / ANATOLIA (See Note #1)

### DETECTED PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards Established by State Water Resources Control Board (State Board)

CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	MCL OR [MRDL]	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	GROUNDWATER		
						RANGE (LO - HI)	WEIGHTED AVERAGE	
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>								
Arsenic	2013 - 2014	PPB	0.004	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.	ND	3.9	ND
Fluoride (Natural Source)	2015	PPM	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	ND	0.10	ND
2 Hexavalent Chromium	2014 - 2015	PPB	0.02	10	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.	ND	2.3	ND
Nitrate (as NO3)	2015	PPM	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage erosion of natural deposits.	ND	4.7	ND
Nitrate + Nitrite as Nitrogen (N)	2011 - 2014	PPM	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage erosion of natural deposits.	ND	0.4	ND
<b>RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS</b>								
Radium 228	2005 - 2008	pCi/l	0.019	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits	ND	2.5	ND
<b>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</b>								
Chlorine Residuals	2015	PPM	[4]	[4.0]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	1.12	2.24	1.67
3 Total Trihalomethanes	2015	PPB	n/a	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	ND	9.5	1.2
4 Haloacetic Acids	2015	PPB	n/a	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	ND	3	0.2
5 Fluoride (Treatment Related - Dist.)	2015	PPM	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	0.66	0.88	0.76
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>								
						<b>LEVEL FOUND</b>		
6 Total Coliform Bacteria	2015	# of Positive Samples	(0)	>1	Naturally present in the environment.	0		

### SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards Established by State Water Resources Control Board (State Board)

CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	MCL OR [MRDL]	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	RANGE (LO - HI)	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Color	2015	Units	n/a	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	5	5
7 Iron	2015	PPB	n/a	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	ND	1000
Manganese	2015	PPB	n/a	50	Leaching from natural deposits.	ND	26
Odor-Threshold	2015	Units	n/a	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	1.5	1.8
Turbidity	2015	Units	n/a	5	Soil runoff.	0.48	0.65
Total Dissolved Solids	2015	PPM	n/a	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.	130	150
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	2014 - 2015	umhos/cm	n/a	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.	130	190
Chloride	2013 - 2015	PPM	n/a	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.	3.7	8.1
Sulfate	2013 - 2015	PPM	n/a	500	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	ND	1.0
Aggressive Index	2006 - 2008	AI	n/a	non-corrosive		11	12
Corrosivity (Langelier Index at 60° C)	2006 - 2008	LI	n/a	non-corrosive	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors.	-1	0.2

### OTHER CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED

pH	2013 - 2015	Units	n/a	MO		7.9	8.2	8.1
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	2015	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	53	54	54
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	2015	Grains	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	3.1	3.2	3.2
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	2015	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	66	81	78.5
Bicarbonate (as HCO3)	2015	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	81	98	95.2
Sodium	2015	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	13	19	18
Calcium	2015	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	11	12	12
Magnesium	2015	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	5.8	5.9	5.8

### LEAD & COPPER (See Note 8)

CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE DATE	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	ACTION LEVEL	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	90TH % LEVEL DETECTED	NUMBER EXCEEDING AL
Lead	2013	PPB	(0.2)	15	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits.	31	ND	1
Copper	2013	PPM	(0.3)	1.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	31	0.14	0

### UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 3) - Established by USEPA (See Note 9)

CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE DATE	UNITS	PHG	Notification Level	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE
Molybdenum	2013 - 2014	PPB	n/a	n/a		ND - 1.1	0.51	ND - 2.4	0.59
Strontium	2013 - 2014	PPB	n/a	n/a		120 - 140	131	63 - 180	127
Vanadium	2013 - 2014	PPB	n/a	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.	ND	ND	ND - 3.4	ND
Chlorate	2013 - 2014	PPB	n/a	800		37 - 370	106	ND - 360	108

### EXCEEDENCE:

Last year we conducted more than 40 tests to analyze over 40 contaminants per test. The following contaminants exceeded the secondary standards maximum contaminant level.

CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE DATE	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	MCL	QUALITY EFFECTS / SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	RESULT	LOCATION
Iron	4/22/2015	PPB	n/a	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	1000	Mather Housing (WF-04)

### LEGEND

AI.....Aggressive Index	MPN.....Most Probable Number	NR.....Not Required	PPT.....Parts per trillion, or Nanograms per liter
AL.....Regulatory Action Level	NA.....Not Analyzed	NTU.....Nephelometric Turbidity Units	TOC.....Total Organic Carbon
LI.....Langelier Index	n/a.....Not Applicable	pCi/l.....Pico Curies per liter	TT.....Treatment Technique
MFL.....Million Fibers Per Liter	ND.....Non Detected	PPB.....Parts per billion (ug/l)	WTP.....Water Treatment Plant
MO.....Monitored Only	NL.....Notification Level	PPM.....Parts per million (mg/l)	

### DEFINITIONS

- Average:** The annual average of all tests for a particular substance.
- Detection Limit for Reporting:** The limit at or above which a contaminant is detected.
- 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.
- 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
- 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.
- Range (Lo - Hi):** The range between the lowest and highest values of a specific substance measured throughout the course of the year.
- Regulatory Action Level:** 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.
- Weighted Average (WTD AVG):** An average of water quality samples in which each sample is assigned a weight. Each sample's contribution (or weight) is based on the amount of water the corresponding water source produces for the whole system. Instead of each of the sample results contributing equally to the final average, some of the results contribute more than others.

### NOTES:

- The state allows SCWA to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.
- The State of California has set 10 PPB as the MCL for chromium-6, beginning July 1, 2014. Chromium-6 is one of the forms of chromium making up total chromium which has a California MCL of 50 PPB. For more information about Chromium-6, please visit the State Water Resources Control Board's website: [www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chromium6.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chromium6.shtml)
- Total Trihalomethanes = sum of results for Chloroform, Bromoform, Dibromochloromethane, & Bromodichloromethane.
- Haloacetic Acids = sum of results for Bromochloroacetic acid, Dibromoacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Monochloroacetic acid, & Trichloroacetic acid
- The Mather-Sunrise water system's facilities are all fluoridated. The Optimal Fluoride Level and Control Range for the system is based on an annual average of maximum daily air temperatures in the Mather-Sunrise area. In accordance with Title 22, Section 64433.2 of the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) regulations, the Optimal Fluoride Level is 0.7 mg/L and the Fluoride Control Range is from 0.6 mg/L - 1.2 mg/L. Information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is available from [www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml).
- On Systems that collect less than 40 samples per month, the Total Coliform Bacteria MCL is one (1) Total Coliform positive sample, per the Total Coliform Rule (TCR). A positive TC sample triggers collection of samples for E. coli at the source (i.e., groundwater wells) per the federal Ground Water Rule (GWR). In 2015, all samples taken per the GWR returned negative (absent) for E. coli.
- On April 22, 2015, a monthly Iron monitoring sample taken at Mather Housing Water Treatment Plant (WF-04) returned 1000 PPB, which exceeds the secondary standard MCL of 300 PPB. A repeat sample was taken a week later and returned Non-Detect. The weighted average for iron in the Mather/ Sunrise/ Anatolia water system is Non-Detect. The Iron MCL was set to protect against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste and odor) which may stain household fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks).
- SCWA Level for Lead & Copper is measured from the 90th percentile of 31 tap water samples. The MCLs for lead and copper are set at "Action Levels."
- Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR 3 / 2013 - 2015 Monitoring) with notification Levels help to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they need to be regulated.

For more detailed information regarding SCWA water quality, call Aaron Wyley @ (916) 875-5815.

The SCWA Mather / Sunrise / Anatolia system received less than 0.01% of its water from the Golden State Water Company (GSWC). Water purchased from GSWC was used for testing and discharged to waste.

For more information regarding Golden State water quality data, please call (800) 999-4033 or look online ([www.gswater.com/csa\\_homepages/rancho\\_cordova.html](http://www.gswater.com/csa_homepages/rancho_cordova.html)).

**State Mandated Information for Lead:**

**Lead:**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems. Pregnant women, infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. 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. The Sacramento County Water Agency 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. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.