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Division 5

Jim Abercrombie  
*General Manager*

Thomas D. Cumpston  
*General Counsel*

In Reply Refer To: DW2015-07-1011

July 20, 2015

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL  
7012 3460 0001 6523 6231

Mr. Salvador Turrubiarres  
Associate Sanitary Engineer  
State Water Resources Control Board  
Division of Drinking Water-Sacramento District  
1001 I Street, 13<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: 2014 Consumer Confidence Report and Certification Form

Dear Mr. Turrubiarres:

Please find enclosed copies of El Dorado Irrigation District's 2014 Water Quality Report (WQR) also known as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) along with the required certification forms for the following water systems:

<b>PWS Code</b>	<b>System Name</b>
0910001	Main Water System
0910017	Strawberry Water System
0910018	Outingdale Water System

If you need further information or have any questions, please contact me at (530) 642-4060.

Sincerely,

Dana Strahan  
Drinking Water Division Manager

DS/NG:

Letter No: DW2015-07-1011  
To: Salvador Turrubiarres



July 20, 2015  
Page 2 of 2

Enclosures: 2014 WQR and Certification Form– Main Water System  
2014 WQR and Certification Form – Outingdale Water System  
2014 WQR and Certification Form – Strawberry Water System  
*The Waterfront*: May-June 2015 edition  
El Dorado Irrigation District: News: 2014 Water Quality Reports Available  
Online –Posted to EID Website May 29, 2015

cc with enclosures:

Nicole Graham, El Dorado Irrigation District Environmental Compliance Analyst

# EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

# 2014

# Water Quality Report

*Water testing performed in 2014*



## Main 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

EID has rights to approximately 75,000 acre-feet of water from various sources in the Sierra Nevada foothills. (An acre-foot equals one acre of land covered by a foot of water; there are 325,851 gallons in an acre-foot.) Jenkinson Lake, at the center of Sly Park Recreation Area, provides nearly one half of the Main System's water supply and is treated at the Reservoir A water treatment plant in Pollock Pines. Forebay Reservoir in Pollock Pines delivers water to the Reservoir 1 water treatment plant under a pre-1914 water right from the high-alpine streams and lakes that are part of our Project 184 hydropower system. We have a water contract with the Bureau of Reclamation at Folsom Lake, which Reclamation operates as part of the state's Central Valley Water Project. We also hold ditch water rights (Weber, Slab, and Hangtown creeks), water rights at Weber Reservoir, and a water right under Permit 21112 for Project 184 water—all of which is delivered from Folsom Lake through the El Dorado Hills 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](http://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.

## Main 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
<b>Turbidity</b>								
Highest single measurement of the Treated Surface Water (NTU)	TT = 1.0		n/a	0.19	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	n/a	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	4-6	5.1	No	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Corrosivity (L.I.)	Non-corrosive	n/a	(-1.0) - (-0.63)	-0.84	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	1-3	2	No	2014	Naturally-occurring organic materials	
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	1600	n/a	42-100	66	No	2014	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	n/a	0-3.2	1.6	No	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	n/a	50-68	57	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	11-34	20	n/a	2014	No Known Typical Source of Constituent	
Bicarbonate (mg/L)	Unregulated	n/a	14-40	26	n/a	2014		
Calcium (mg/L)	Unregulated	n/a	2.3-7.2	4.3	n/a	2014		
Chlorate (ug/L)	800	n/a	ND-300	95	n/a	2013		
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	Unregulated	n/a	10-30	18	n/a	2014		
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (grains/gal)	Unregulated	n/a	0.59-1.76	1.06	n/a	2014		
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	Unregulated	0.02	ND-0.07	ND	n/a	2013		
Magnesium (mg/L)	Unregulated	n/a	0.7-2.9	1.6	n/a	2014		
N-nitroso-dimethylamine (NDMA)(ug/L)	0.01	0.003	ND-0.003	ND	n/a	2010		
Orthophosphate (mg/L)	Unregulated	n/a	ND-0.28	0.13	n/a	2014		
pH (pH units)	Unregulated	n/a	7.4-8.8	8.3	n/a	2014		
Sodium (mg/L)	Unregulated	n/a	6.8-8.6	7.7	n/a	2014		
Strontium (ug/L)	Unregulated	n/a	ND-53	35	n/a	2013		
Vanadium (ug/L)	50	n/a	ND-0.63	0.18	n/a	2013		
Disinfection Byproduct Precursors (units)	Action	Level	PHG (MRDLG)	Range of Detection	Lowest 4-RAA Quarterly Average	MCL Violation?		Most Recent Sampling Date
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] Filtered water (mg/L)	TT=	Removal	n/a	0.93-2.3	n/a	n/a	2014	Various natural and manmade sources
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] Removal Ratio (Actual/Required)	TT=>	1.0	n/a	n/a	1.0	No	2014	Various natural and manmade sources
Main 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 5% positive monthly sample	(0)	Highest number of monthly samples positive was 1%		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 <sub>2</sub> ] (mg/L)	(4.0)	(4)	0.49-0.63	0.55	No	2014	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
HAA5 [Total of five Haloacetic Acids] (ug/L)	60	n/a	23-99	55 *	No	2014	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
THMs [Total of four Trihalomethanes] (ug/L)	80	n/a	42-94	69*	No	2014	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	
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 56 samples collected exceeded the action level	0.16	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	1 of the 56 samples collected exceeded the action level	ND	No	2014	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
Other Parameters (units)	Notification Level	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent	
Chlorate (ug/L)	800	n/a	74-240	131	n/a	2013	No Known Typical Source of Constituent	
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	Unregulated	0.02	0.06-0.09	0.08	n/a	2013	No Known Typical Source of Constituent	
N-nitroso-dimethylamine (NDMA) (ug/L)	0.01	0.003	ND-0.002	ND	n/a	2010	No Known Typical Source of Constituent	
Strontium (ug/L)	Unregulated	n/a	38-55	45	n/a	2013	No Known Typical Source of Constituent	
Vanadium (ug/L)	50	n/a	0.38-0.72	0.50	n/a	2013	No Known Typical Source of Constituent	

Footnotes:  
 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  
 NR=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

\*Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)

## 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](http://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.



Jenkinson Lake at Sly Park Recreation Area in Pollock Pines



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](mailto:adacoordinator@eid.org).

# Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at [http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml))

Water System Name: Main Water System

Water System Number: 0910001

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on May 29, 2015 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Dana Strahan  
Signature:   
Title: Operations Manager, Drinking Water Division  
Phone Number: (530) 642-4060 Date: 7/20/2015

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.eid.org/main
  - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
  - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
  - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
  - Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
  - Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
  - Other (attach a list of other methods used)

- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons:* Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www.eid.org/main
- For privately-owned utilities:* Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

## **Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification**

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*Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.*

- Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www.eid.org/main
- Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www.\_\_\_\_\_
- Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- Requires prior CDPH review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

*Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.*

- (1) Published an article in its bi-monthly May-June 2015 newsletter (The Waterfront) mailed to each Account Holder of Record notifying them the annual Water Quality Report is available online for review and hard copies provided upon request. It also stated the annual WQR continues to be available for review on EID's website. URLs were provided in the article for easy access to each of the three reports.
- (2) Provide the following statement in each bill insert for the May and June billing cycle "Your 2014 Water Quality Report is now available online. To learn more about your drinking water, visit the following URL: www.eid.org/main. Call customer service at 530-642-4000 to request a printed copy".

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

# EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

# 2014

## Water Quality Report

*Water testing performed in 2014*



## Strawberry Water System

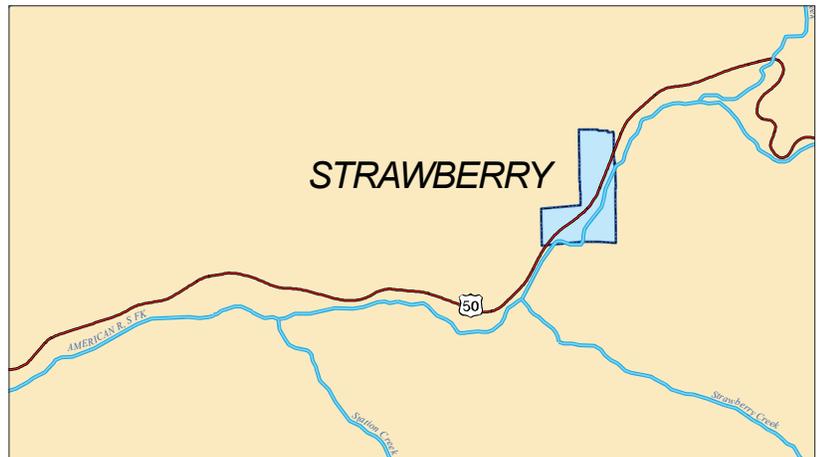
*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber.  
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### ABOUT THE WATER QUALITY REPORT

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 Strawberry water system provides water to 147 service accounts in the Strawberry community located approximately 40 miles east of Placerville along Highway 50. Water for the Strawberry system is diverted from the upper South Fork American River and treated at the District's Strawberry 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.

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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.

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lems, 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## QUESTIONS?

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## Strawberry Water System - Source Water Quality

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<b>Turbidity</b>							
Highest single measurement of the Treated Surface Water (NTU)	TT = 1.0	n/a	0.08	n/a	No	2014	Soil runoff
Lowest Monthly % of the Treated Surface Water Meeting NTU Requirements	TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.1 NTU	n/a	n/a	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	2.7	2.7	No	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Corrosivity (L.I.)	Non-corrosive	n/a	-2.2	-2.2	No	2014	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	1600	n/a	21-180	57	No	2014	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	n/a	12	12	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	4.4-13	8	n/a	2014	No Known Typical Source of Constituent
Bicarbonate (mg/L)	Unregulated	n/a	5.2	5.2	n/a	2014	
Calcium (mg/L)	Unregulated	n/a	ND-6.3	2.4	n/a	2014	
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	Unregulated	n/a	ND	ND	n/a	2014	
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (grains/gal)	Unregulated	n/a	ND	ND	n/a	2014	
pH (pH units)	Unregulated	n/a	6.5-9.0	8.4	n/a	2014	
Sodium (mg/L)	Unregulated	n/a	3.4	3.4	n/a	2014	

## Strawberry 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 <sub>2</sub> ] (mg/L)	(4.0)	(4)	0.07-0.78	0.53	No	2014	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
HAA5 [Total of five Haloacetic Acids] (ug/L)	60	n/a	18-85	57	No	2014	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total of four Trihalomethanes] (ug/L)	80	n/a	17-74	53	No	2014	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Constituents (units)	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Sample 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 8 samples collected exceeded the action level	0.19	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 8 samples collected exceeded the action level	6.1	No	2014	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Footnotes:  
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](http://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 Strawberry service area is diverted from the upper South Fork American 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](mailto:adacoordinator@eid.org).

# Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

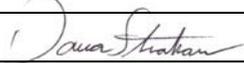
(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at [http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml))

Water System Name: Strawberry Water System

Water System Number: 0910017

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on May 29, 2015 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Dana Strahan  
Signature:   
Title: Operations Manager, Drinking Water Division  
Phone Number: (530) 642-4060 Date: 7/20/2015

*To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:*

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.eid.org/strawberry
  - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
  - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
  - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
  - Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
  - Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
  - Other (attach a list of other methods used)

- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www.\_\_\_\_\_
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

## **Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification**

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*Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.*

- Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www.eid.org/strawberry
- Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www.\_\_\_\_\_
- Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- Requires prior CDPH review and approval. Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

*Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.*

- (1) Published an article in its bi-monthly May-June 2015 newsletter (The Waterfront) mailed to each Account Holder of Record notifying them the annual Water Quality Report is available online for review and hard copies provided upon request. It also stated the annual WQR continues to be available for review on EID's website. URLs were provided in the article for easy access to each of the three reports.
- (2) Provide the following statement in each bill insert for the May and June billing cycle "Your 2014 Water Quality Report is now available online. To learn more about your drinking water, visit the following URL: [www.eid.org/strawberry](http://www.eid.org/strawberry). Call customer service at 530-642-4000 to request a printed copy".

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

# 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](http://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
<b>Turbidity</b>							
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 <sub>2</sub> ] (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

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## YOUR DRINKING WATER—WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW

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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



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# Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

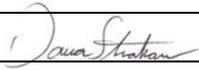
(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at [http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml))

Water System Name: Outingdale Water System

Water System Number: 0910018

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on May 29, 2015 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Dana Strahan  
Signature:   
Title: Operations Manager, Drinking Water Division  
Phone Number: (530) 642-4060 Date: 7/20/2015

*To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:*

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.eid.org/outingdale
  - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
  - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
  - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
  - Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
  - Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
  - Other (attach a list of other methods used)

- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www.\_\_\_\_\_
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

## **Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification**

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*Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.*

- Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www.eid.org/outingdale
- Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www.\_\_\_\_\_
- Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- Requires prior CDPH review and approval. Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

*Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.*

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# The Waterfront

## New Drought Restrictions Required Under Historic State Mandate

With snowpack water content at a record low level of five percent of average for April 1, and no relief to the drought in sight, urgent action was needed. Governor Brown issued the fourth in a series of executive orders on actions necessary to address California's severe drought conditions by imposing mandatory statewide restrictions on potable urban water use for the first time in history. As this edition of *The Waterfront* goes to press, draft regulations from the State Water Resources Control Board to implement the Governor's order have come out. The regulations assign specific conservation mandates to water agencies based on how much water is used per capita per day.

To get to a 25 percent statewide reduction, water suppliers are put into one of nine tiers that mandate cutbacks ranging from 4 percent to 36 percent. Under the draft regulations, EID is required to achieve a 28 percent cutback compared to 2013. The final regulations will be issued on April 28 and will be up for adoption during the State Water Resources Control Board meeting on May 5 and 6, after which there may be even more changes to the conservation percentage and EID's watering schedule. Keep an eye on [www.eid.org/drought](http://www.eid.org/drought) for the latest information.

A partial list of updated watering restrictions—

- Irrigation systems must be turned off during and for 48 hours after measurable rainfall.
- Do not use potable water to hose off pavement, sidewalks, or driveways.
- Do not use potable water in a fountain or other decorative water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system.
- Do not use potable water for irrigation of ornamental turf



## Updated Mandatory Watering Restrictions

On April 1, Governor Brown issued an executive order mandating a statewide 25% reduction in water usage as compared to the amount used in 2013. The state may mandate additional changes. Go to [www.eid.org/drought](http://www.eid.org/drought) for the latest information. We believe that our customers can meet this new goal based upon the excellent conservation efforts achieved in 2014.

On March 23, the EID Board of Directors approved changes to the mandatory watering schedule between 6/1 and 9/30. Please keep this updated year-long schedule for future reference as the seasonal watering schedules change.

Thank you for your continued good conservation practices!

- 1 Outdoor irrigation is limited to before 10:00 am and after 7:00 pm.
- 2 Irrigation systems must be turned off during and for 48 hours after measurable rainfall.
- 3 Watering days are based on street address ending number (see below).

<p><b>11/16 to 4/15</b>                  Odd: Saturdays                  Even: Sundays  <b>WATER ONCE-A-WEEK</b></p>	<p><b>4/16 to 5/31 and 10/1 to 11/15</b>                  Odd: Tuesdays &amp; Saturdays                  Even: Wednesdays &amp; Sundays  <b>WATER TWICE-A-WEEK</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><small>UPDATED</small></p> <p><b>6/1 to 9/30</b>                  Odd: odd number days                  Even: even number days  <b>WATER ODD/EVEN DAYS</b></p>
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**Watering restrictions subject to change per state regulations**

- in street medians.
- Do not use potable water for irrigation outside of new home construction without drip or microspray systems.
- Outdoor irrigation is limited to before 10:00 AM and after 7:00 PM.
- **Once-a-week watering** is allowed from November 16 to April 15 on Sundays for customers with addresses ending in even numbers (0, 2, 4, 6, 8) and on Saturdays for customers with addresses ending in odd numbers (1, 3, 5, 7, 9).
- **Twice-a-week watering** is allowed from April 16 to May 31 and October 1 to November 15 on Wednesdays and Sundays for customers with addresses ending in even numbers and Tuesdays and Saturdays for customers with addresses ending in odd numbers.
- **Odd/even (every other day) watering** is allowed from June 1 to September 30. Customers with addresses ending in even numbers are allowed to water on even numbered days, and customers with addresses ending in odd numbers are allowed to water on odd numbered days.

## Your Water Quality Report is Now Available Online

Each year, EID provides its customers with an annual water quality report to let you know how our water quality stacks up against established federal and state drinking water standards. We encourage you to review this report as it provides details about the source and quality of the drinking water delivered to your community in 2014.

EID maintains three water systems—two small systems that supply the unincorporated communities of Strawberry (approximately 40 miles east of Placerville on Highway 50) and Outingdale (approximately 15 miles southeast of Placerville), and the main system, which covers the rest of EID's service area.

Scan the QR codes to the right with your smartphone or tablet to read the 2014 water quality report for your community. Or go to the following addresses.

MAIN SYSTEM: [www.eid.org/main](http://www.eid.org/main)

OUTINGDALE: [www.eid.org/outingdale](http://www.eid.org/outingdale)

STRAWBERRY: [www.eid.org/strawberry](http://www.eid.org/strawberry)

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



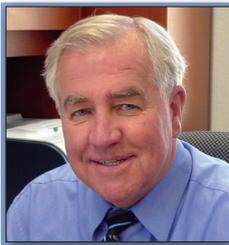
Main



Outingdale



Strawberry



## Message from the General Manager

### Conservation and New Water Supply During Drought

Jim Abercrombie

By now, we all know that California is experiencing one of the most severe multi-year droughts in recorded history. Water years 2013 and 2014 saw

historically low amounts of precipitation and 2015, as this newsletter goes to print, has seen record-busting low amounts of snow in the Sierra—the “reservoir” we rely on to provide runoff that helps to fill lakes and reservoirs.

On April 1, Governor Brown issued an executive order calling for a mandatory statewide 25 percent reduction in water use. But across the state, communities use water in different ways making a “one size fits all” approach less equitable.

With a little extra effort, we can weather this drought and maintain enough water in EID’s primary drinking water reservoir at Sly Park’s Jenkinson Lake should the drought continue into 2016.

—Jim Abercrombie

The State Water Resources Control Board developed a draft framework mandating a conservation standard for water purveyors based on previous conservation, gallons used per capita per day, and other metrics. At press time, the framework is still provisional and EID falls into the 28 percent conservation standard. The final draft of the regulations is set to be released on April 28, with adoption during the State Board’s next meeting on May 5 and 6.

EID’s customers did a great job in 2014 by reducing demand by 24 percent. With a little extra effort, we can weather this drought and maintain enough water in EID’s primary drinking water reservoir at Sly Park’s Jenkinson Lake should the drought continue into 2016. See the article on watering restrictions on the front page for more on changes to the watering schedule and additional restrictions. Check our website at [www.eid.org/drought](http://www.eid.org/drought) for the latest information and for tips on how to save water inside and outside your home or business.

### Surplus Water Sales

EID is fortunate to have obtained access to a new water right out of Folsom Reservoir totaling 8,500 acre-feet of new water supply. EID is now in the position of having some surplus water to sell and this water must be either used or it will be lost to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Currently we do not have the infrastructure in place to fully utilize this new supply. To learn a bit more about this potential transfer agreement and to find out how this water surplus benefits the District in the near and long terms, read the Q&A on page 3.

Being a good steward of our water resources is something EID takes seriously and makes a priority. Foregoing some hydroelectric revenue by transferring Project 184 water into the Jenkinson Lake “bank” is good stewardship that benefits our customers if the drought continues. And selling water that we cannot operationally use to benefit the district is also good stewardship.

**MANDATORY GOAL: 28%**

WEEKLY

**11%**

APR 16 - APR 22

YEAR-TO-DATE

**15%**

CUMULATIVE CONSERVATION since 1/1/2015

**AS OF APRIL 22**

As of April 22, cumulative year-to-date conservation (from January 1) is at 15 percent below the 2013 level. With Governor Brown's executive order, water providers across the state must cumulatively reduce water use by 25 percent. Different providers have higher or lower targets based upon their previous conservation and water usage per capita. At press time, EID’s mandatory conservation target is 28 percent. Please check [www.eid.org/drought](http://www.eid.org/drought) for the latest information.

### Recycled Water Conservation

It is crucial that our recycled water customers also meet the mandatory conservation target to help ensure adequate drinking water supplies for all customers, especially if the drought continues another year.

### Did You Know? Water Efficiency Rebates Available

One \$100 rebate per water service account is available for the purchase of qualifying devices such as a WaterSense rated toilet that replaces an older high-flush volume fixture. Other devices include a high-efficiency clothes washer, weather-based irrigation controller, or irrigation efficiency upgrades. The rebate is for the device only and does not include labor. Download the rebate application on our website for additional details and instructions. Pre-qualification is not required; simply return the rebate application with your receipt or invoice. Upon approval, a rebate credit will be posted to your account and reflected on your next billing statement as confirmation.

### Attention Restaurants: Table Tents Available

Governor Brown's executive order mandating a 25 percent reduction in water use also requires restaurants to not serve water to customers unless requested.

EID has table tents and posters for restaurants with this information available for pick up at our main office in Placerville.



Our region is experiencing a severe drought.

**WATER—SERVED UPON REQUEST.**

Thank you for your understanding.



El Dorado Irrigation District  
2890 Mosquito Road  
Placerville, CA 95667  
(530) 642-4000

For information on water saving tips visit our website at [www.eid.org/drought](http://www.eid.org/drought).

# Q&A: Demystifying EID's Proposed Water Transfer

In this edition, Mary Lynn Carlton, EID's Communications and Community Relations Director, discusses the district's proposed water transfer with EID General Manager Jim Abercrombie (center) and General Counsel Tom Cumpston.



**There has been a lot of talk lately about EID's proposed transfer of water to the Westlands Water District. First of all, where will the water come from, and secondly, why would EID even consider transferring our precious water during this historic drought? It seems like the District would be trying to save every bit of water we have right now; not transferring it. Can you enlighten me?**

On January 12, 2015, after more than 10 years of work, the Board approved a five-year Warren Act contract with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) that allows EID to divert up to 8,500 acre-feet of Project 184 water—not previously available to the District—from Folsom Reservoir for consumptive use. This water originates in the South Fork American River watershed, including releases of stored water from EID's high Sierra reservoirs. It passes through our Project 184 conveyance system and ultimately ends up in Folsom Reservoir. It is half of a water right that EID applied for back in 1991, and the district will continue to pursue access to the full 17,000 acre-feet it rightfully owns for future needs.

With this new supply, EID now has water rights out of Folsom Reservoir to supply our customers in the El Dorado Hills area that greatly exceed the water demands in the area.

The surplus is caused not just by the new supply, but also by the water our customers have been conserving—or replacing with recycled water—for years. State law rewards conservation and recycling by providing a transferable “credit” for the water that has already been saved. Because that credit is a big part of the proposed sale, the transfer won't deprive EID customers of water supplies they need today.

So the question is: what do we do with the surplus? Under state law, any entity who receives a water right must “perfect” it by putting it to some beneficial use. If they don't use it, the entity loses it. If EID does not put the surplus water to beneficial use (delivering it to customers or marketing to downstream entities), it risks losing the benefit to Reclamation. That means Reclamation then takes it over and sells it to another entity that is in need of water. So the short answer is that if EID does not need the water and someone is going to sell it, it might as well be EID customers that benefit from the sale, instead of the federal government.

**Why not just deliver the Folsom Reservoir surplus to other areas of the District?**

“So the short answer is that if EID does not need the water and someone is going to sell it, it might as well be EID customers that benefit from the sale, instead of the federal government.”

—Tom Cumpston

Right now, Folsom Reservoir is the only place the district can take the new Project 184 water, although we intend to gain approval for upstream diversion points in the future. And we can only pump our Folsom water uphill so far. We don't have the necessary infrastructure to pump above the Bass Lake area, and even if we did, the electrical cost to do so would be astronomical.

On the other hand, a transfer benefits all customers, because the additional non-rate revenue will help offset drought-related shortfalls due to the loss of water sales, offset the loss of hydroelectric generation revenue due to the banking of 5,000–6,000 acre-feet of water at Sly Park's Jenkinson Lake, fund much-needed capital projects, and help retire debt.

**You mentioned that this is a proposed sale. Why it is not a certainty that it will take place?**

The process of implementing a water transfer is complicated. It involves not only identifying and negotiating with a willing buyer, but also completing a complex regulatory process that involves both state and federal agencies. Right now our proposal is being reviewed by those agencies. They have approved many water transfers over the last several years, including

some from other mountain county agencies such as Placer County Water Agency and Foresthill Divide Public Utility District, so we are hopeful that they will approve this one. If we can't gain timely approvals this year, at least this experience will be a template for future transfers.

**When do you expect to hear if it is approved?**

We are looking for approvals by late June or early July.

**How much money will Westlands pay the District for this water?**

Our board unanimously approved a resolution stating that the maximum possible transfer amount to Westlands is approximately 6,000 acre-feet, although the actual amount is likely to be considerably less. In a best-case scenario, this water transfer could generate up to \$4.6 million of additional revenue for EID, but the actual revenues are subject to both water availability and state and federal regulatory approvals. It also includes an upfront, non-refundable option payment of \$128,600.

Q&A, continued from page 3

**What happens if we find out that we need the water after all, due to the unpredictable nature of the drought? Is there any way to cancel the transfer once a deal is struck?**

Good question—we insisted that the transfer agreement include an “off ramp” provision that allows the district to cancel, without penalty, the transfer of any water that the district determines is needed to serve its customers in 2015. We simply inform Westlands, refund any payments already made for that water, and keep the water under our control. It’s truly an important bit of insurance for our customers in a historically dry year. We want customers to know that EID will always put customers’ needs first in any transfer agreement, and we feel this provision provides that protection.

**Are there any other benefits to agreeing to do a water transfer now?**

Yes. There is also a future benefit: maximizing the beneficial use of our water rights preserves them for the future; over time, we plan to gain approval of upstream diversion points for this new supply so that the water can directly benefit the entire District.

**If you have surplus water rights, why do we still need to conserve?**

Conservation is needed because we are in the fourth year of an extreme drought—one of the worst in California history. Therefore, Governor Brown has mandated that all urban water users conserve 25 percent. To get to a 25 percent statewide reduction, water suppliers have been put into one of nine tiers that mandate cutbacks ranging from four percent to 36 percent. As this newsletter goes to print, EID’s conservation target is a 28 percent reduction.

No district is exempt from the Governor’s mandate, whether they’re water-short or have surplus supplies like EID. Under those circumstances, we might as well use our surplus to our customer’s advantage. Please watch our website for updates on both the ongoing drought and this transfer.

# Looking Back

## Wastewater—A New Means to Supplement Water Supplies

*October 5, 2015, marks EID’s 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary. Through the years EID has grown in mission and complexity. Over the year, we’ll revisit some of the history of EID. The following is excerpted from the EID history brochure located on our website.*



El Dorado Hills Wastewater Treatment Plant is one of four such plants at EID

When EID got into the sewage business, it was 1960 and at the request of Cameron Park leaders, who asked the District to assume operation and maintenance of the community’s sewer system.

EID Board members were willing to do so because they viewed recycled water produced at wastewater treatment plants as a resource. The idea was to use the recycled water, rather than drinking water, for landscape irrigation.

In the years since 1960, the District has constructed, expanded, and renovated many portions of the sewer system to ensure that customers receive reliable service.

The work also reflects the need to meet ever-changing, more stringent state and federal regulations that govern the treatment and discharge of wastewater.

And the District is fulfilling the Board’s 1960 vision to use recycled water as a supplemental water supply. EID produces recycled water from both the Deer Creek and El Dorado Hills wastewater treatment plants. A separate piped system delivers the recycled water to front and back yards at approximately 4,000 homes as well as to commercial and public landscapes.

Every drop of recycled water used is a drop saved in the drinking water bank.

### 2015 REGULAR BOARD MEETINGS

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
12	9	9	13	11	8	13	10	14	13 (T)	9	14
26	23	23	27	26 (T)	22	—	24	—	26	23	—

Board meetings generally occur on the second and fourth Monday of each month. The dates marked (T) take place on a Tuesday. The November 23 date is tentative.

 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](mailto:adacoordinator@eid.org).

The Waterfront is written and designed by EID’s Communications and Community Relations Department.

# Water Quality Report

## 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

EID maintains three water systems. The [main water system](#) runs from El Dorado Hills to Pollock Pines and encompasses the majority of our customers. The [Outingdale system](#) provides water from the Middle Fork of the Cosumnes River to 191 service accounts in the small community of Outingdale, approximately 15 miles southeast of Placerville. The [Strawberry system](#) provides water from the upper South Fork American River to 147 service accounts in the community of Strawberry located approximately 40 miles east of Placerville along Highway 50.

EID has rights to approximately 75,000 acre-feet of water from various sources in the Sierra Nevada foothills. (An acre-foot equals one acre of land covered by a foot of water; there are 325,851 gallons in an acre-foot.) Jenkinson Lake, at the center of Sly Park Recreation Area, provides nearly one half of our Main System's water supply. Forebay Reservoir in Pollock Pines delivers water under a pre-1914 water right from the high-alpine streams and lakes that are part of our Project 184 hydropower system. We have a water contract with the Bureau of Reclamation at Folsom Lake, which Reclamation operates as part of the state's Central Valley Water Project. And we hold ditch water rights (Weber, Slab, and Hangtown creeks), water rights at Weber Reservoir, and a water right under Permit 21112 for Project 184 water—all of which is delivered from Folsom Lake.

## 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,

**Click links below to access the water quality report for your community.**



[Main System Report](#)



[Outingdale System Report](#)



[Strawberry System Report](#)

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. The assessments are also available in the [document library](#) on the EID website.

## 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. 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 <http://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

## 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 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.