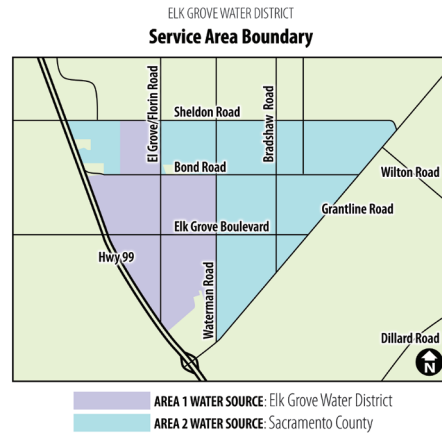




Elk Grove Water District
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Elk Grove, CA 95624

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2010



Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

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A summary of how Elk Grove Water District is meeting or exceeding all EPA and State drinking water health standards

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report—2010



Elk Grove Water District Water Quality Report

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. ♦ Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this public notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

EACH YEAR, Elk Grove Water District gives you a detailed report that's a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state standards.

The entire purpose of our district is quite simple: to provide you with clean, clear water right from your faucet, 24-hours a day.

New Pipelines and Meters

You may have seen our construction crews at work around town. Our crews are busy installing new pipelines and upgrading the water system to provide better water service for you.

A few years ago, we completed a new water treatment plant that raised the quality of the water we provide to our customers.

Our current focus is to enhance the network of pipelines that deliver that water to you. These improved pipelines also mean better water pressures and better fire protection.

At the same time, we are working to add more sources of clean groundwater so you always have water when you need it.

A second focus is fulfilling a state mandate to convert all customers to water meters. It's a tall order. It means converting approximately 6,000 homes and businesses.

In the coming years, a priority will be to replace the aging water system around town. Did you know that some of the pipes are over 80 years old? We are developing plans right now to replace those aging areas of the system.

We are very proud of our water quality and the quality of service we provide. If you have any thoughts or ideas you'd like to share, please let us know. We'd like to hear from you.

— Leo D. Havener, Jr. GENERAL MANAGER

Elk Grove Water District began replacing water mains on Elk Grove Boulevard earlier this year. They carried out the work during nighttime hours to reduce the impact and inconvenience to the community.

Where Your Water Comes From

Elk Grove Water District (EGWD) serves the area of Elk Grove bounded by Highway 99, Grant Line Road, and Sheldon Road.

The water provided this past year met or exceeded all state and federal standards for safe drinking water. In fact, the water produced by our water treatment plant meets higher standards than any purchased bottled water.

Two different sources provide water to over 12,125 service connections. Approximately 7,850 connections are supplied water from three deep groundwater wells operated and maintained by EGWD state certified operators.

The remaining 4,275 connections are supplied water under terms of a wholesale water contract between EGWD and Sacramento County.

Get More Information

Learn more about Elk Grove Water District by going to: www.egwd.org or attend any of our monthly public meetings. They are held on the 4th Wednesday of the month. Call the Water District office at (916) 685-3556 for exact times and locations.

Do you have any specific questions about water quality? Call us and we'll be happy to help you.

www.egwd.org
(916) 685-3556



Water Quality Report

Water quality data based on data years 2006 to 2009

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radio-active material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- ◆ Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- ◆ Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- ◆ Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses.
- ◆ Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- ◆ Radioactive contaminants; naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. EGWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goal as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Public Health Goal (PHG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Regulatory Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Abbreviations

µS/cm: Specific Conductance Units

LI: Langelier Index

mo: Monitored Only

n/a: Not Applicable

ND: Non Detectable

Ntu: Turbidity Units

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

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

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

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG	EGWD GROUNDWATER		WHOLESALE WATER		TYPICAL SOURCES
				RANGE	AVG	RANGE	AVG	
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS: <i>Mandatory Health-Related Standards Established by California Department of Public Health.</i>								
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS								
Total Coliform Bacteria	# Tests	>5% or 1	0	3 out of 556 tests	0.2%		0.9%	Naturally present in the environment
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
Gross Alpha particle activity	pCi/L	15	0	ND – 2.8	0.14	ND – 4.5	0.13	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	pCi/L	mo	0.05	0.13 – 0.7	0.02	ND – 2.42	0.16	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	mo	0.019	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND – 1.0	0.02	ND – 5	0.21	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	5.19 – 8	0.4	ND – 7.1	2.76	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	1	2	ND – 0.17	0.02	ND – 0.35	0.05	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (<i>Total Cr</i>)	ppb	50	100	n/a	n/a	ND – 21	0.66	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	ND – 0.12	0.01	ND – 0.71	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (<i>as NO3</i>)	ppm	45	45	ND – 16	0.5	ND – 10	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite	ppm	10	10	ND – 3.8	0.12	ND – 3.1	0.89	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sew-age; erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS								
TTHMs (<i>Total Trihalomethanes</i>)	ppb	80	n/a	ND – 2.7	0.07	ND – 67	6.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND – 32	2.5	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.25 – 1.51	0.89	1 – 1.1	1.04	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

SECONDARY STANDARDS: <i>Aesthetic Standards Established by California Department of Public Health.</i>								
Aluminum	ppb	200	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride	ppm	500	n/a	3.05 – 3.2	0.4	2.6 – 170	22.8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	n/a	ND – 10	0	ND – 15	1.17	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (<i>Langelier Index @ 60 C</i>)	LI	Non-corrosive	n/a	-1.8 – -0.16	-0.45	-0.9 – 0.7	-0.15	Natural or industrial influenced balance
Iron	ppb	300	n/a	ND – 185	16	ND – 130	8	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50	n/a	ND – 221	27	ND – 40	1.25	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	Units	3	n/a	ND – 1	0.1	ND – 16	2.56	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	n/a	ND – 220	16	100 – 1600	325	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	n/a	ND – 2.1	0.1	ND – 11	2.7	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (<i>TDS</i>)	ppm	1000	n/a	ND – 180	22	76 – 880	233	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	ntu	5	n/a	ND – 1.2	0.1	ND – 3.1	0.3	Soil runoff

ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED								
Bicarbonate	ppm	mo	n/a	ND – 100	7	40 – 270	135	Naturally present in the environment
Calcium	ppm	mo	n/a	14 – 14.5	2	2.9 – 85	22	Naturally present in the environment
Hardness (<i>as CaCO3</i>)	ppm [grains]	mo	n/a	71 – 73.5	9	13 – 360	108	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm	mo	n/a	8.7 – 9.1	1	1.4 – 36	12	Naturally present in the environment
pH	Units	mo	n/a	8.1 – 8.2	8.2	6.6 – 8.3	7.8	Measurement of acidity (<i>Neutral = 7.0</i>)
Potassium	ppm	mo	n/a	ND – 4.15	0.5	1.7 – 4.8	3	Naturally present in the environment
Sodium	ppm	mo	n/a	17 – 18.5	2	12 – 51	26	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Alkalinity	ppm	mo	n/a	ND – 110	14	33 – 220	112	Measurement of water to neutralize acids

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	AL	PHG	EGWD GROUNDWATER			WHOLESALE WATER			TYPICAL SOURCES
				SAMPLES COLLECTED	90% LEVEL DETECTED	NO. OF SITES EXCEEDING AL	SAMPLES COLLECTED	90% LEVEL DETECTED	NO. OF SITES EXCEEDING AL	
Lead	ppb	15	2	30	2.5	0	55	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.3	30	0.17	0	55	0.18	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives