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

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

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

EGWD and SCWA conducted assessments of their local groundwater wells. There have been no detections of contaminants in wells that are associated with any activities, but the wells are considered the most vulnerable to; gas stations, boat services, chemical/petrochemical pipeline and storage, dry cleaners, electronic manufacturing, fuel/truck/bus terminal, graving, historic waste dumps/landfills, leaking underground storage tanks, other animal operations, pesticides/fertilizer/petroleum storage transfers, pharmaceutical processing, plastics/synthetic products, researchers, laboratory, agricultural irrigation wells, oil/gas wells, wood preserving, and sewer collection systems.

SCWA conducted the evaluation of the Sacramento River surface water source. It was found to be so vulnerable to potential contamination from recreation activities, including both body and non-body contact, illegal activities and dumping, stream/river runoff, industrial permitted discharges, and leaching under ground storage tanks. The source water is treated using conventional filtration systems. The water is treated to remove at least 99 percent of the data, though representative, are more than one year old. EGWD and SCWA are fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is from 0.7 mg/L State Board regulations, the optimal fluoride concentration in drinking water is 1.3 mg/L. Information about the SCWA distribution system throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. SCWA periodically provides treated surface water to Service Area 2 and their monitoring indicates the low-level presence of these organisms in the source water, the Sacramento River.

### Cryptosporidium in Surface Water

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal.

### Water Quality Definitions

#### Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set to protect health. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

#### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

#### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

#### Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS)

MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

#### Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process step to ensure the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

#### Regulatory Action Level (LA)

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

#### Notification Level (NL)

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

#### NTU

Nephelometric turbidity unit

#### ppm

Parts per million

#### pCi/L

Piccuries per liter

#### NTU

Nephelometric turbidity unit

#### µS/cm

Micro Siemens per centimeter
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

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

**General Information on Lead**

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

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

**General Information on Arsenic**

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

**Get More Information**

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