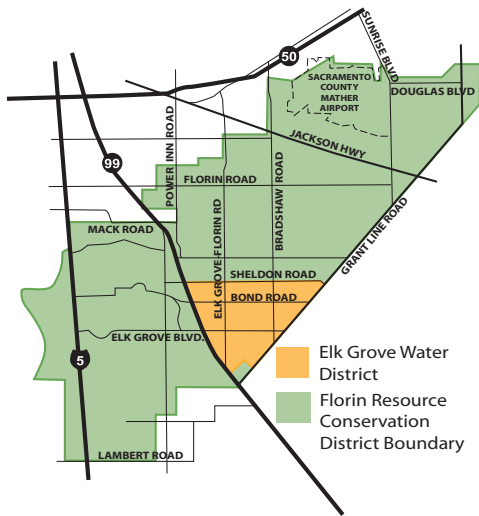




Elk Grove Water District  
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Elk Grove, CA 95624

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# 2013

## Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

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### Get More Information

Learn more about the Elk Grove Water District by going to [www.egwd.org](http://www.egwd.org) or by attending any of our public monthly meetings. Our board of directors meet on the 4th Wednesday of the month. Call the water district office at (916) 685-3556 for exact times and locations. If you have specific questions about water quality, call General Manager Mark J. Madison for assistance.



# Elk Grove Water District Water Quality Report: 2013

Produced in compliance of California Department of Public Health regulations.

*This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.*

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

## General Manager's Message

Every community water system is required by law to provide its customers with a water quality report also known as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) by July 1st of each year. This report lists the regulated contaminants sampled in our water and the level at which they were found for the preceding calendar year.

The Elk Grove Water District issues this Consumer Confidence Report not only to comply with law, but to assure you that your water has continued to meet or exceed all State and Federal standards. The Elk Grove Water District prides itself on providing reliable, safe drinking water, and an exceptional level of customer care.

Throughout the year, hundreds of samples are taken by staff and analyzed by a certified and independent laboratory. The results from these tests are then directly submitted to the State of California Department of Public Health. As indicated by the data in this 2013 Consumer Confidence Report, all our treated water exceeded drinking water standards.

It is a privilege to serve you as Elk Grove's hometown water supplier. If you have any questions about this report, you may call me at (916) 695-3556.

-Mark J. Madison

## Capital Improvement Program

Providing safe and reliable drinking water to our customers is Elk Grove Water District's number one concern. To ensure this, Elk Grove Water District (EGWD) has a capital improvement program that repairs and replaces aging infrastructure, and constructs new projects. Every year, the EGWD updates its capital improvement program (CIP) with projects that support EGWD's operations. Notable CIP projects that have been recently completed are the installation of two additional water filters at the Water Treatment Plant, and numerous upgrades at EGWD's water wells sites. The filter project adds treatment capacity to ensure that EGWD can meet water demand. The water well upgrades increase water production capacity and improve reliability of the wells. An important CIP project coming up is the revitalization of the Hampton Water Treatment Plant. This project will make use of valuable infrastructure and equipment already in place to produce and treat water on the south side.

The EGWD publishes the annual CIP document at the end of every June. The CIP document can be downloaded from EGWD's website at [www.egwd.org](http://www.egwd.org) by selecting "Construction" and then "Capital Improvement Program." We invite you to log on and check it out!

## The Sources of Your Water

Most of Elk Grove Water District's water comes from groundwater sources. The Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin lies below us and there are several wells throughout our community that produce our drinking water. A treatment facility on Railroad Avenue ensures that the water meets all government standards.

The water for the area east of Waterman Blvd. is supplied by Sacramento County Water Agency under a wholesale purchase agreement. Therefore, water quality data for Sacramento County is also listed in this report.

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

## Fluoridated Water in Now Being Provided

Sacramento County supplies water to the Elk Grove Water District in Area Two, which is located east of Waterman Road to Grant Line Road and most of the water service between Bond and Sheldon roads. Water being supplied by the Sacramento County Water Agency is now being treated with fluoride.

The water provided by the Elk Grove Water District in our older areas between Highway 99 and Waterman Road is not being fluoridated. For additional information about the fluoridation program, please visit [www.SCWA.net](http://www.SCWA.net).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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. The Elk Grove Water District 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 provide the same protection for public health.

## Water Quality Report

### EGWD GROUNDWATER

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG	RANGE	AVG	TYPICAL SOURCES
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PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS: Mandatory Health-Related Standards Established by California Department of Public Health.

#### MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Total Coliform Bacteria	# Tests	>5% or 1	0	0 out of 500 tests	0	Naturally present in the environment
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#### INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Aluminum	ppm	1	0.6	4.55	0.24	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	ND - 12.71	0.66	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	1	2	ND - 59	0	Discharges from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate(as nitrite, NO3)	ppm	45	45	ND - 20	0.57	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY STANDARDS: Aesthetic Standards Established by California Department of Public Health.

	UNITS	MCL	NOTIFICATION			TYPICAL SOURCES
			LEVEL	RANGE	AVG	
Chloride	ppb	500	n/a	ND - 11	0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Iron	ppb	300	n/a	ND - 180	1.61	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50	n/a	ND - 8.20	0.1	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	n/a	ND - 230	0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

#### ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED

	UNITS	MCL	NOTIFICATION			TYPICAL SOURCES
			LEVEL	RANGE	AVG	
Sodium	ppm	mo	n/a	ND - 17	0	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	AL	PHG	SAMPLES COLLECTED	90% LEVEL DETECTED	TYPICAL SOURCES
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	30	0.08	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.3	30	<5.0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.

### Definitions:

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**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.

**Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

### 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)

**NOTE: The Elk Grove Water District and the Sacramento County Water Agency test drinking water for more than 30 known contaminants. This report does not include results for contaminants that were not detected through testing.**

### Footnotes:

- Standard depends on temperature. The Laguna Area receives partially fluoridated water from the City of Sacramento. The City's fluoridation program provides the addition of fluoride to all the City's drinking water. The City adjusts the natural levels of fluoride in our water supplies to the California DPH recommended optional levels.
- Only surface water sources must monitor for DBP Precursors in raw water.
- Only surface water sources must comply with PDWS for 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.
- Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps determine where certain water constituents occur and whether they need to be regulated. Some constituents are monitored less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently.

**WHOLESALE (SCWA) Detect Primary Drinking Water Constituents regulated to protect your health.**

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG	SURFACE WATER			GROUNDWATER			MAJOR SOURCES
				RANGE	AVG	YEAR OF SAMPLING	RANGE	AVG	YEAR OF SAMPLING	
Aluminum	ppm	1	0.6	ND - 0.5	0.2	2012	ND - ND	ND	2012	Erosion of leaching of natural deposits and water treatment chemicals added to water
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	ND - ND	ND	2012	ND - 7.1	ND	2009-2012	Erosion of leaching of natural deposits
Barium	ppm	1	2	ND - ND	ND	2012	ND - 0.71	ND	2008-2012	Erosion of leaching of natural deposits
Chromium (Total Cr)	ppb	50	100	ND - ND	ND	2012	ND - 21	ND	2008-2012	Erosion of leaching of natural deposits
Fluoride (a)	ppm	2	1	ND - 0.1	ND	2012	ND - 0.71	0.15	2012	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate(as nitrite, NO3)	ppm	45	45	ND - ND	ND	2012	ND - 14	ND	2012	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	n/a	24 - 42	30.8	2012	ND - 52	0.14	2008-2012	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	n/a	18 - 38	22.8	2012	ND	ND	2008-2012	By-product of drinking water disinfection

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	UNITS	MCL	PHG	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR	MAJOR SOURCE
Chlorine (distribution system)	ppm	[4]	[4.0]	077 - 1.1	0.9	2012	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (distribution system)	ppb	n/a	80	0.5 - 54	18	2012	By-product of drinking water treatment
Haloacetic Acids (distribution system)	ppb	n/a	60	ND - 37	13	2012	By-product of drinking water treatment
Control of Disinfection By-Product precursors (TOC) (raw) (b)	ppm	n/a	treatment requirement if average TOC >2	0.66 - 1.7	1.23	2012	Various natural and man-made sources

	UNITS	MCL or MRDL	PHG or MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	YEAR OF SAMPLING	MAJOR SOURCES
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	% samples positive	more than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive	0	0.81%	2012	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (c),(d)	ntu	TT=1 ntu TT=95% of samples ≤0.3 ntu	0 n/a n/a	0.14	100.00%	2012 Soil runoff

**Detected Secondary Drinking Water Constituents regulated for aesthetic qualities**

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG	SURFACE WATER			GROUNDWATER			MAJOR SOURCES
				RANGE	AVG	YEAR OF SAMPLING	RANGE	AVG	YEAR OF SAMPLING	
Chloride	ppm	500	n/a	5.3 - 7	6.2	2012	2.6 - 370	11	2012	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Color	color unit	15	n/a	15 - 20	15	2012	ND - 10	0.5	2012	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron	ppb	300	n/a	ND	ND	2012	ND - 163	ND	2012	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Manganese (e)	ppb	50	n/a	ND	9.5	2012	ND - 62	ND	2012	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Odor	odor unit	3	n/a	ND - 2	1	2012	ND - 3	ND	2008-2012	Naturally occurring organic substances in water. Disinfectants added to water.
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	ppb	500	n/a	ND	ND	2012	ND - 50	ND	2008-2012	Major sources is Municipal and Industrial waste discharges
Zinc	ppm	5	n/a	ND	ND	2012	ND - 0.08	ND	2008-2012	Major Srouces is Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	n/a	120 - 250	163	2012	100 - 1600	264	2008-2012	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	n/a	3.9 - 6.3	5	2012	ND - 11	2	2008-2012	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	n/a	79 - 100	96	2012	76 - 940	196	2008-2012	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Turbidity	ntu	5	n/a	4.1 - 7.2	5.65	2012	ND - 3.6	0.1	2008-2012	Soil runoff

**Detected Unregulated Drinking Water Constituents (f)**

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG	SURFACE WATER			GROUNDWATER			MAJOR SOURCES
				RANGE	AVG	YEAR OF SAMPLING	RANGE	AVG	YEAR OF SAMPLING	
Hardness	ppm	n/a	n/a	48 - 64	55	2012	13-380	75	2008-2012	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations in the water, generally naturally occurring magnesium and calcium.
Sodium	ppm	n/a	n/a	6.7 - 11	8.9	2012	12-170	27	2008-2012	Naturally occurring salt in the water
Calcium	ppm	n/a	n/a	10 - 13	11	2012	3 - 87	15	2008-2012	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm	n/a	n/a	5.3 - 7.6	6.3	2012	1.4 - 36	9	2008-2012	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
pH MCL	n/a	6.5 - 8.5	n/a	6.9 - 8.1	7.7	2012	6.6 - 8.3	8	2008-2012	
Total Alkalinity	ppm	n/a	n/a	43 - 83	61	2012	33 - 220	110	2008-2012	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface
Bicarbonate	ppm	n/a	n/a	53 - 100	70.1	2012	40 - 270	134	2008-2012	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface
Carbonate	ppm	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	2012	ND - 2.9	0.1	2008-2012	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface
Chromium VI (Hexavalent chromium)	ppb	n/a	0.02	ND	ND	2012	ND - 9.6	1.3	2003-2012	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits

**LEAD AND COPPER**

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	AL	# OF SAMPLES COLLECTED	90th PERCENTILE LEVEL DETECTED	# of SITES EXCEEDING AL	YEAR OF SAMPLING	MAJOR SOURCES
Lead	ppb	2	15	51	ND	2	2010	Internal Corrosion of household water plumbing system; discharge from industrial manufacturing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	0.3	1.3	51	0.16	0	2010	Internal Corrosion of household water plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives