

# EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

## 2020

## Water Quality Report

Water testing performed in 2020



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

# 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 (Consumer Confidence 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. The EID Main water system provides water to approximately 129,007 people within a 225 square mile service area.



### About El Dorado Irrigation District

EID is a multi-service public utility serving drinking water to approximately 129,007 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.

## 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria 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, and 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** that can be naturally-occurring or are the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 for more about contaminants and potential health effects.

## Information about Potential Sources of Pollution

The State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water requires water providers to conduct a source water assessment to help protect the quality of water supplies. The assess-

ment 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.

The last updated assessments of EID's drinking water sources were completed in 2018. 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 online at [www.eid.org](http://www.eid.org) in our Document Library or at the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, Sacramento District Office, 1001 I Street, 17th Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814. To view them, contact Ali Rezvani, Sacramento District Engineer, at 916-445-5285, or Radenko Odzakovic, EID Drinking Water Operations Division Manager, at 530-642-4060.

## Testing the Water

To help ensure 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 may grant monitoring waivers for contaminants when historical monitoring results are less than the Maximum Contaminant Level. As a result, some of our data, although representative, may be more than a year old. The table on page four lists all constituents that were detected under our monitoring and testing program. The information shows EID meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. When available, the data reported reflects the treated water supply.

## Cryptosporidium

*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. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

## 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. U.S. EPA/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 two 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).

## Lead in Schools

In January 2017, the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water amended public water system domestic water supply permits to require for lead monitoring and lead sample result interpretation at K–12 schools served by the water system that have submitted a written request for lead sampling related assistance. Seventeen schools requested testing related to this requirement. In October 2017, the Governor approved AB 746 amending the Health and Safety Code (HSC) §116277. The new law requires Community Water Systems serving public school sites of a local education agency with buildings constructed before January 1, 2010 to test for lead in the potable water system of the school site before July 1, 2019. Thirty-five public schools out of thirty-five public schools served by the Main Water System have been sampled between 2017 and 2019; an additional four private schools were also tested. Please contact your individual school for a copy of the results or email the State Lead Sampling for Schools Specialist at [DDW-PLU@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:DDW-PLU@waterboards.ca.gov) with your request.

**The following definitions help explain information in the tables on the following pages.**

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is 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. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**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):** MCL, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting 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 which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**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
Turbidity - Highest single measurement of the Treated Surface Water (NTU)	TT = 1.0		NA	0.15	NA	No	2020	Soil runoff
Turbidity - Lowest Monthly % of the Treated Surface Water Meeting NTU Requirements	TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU		NA	NA	100%	No	2020	Soil runoff
Microbiological (units)	Primary	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Cryptosporidium (Oocysts/L)	TT		(0)	0-4.0	0	No	2020	Naturally present in the environment
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		NA	3-6	5	No	2020	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Corrosivity (A.I.)	Non-corrosive		NA	9.6-10.2	9.8	No	2020	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	1600		NA	51-94	68	No	2020	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	500		NA	0.5-2.6	1.2	No	2020	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000		NA	34-58	44	No	2020	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5		NA	0.44-2.0	1.01	No	2020	Soil runoff
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		NA	16-33	23	NA	2020	No Known Typical Source of Constituent
Bicarbonate (mg/L)	Unregulated		NA	20-40	28	NA	2020	
Calcium (mg/L)	Unregulated		NA	3-7	4	NA	2020	
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/L)	Unregulated		NA	10-29	17	NA	2020	
Hardness as CaCO3 (grains/gal)	Unregulated		NA	0.58-1.70	0.99	NA	2020	
Magnesium (mg/L)	Unregulated		NA	0.5-3.0	1.5	NA	2020	
pH (pH units)	Unregulated		NA	7.62-7.95	7.83	NA	2020	
Sodium (mg/L)	Unregulated		NA	5.1-6.4	5.8	NA	2020	
Disinfection Byproduct Precursors (units)	Action Level		PHG (MRDLG)	Range of Detection	Lowest RAA Quarterly Average	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] Filtered water (µg/L)	TT= Removal		NA	790-1300	NA	NA	2020	Various natural and manmade sources
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] Removal Ratio (Actual/Required)	TT=>1.0		NA	NA	1.0	No	2020	Various natural and manmade sources
Federal Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4)	Primary MCL (MRDL) [SMCL]		PHG (MRDLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] Source water (µg/L)	Unregulated		NA	1100-2500	1442	NA	2019	Various natural and manmade sources
Manganese (µg/L)	[50], NL=500		NA	0-9	4	NA	2019	Leaching from natural deposits

## 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

Units		Equivalence
mg/L – milligrams per liter	ppm – parts per million	1 second in 11.5 days
µg/L – micrograms per liter	ppb – parts per billion	1 second in nearly 32 years
ng/L – nanograms per liter	ppt – parts per trillion	1 second in nearly 32,000 years
pg/L – picograms per liter	ppq – parts per quadrillion	1 second in nearly 32,000,000 years

## 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	2020	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)	0.65-0.86	0.75	No	2020	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
HAA5 [Total of five Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	60	NA	26-62	49 <sup>1</sup>	No	2020	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total of four Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	80	NA	19-62	59 <sup>1</sup>	No	2020	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Federal Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4)	Primary MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MRDLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Bromochloroacetic acid (BCAA)(µg/L)	Unregulated	NA	ND-0.76	0.37	NA	2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloroacetic acid (BDCAA) (µg/L)	Unregulated	NA	ND-1.4	0.90	NA	2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic acid (DBAA)(µg/L)	Unregulated	NA	ND-0.4	0.01	NA	2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic acid (DCAA)(µg/L)	Unregulated	NA	ND-18	9	NA	2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Monochloroacetic acid (MCAA)(µg/L)	Unregulated	NA	ND-29	3	NA	2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroacetic acid (TCAA)(µg/L)	Unregulated	NA	ND-39	23	NA	2019	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	Number of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling
Copper (mg/L)[at the tap]		1.3	0.3	None of the 57 samples collected exceeded the action level	0.17	No	2020	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	NA
Lead (µg/L)[at the tap]		15	0.2	None of the 57 samples collected exceeded the action level	ND	No	2020	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	35 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).

<sup>2</sup> Thirty-five public K-12 schools were tested between 2017-2019.

## Questions?

For more information from EID about this report, contact the Drinking Water Division Operations Manager, at 530-642-4060.

For information from the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, contact Ali Rezvani, Sacramento District Engineer, at 916-445-5285.

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791

## 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).