2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Placer CSA – Sheridan – CA3110048

Report Date: May 29, 2024

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater 3 wells

Name and General Location of Source(s): Three groundwater wells located in the town of Sheridan. Well 01-located on the west side of town outside of the Sheridan Elementary School property. Well 02-located at the south end of 10th Street. Well 03 is located at 6005 Camp Far West Road

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: 2010 Placer County

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: 7:00PM on the second Wednesday of each month. Stewart Hall 6005 Camp Far West Rd, Sheridan

For More Information, Contact: Phil Barker, 530-308-4090

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Placer CSA - Sheridan a 530-308-4090.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 [Enter Water System Name] 以获得中文的帮助: Placer CSA - Sheridan 530-308-4090.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Placer CSA - Sheridan o tumawag sa 530-308-4090 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Placer CSA - Sheridan tại 530-308-4090 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Placer CSA - Sheridan ntawm 530-308-4090 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 (U.S. EPA).
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 do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (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. 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.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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 byproducts 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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board 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 for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2024	10	ND	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2024	10	0.108	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Source	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	2018 2018 2018	43.4 47.2 5.80	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	2022 2022 2022	88.3 54.9 65.8	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Source	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	2018 2018 2019	2.10 2.54 3.76	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	2018 2018 2019	18.96 22.22 20.19	1000	2000	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	2018	4.39 1.66 3.8	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium, Total (ppb)	Well 3	2019	2.57	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Well 1 Well 3	2018	0.12 0.24	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	Well 1 Well 2	2003	6.71 0.63	AL=15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	Well 2	2018	1.04	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)

Nickel (ppb)	Well 1	2018	1.61	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	2024 2024 2024	1.95 1.59 1.96	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	Well 2	2018	6.8	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	Well 1 Well 2	2018	1.2 1.9	5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Source	Sample Date	Level Detected	SMCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	2022 2022 2022	48.8 33.4 68.6	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	2022 2022 2022	ND 3.0 ND	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper (ppb)	Well 1 Well 3	2018 2018	1.14 10.23	1000	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppm)	Well 3	2009	0.21	0.5	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Manganese (ppb)	Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	2018 2018 2019	3.71 1.47 4.09	50	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductivity (µS/cm)	Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	2016 2016 2018	339 228 112	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	2022 2022 2022	16.6 17.0 16.0	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	2022 2022 2022	220 210 260	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	2016 2016 2019	0.30 0.32 0.40	5	Soil runoff

Zinc (ppm)	Well 2	2022	50.65	5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Source	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects
Boron (ppb)	Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	2009 2009 2019	340 610 328.5	100	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals
Vanadium (ppb)	Well 3	2019	26	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA'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. U.S. EPA/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).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. Placer CSA - Sheridan 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.