2019 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
Elk Grove Water District

General Manager's Message

The Elk Grove Water District (EGWD) has prepared this annual drinking water quality report, also known as a Consumer Confidence Report, to inform our customers about the quality of our drinking water delivered throughout our service area. EGWD prides itself on providing reliable, high quality drinking water that meets all state and federal drinking water standards, as well as providing an exceptional level of customer care.

This report includes a detailed summary of the constituents detected in your drinking water. You will find information regarding Sacramento County Water Agency's (SCWA) water quality along with EGWD water quality because a portion of the EGWD's service area receives water purchased from SCWA under a wholesale contract. Please refer to the map below to determine which agency produces your water. In this report you will also find information regarding the sources of your drinking water, important statements for vulnerable populations, and other general information.

As Elk Grove's hometown water supplier, it is a privilege to serve you. If you have any questions about this report, call (916) 685-3556.

-Mark J. Madison

What's in Your 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 waters 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.

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

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).

Sources of Your Water

Water is supplied by two providers, EGWD and SCWA, as follows:

Service Area 1 – Local groundwater from EGWD
Service Area 2 – Local groundwater from SCWA, with periodic Sacramento River water from SCWA

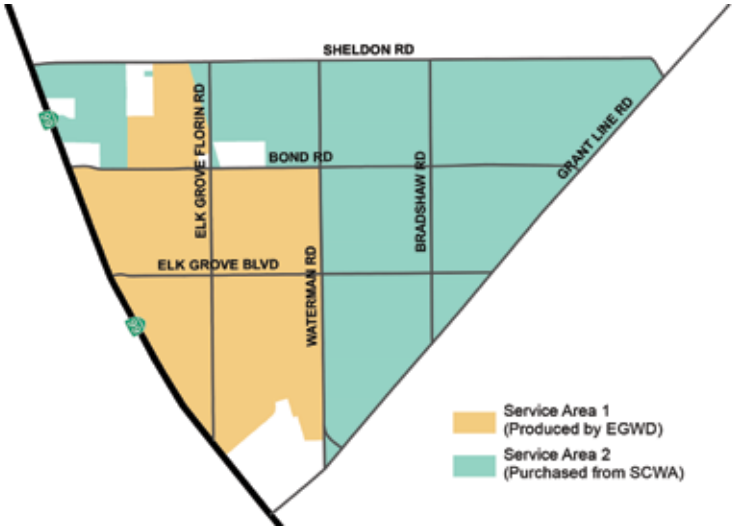
Some wells in both Service Area 1 and 2 are treated to remove arsenic, iron and manganese. These treatment facilities also remove amounts of other similar constituents, such as barium. Some of the data presented in this report reflects the well water quality before treatment, so the water that you are 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. EGWD groundwater sources were assessed in 2003 and 2009. SCWA groundwater sources were assessed in 2008. These assessments were conducted in accordance with State Water Board guidelines and copies of the complete assessments are available for review at the respective agency offices.

EGWD and SCWA's assessment of their groundwater wells found no detections of contaminants associated with any activities. Due to their locations, the wells are considered most vulnerable to contamination from gas stations, boat services, chemical/petroleum pipelines and storage, dry cleaners, electronic manufacturing, fleet/truck/bus terminals, grazing, historic waste dumps/landfills, leaking underground storage tanks, other animal operations, pesticides/fertilizer/petroleum storage transfer areas, photo processing, plastics/synthetics producers, research laboratories, agricultural/irrigation wells, oil/gas wells, wood preserving/treating, and sewer collection systems.

SCWA's assessment of the Sacramento River found it to be most vulnerable to potential contamination from recreation activities, including body and non-body contact, illegal activities and dumping, stormwater runoff, industrial permitted discharges, and leaking underground storage tanks. The Sacramento River water is treated using conventional filtration and disinfection that is designed to remove any contaminants.

Service Area 2 is provided treated water from SCWA that is fluoridated. In 2019, fluoride in SCWA's treated water was at optimal levels, ranging from 0.55-0.78 mg/L and averaging 0.66 mg/L. Information about fluoridation, oral health and current issues is available from the State Water Board at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html.



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. 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).

Cryptosporidium in Surface Water

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. 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. The water is treated to remove at least 99 percent of the organisms. Current test methods do not allow SCWA 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.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

USEPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for constituents suspected to be present in drinking water that do not have drinking water standards to determine whether the constituents need to be regulated. UCMR 4 required monitoring in 2018–2020 for nine cyanotoxins and one cyanotoxin group; two metals; eight pesticides and one pesticide manufacturing byproduct; three alcohols; and three semivolatile organic chemicals. UCMR 4 constituents detected in monitoring conducted by EGWD and SCWA are presented in the adjacent table. More information about UCMR 4 is available from the USEPA at: https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule.

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 USEPA 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.

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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

EGWD tests customer tap samples every three years for lead, most recently in 2019. Lead was not detected in any water samples.

Nine schools within the EGWD service area requested testing for lead in 2017: Edna Batey Elementary School, Elk Grove Elementary School, Ellen Feickert Elementary School, Florence Markofer Elementary School, James A. McKee Elementary School, Jessie Baker Elementary School, Katherine L. Albiani Middle School, Elk Grove High School, and Pleasant Grove High School. All results were less than the action level of 15 PPB. Contact each school for additional information regarding test results.

Get More Information

Learn more about the EGWD by visiting www.egwd.org, or by attending a monthly public Board Meeting held every 3rd Tuesday of the month at 6:30pm. The District offices are open Monday through Thursday from 7:30am to 5:00pm, and every other Friday from 7:30am to 4:00pm. District offices are located at 9257 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove, California, 95624. If you have any questions please call Mark Madison, General Manager at (916) 685-3556.

DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS *(Regulated to protect your health)*

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	MCL or [MRDL]	EGWD Service Area 1 (Groundwater)			EGWD Service Area 2 (SCWA Groundwater)			EGWD Service Area 2 (SCWA Surface Water)			MAJOR SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	
Arsenic	PPB	0.004	10	ND - 6.9	5.8	2018 - 2019	ND - 6.2	ND	2015 - 2019	ND	ND	2015 - 2019	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	PPM	2	1	ND - 0.13	ND	2017	ND - 0.2	ND	2015 - 2019	ND	ND	2015 - 2019	Erosion of natural deposits; wastes from metal refineries
Chromium (Total)	PPB	(100)	50	ND	ND	2017	ND - 11	ND	2015 - 2019	ND	ND	2015 - 2019	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from pulp mills and chrome plating
Hexavalent Chromium	PPB	0.02	N/A (a)	ND - 5.4	3.6	2017	ND - 9.7	2.3	2015 - 2019	ND	ND	2015 - 2019	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities
Fluoride (Natural Source)	PPM	1	2	ND - 0.12	ND	2017	ND - 0.36	ND	2019	ND	ND	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	PPM	10	10	ND - 4.4	1.0	2019	ND - 3.2	0.72	2019	ND	ND	2019	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	(0)	15	ND - 6.3	ND	2017	ND - 3.3	ND	2015 - 2019	ND	ND	2015 - 2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	pCi/L	0.05	5 (b)	ND - 1.1	ND	2017	NR	N/A	N/A	NR	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	0.019	5 (b)	1.3 - 2.9	2.4	2017	NR	N/A	N/A	NR	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	0.43	20	ND - 2.2	1.0	2017	ND - 2.7	ND	2015 - 2019	ND	ND	2015 - 2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors (TOC) (treated water) (c)	PPM	N/A	TT = 2	NR	N/A	N/A	NR	N/A	N/A	0.94 - 1.3	1.05	2018 - 2019	Various natural and manmade sources
CONSTITUENT	**UNITS**	**PHG OR (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**LEVEL FOUND**		**YEAR SAMPLED**	**LEVEL FOUND**		**YEAR SAMPLED**	**LEVEL FOUND**		**YEAR SAMPLED**	**MAJOR SOURCES**
Turbidity - Surface Water (c)	NTU	N/A	TT = 1 NTU	NR		N/A	NR		N/A	0.099 (d)		2019	Soil runoff
	% Samples	N/A	TT = ≤0.3 NTU	NR		N/A	NR		14	100% (e)			

Distribution System Data for EGWD *(Including both Service Area 1 and Service Area 2)*

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	MCL or [MRDL]	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	MAJOR SOURCES
Chlorine Residual	PPM	[4]	[4]	0.52 - 1.83	1.08	2019	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes	PPB	N/A	80	ND - 45	21	2018 - 2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	PPB	N/A	60	ND - 29	14	2018 - 2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
CONSTITUENT	**UNITS**	**PHG OR (MCLG)**	**AL**	**90th PERCENTILE**	**# OF SITES SAMPLED/# EXCEED AL**	**YEAR SAMPLED**	**MAJOR SOURCES**
Copper	PPM	0.3	1.3	0.14	36/0	2019	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
CONSTITUENT	**UNITS**	**PHG OR (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF POSITIVE SAMPLES**	**# MONTHS WITH POSITIVE SAMPLE**	**YEAR SAMPLED**	**MAJOR SOURCES**
Total Coliform Bacteria	% Samples	(0)	No more than 5% monthly samples positive	2.3%	1	2019	Naturally present in the environment

DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS *(Regulated for aesthetic qualities)*

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	MCL	EGWD Service Area 1 (Groundwater)			EGWD Service Area 2 (SCWA Groundwater)			EGWD Service Area 2 (SCWA Surface Water)			MAJOR SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	
Iron	PPB	N/A	300	ND - 140	ND	2018 - 2019	ND - 560 (f)	ND	2017 - 2019	ND	ND	2017 - 2019	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	PPB	N/A	50	ND	ND	2018 - 2019	ND - 34	ND	2017 - 2019	ND	ND	2017 - 2019	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	N/A	1,000	180 - 330	252	2017	160 - 330	214	2015 - 2019	76 - 87	82	2015 - 2019	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/CM	N/A	1,600	210 - 520	362	2017	200 - 530	296	2015 - 2019	100 - 140	125	2015 - 2019	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	PPM	N/A	500	1.1 - 14	8.5	2017	ND - 13	2.9	2015 - 2019	3.1 - 3.4	3.3	2015 - 2019	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride	PPM	N/A	500	5.5 - 20	13	2017	4.8 - 33	14	2015 - 2019	4.7	4.7	2015 - 2019	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color	Units	N/A	15	ND	ND	2017	ND - 5	1.9	2015 - 2019	ND	ND	2015 - 2019	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity	NTU	N/A	5	ND - 0.18	0.10	2017	ND - 0.8	0.15	2015 - 2019	ND	ND	2015 - 2019	Soil runoff
Odor	TON	N/A	3	ND	ND	2017	ND - 3	1.2	2015 - 2019	1.8 - 2	1.9	2015 - 2019	Naturally-occurring organic materials

OTHER PARAMETERS OF INTEREST TO CUSTOMERS

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	MCL	EGWD Service Area 1 (Groundwater)			EGWD Service Area 2 (SCWA Groundwater)			EGWD Service Area 2 (SCWA Surface Water)			MAJOR SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	
Hardness	PPM	N/A	NONE	65 - 230	147	2017	18 - 220	94	2015 - 2019	43 - 52	48	2015 - 2019	The sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally occurring magnesium and calcium
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	PPM	N/A	NONE	94 - 220	161	2017	120 - 280	159	2015 - 2019	43 - 99	73	2015 - 2019	The measurement of the ion contributing to the ability to neutralize acids in water
Sodium	PPM	N/A	NONE	17 - 23	20	2017	16 - 55	27	2015 - 2019	5.5 - 8.2	6.9	2015 - 2019	Naturally occurring salt in the water
Calcium	PPM	N/A	NONE	12 - 42	27	2017	4.2 - 41	19	2015 - 2019	9.5 - 12	11	2015 - 2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	PPM	N/A	NONE	8.2 - 31	19	2017	1.8 - 29	12	2015 - 2019	4.7 - 5.7	5.2	2015 - 2019	Erosion of natural deposits

(a)--There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 PPB was withdrawn on September 11, 2017. For more information, please visit the State Board's website: www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chromium6.html.

(b)--For combined radium-226 and radium-228.

(c)--Only surface water sources must comply with PDWS for Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors and turbidity. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

(d)--Value is highest single measurement during 2019.

(e)--Value is lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting turbidity limit during 2019.

(f)--Iron was detected in a February 11, 2019, sample at a concentration of 560 PPB, which is greater than the MCL of 300 PPB. A repeat sample subsequently collected on February 26, 2019, was ND. The weighted average for the system was ND. The MCL is for protecting against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and staining of household fixtures (e.g., sinks, tubs).

The State allows monitoring of some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Detected UCMR 4 Constituents: Raw and Treated Water

Constituent	Units	EGWD Service Area 1 (Groundwater)		EGWD Service Area 2 (SCWA Groundwater)		EGWD Service Area 2 (SCWA Surface Water)		Year Sampled	Potential Sources
		RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE		
Bromide	PPB	0 - 150	43	NR	NR	ND - 25	5	2018 - 2019	Natural deposits
Germanium	PPB	ND - 1.7	0.6	ND - 1.9	0.84	ND	ND	2018 - 2019	Natural deposits
Manganese	PPB	0.6 - 28	9.0	ND - 25	6.3	ND - 1.2	ND	2018 - 2019	Natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon	PPM	ND	ND	NR	NR	1.4 - 2.8	2.0	2018 - 2019	Natural organic matter

Detected UCMR 4 Constituents: Distribution System

Constituent	Units	RANGE	AVERAGE	Year Sampled	Potential Sources
HAA5	PPB	ND - 0.35	ND	2018 - 2019	Disinfection byproduct
HAABr	PPB	ND - 0.35	ND	2018 - 2019	Disinfection byproduct
HAA9	PPB	ND - 0.35	ND	2018 - 2019	Disinfection byproduct

Water Quality 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 USEPA.

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 Standard (PDWS) - MCLs, MRDLs and 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. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

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

Regulatory Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

PPM - Parts per million

PPB - Parts per billion

pCi/L - Picocuries per liter

NTU - Nephelometric turbidity unit

µS/cm - One millionth of a Siemen per centimeter

TON - Threshold odor number

N/A - Not applicable

ND - Not detected

NR - Not required

Elk Grove Water District

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2019 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Elk Grove Water District

A Department of the Florin Resource Conservation District
Produced in compliance with State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water guidance

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.

Opt. Endorsement Line
Full Name
Company
Delivery Address Alternate Address
City, ST ZIP+4

FPO

Sack and Pac
Sequence Number