



DEL PASO MANOR WATER DISTRICT

Del Paso Manor Water District 2009 Consumer Confidence Report

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

Your tap water meets all Environmental Protection Agency and California drinking water health standards. Del Paso Manor Water District vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and we are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report conforms to federal regulations that require each community water system to annually provide information about the quality of the drinking water. Included in this report are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We hope the information presented enhances your understanding of the quality and integrity of the water you drink everyday.

Ensuring The Safety of Your Drinking Water

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 (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.



District Office located at 4268 Lusk Drive

The Source of Your Water Supply

Del Paso Manor Water District's water source is groundwater. There are eight wells located throughout the District. The wells are approximately 500' deep with the aquifer depths varying from 100' to 500'. Our pumping water level is approximately 100' to 125' feet. Chlorine is added as a disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants.

An assessment of the drinking water source for Del Paso Manor Water District was completed in May 2002. The wells are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: dry cleaners, gas stations, historic gas stations and sewer collection systems. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the District office located at 4268 Lusk Drive, Sacramento, CA or call Debra Sedwick at (916) 487-0419.

DEL PASO MANOR WATER DISTRICT WATER QUALITY DATA

The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. In the table below, contaminants marked with an asterisk (*) notes test results from 2009. All other data were results from tests performed in 2007, except for Gross Alpha, and Radium 228 which were monitored in 2006 and specific conductance which was monitored in 2008.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, requires that a water system notify its customers.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfection allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

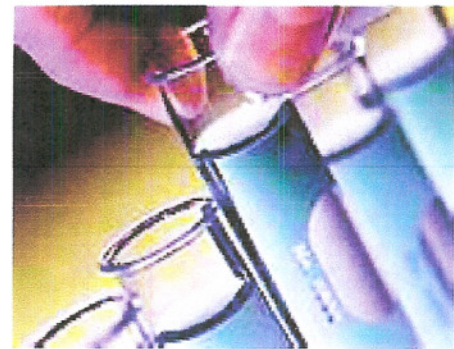
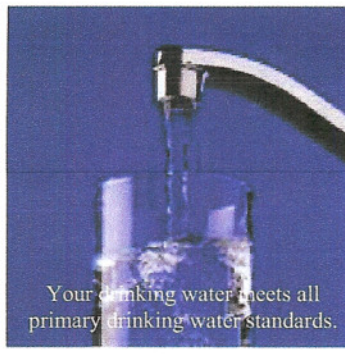
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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.

N/A: not applicable -- **N/E:** none established -- **ND:** not detectable at testing limit -- **N/R:** not regulated -- **ppb or ug/L:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter -- **ppm or mg/L:** parts per million or milligrams per liter -- **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

| | MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL | MCLG OR (PHG) | DPMWD AVERAGE | DETECTION RANGE | SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|---|
| PRIMARY STANDARDS | | | | | |
| RADIONUCLIDES | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 15 | 0 | 0.29 | ND - 1.50 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 228 (pCi/L) | 5 | 0 | 0.38 | ND - 1.68 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| INORGANIC CHEMICALS | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ug/L) | 10 | 4 | 2.11 | 2 - 3.5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium (mg/L) | 1 | (2) | 0.05 | ND - .11 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as NO ₃) (mg/L)* | 45 | (45) | 3.30 | 1.7- 4.4 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Flouride (mg/L) | 2.0 | (1) | 0.14 | .12 - .17 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| DISINFECTION RESIDUALS | | | | | |
| Chlorine (mg/L) | MRDL = 4.0 | 4 | 0.66 | .31 - 1.15 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| SECONDARY STANDARDS | | | | | |
| Aluminum (ug/L) | 200 | none | 6.88 | ND - 55.0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chloride (mg/L) | 500 | none | 16.13 | 5.5 - 33.0 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Iron (ug/L) | 300 | none | 62.5 | ND - 300 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Manganese (ug/L) | 50 | none | 29.75 | ND - 150 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Foaming Agents-MBAS (ug/L) | 500 | none | 1.5 | ND - 92.0 | Municipal waste discharges |
| Odor-Threshold (units) | 3 | none | 1 | 1 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance (uS/cm) | 1600 | none | 201.25 | 170 - 230 | Substances that form ions when in water |
| Sulfate (mg/L) | 500 | none | 6.24 | 2.2 - 16.0 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L) | 1000 | none | 291.25 | 160 - 320 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (units) | 5 | none | 0.44 | ND - 1.2 | Soil runoff |
| OTHER CONSTITUENTS | | | | | |
| Hardness (CaCO ₃) (mg/L) | none | none | 118.63 | 74 - 200 | Naturally occurring |
| pH (units) | none | none | 7.96 | 7.8 - 8.0 | |
| Potassium (mg/L) | none | none | 1.91 | ND - 3.3 | Naturally occurring |
| Sodium (mg/L) | none | none | 14.38 | 10 - 20 | Naturally occurring |



Lead and Copper

Every nine years the District tests for lead and copper at various sites throughout the District. In 2004, we tested at 20 locations throughout the district at customer's service taps for both lead and copper.

Lead and Copper Sampling

| | Action Level | MCLG | Number of Samples Collected | Action Level | Number Exceeding AL | Typical Source of Contamination |
|--------------|--------------|------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 15 | 0.2 | 20 | 2.5 | 0 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 0.3 | 20 | 0.12 | 0 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

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. Del Paso Manor 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>.

What You Should Know About Disinfection By-Products

In 2005, California implemented additional testing per the US Environmental Protection Agency on Disinfection By-Products, Disinfection Residuals and Disinfection By-Products Precursors. We tested for these within the distribution system in 2009 and no detections were found.

Testing of Microbiological Contaminants

In addition to the above well testing, the District tests the water for microbiological contamination at various points in the distribution system on a weekly basis. In 2009, a total of 89 samples were taken with the following results:

| Microbiological Contaminants | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 1 | 0 | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or E. coli | 0 | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample which detects fecal coliform on E. coli | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

The District disinfects the water system to ensure that microbiological contaminants do not exist. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

Environmental Influences on Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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.

Del Paso Manor Water District

4268 Lusk Drive

Sacramento, CA 95864



Public Meetings

The Board of Directors meets the first Monday of the month at the District Office located at 4268 Lusk Drive, 7:30pm; all are welcome to attend.

Note to At-Risk Water Users

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 at 1-800-426-4791.

This newsletter is published as a public service of the

Del Paso Manor Water District

4268 Lusk Drive
Sacramento, CA 95864

(916) 487-0419

General Manager: Debra Sedwick

About Your 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline:

1-800-426-4791

