



2009 Annual Water Quality Report A Consumer Confidence Report



This report contains important information about your drinking water. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tranúzcalo ó hable can alguien que lo enteinda bien.)

The City of Placerville and El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) take pride in the quality of water delivered to their customers. This report summarizes the test results of water samples taken by EID and City staff. Without exception, every water test sample showed contaminant levels well below the maximum contaminant levels (MCL) established by the U. S. Department of Environmental Protection and the California Department of Public Health.

Things You Should Know About Your Drinking Water ~

- ◆ *Drinking water*, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The term “contaminant”, is used in this document refers to any substance in water, other than pure water itself that is regulated and monitored for health and aesthetic reasons. 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 (800-426-4791) or by visiting <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/>
- ◆ 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 activities (see list at right).
- ◆ 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 (800-426-4791).
- ◆ 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. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants That May Be Present In Source Water ~

- ◆ **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 discharge, 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.

Water delivered by the City continues to exceed all water quality standards. Please be aware that the City is not responsible for plumbing and treatment devices installed on private property. Substandard, illegal, old, improperly installed and/or improperly maintained plumbing or water treatment devices installed by others may adversely affect the water quality coming from the taps inside your home or business.

Abbreviations used in this report:

- ◆ **MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of 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.
- ◆ **MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** Set by the USEPA, The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. State EPA goals are called PHG (Public Health Goals).
- ◆ **MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer’s tap.
- ◆ **MRDLG – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- ◆ **ND:** Not detectable at testing limit.
- ◆ **NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit:** A measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water.
- ◆ **TT – Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

For more information about this report or to obtain additional copies, visit the City Hall Public Works Department at 3101 Center Street or call (530) 642-5250.

Source Water Quality - (El Dorado Irrigation District)

| Primary Standards - Health Based (units) | Primary MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Range of Detection | Average Level | MCL Violation? | Most Recent Sampling Date | Typical Source of Constituent |
|---|---|-------------|--|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---|
| Turbidity | | | | | | | |
| Highest single measurement of the Treated Surface Water (NTU) | TT = 1.0 | n/a | 0.07-0.29 | n/a | No | 2008 | Soil runoff |
| Lowest Percent of all Monthly Readings less than 0.1 NTU (%) [at Sly Park WTP] | TT = 95 | n/a | 100 | n/a | No | 2008 | Soil runoff |
| Lowest Percent of all Monthly Readings less than 0.3 NTU (%) [at EDH WTP and Reservoir 1 WTP] | TT = 95 | n/a | 100 | n/a | No | 2008 | Soil runoff |
| Giardia lamblia | TT=Reduction | (0) | 0-5 | ND | No | 2005 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Cryptosporidium | TT=Reduction | (0) | 0-2 | ND | No | 2005 | 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 | n/a | 2.6-5.0 | 3.0 | No | 2009 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Corrosivity (A.I.) | Non-corrosive | n/a | 9.27-9.76 | 9.6 | No | 2009 | Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors |
| Specific Conductance (micromhos) | 1600 | n/a | 49-82 | 64 | No | 2009 | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (mg/L) | 500 | n/a | 0.6-4.0 | 2.1 | No | 2009 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L) | 1000 | n/a | 36-46 | 40 | No | 2009 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Zinc (mg/L) | 5.0 | n/a | ND-0.08 | 0.05 | No | 2009 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| 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) | Not Regulated | n/a | 12-89 | 24 | n/a | 2009 | No Known Typical Source of Constituent |
| Bicarbonate (mg/L) | Not Regulated | n/a | 12-89 | 24 | n/a | 2009 | |
| Calcium (mg/L) | Not Regulated | n/a | 2.2-7.8 | 4.40 | n/a | 2009 | |
| Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/L) | Not Regulated | n/a | 8-15 | 13 | n/a | 2009 | |
| Hardness as CaCO3 (grains/gal) | Not Regulated | n/a | 0.47-0.88 | 0.76 | n/a | 2009 | |
| Magnesium (mg/L) | Not Regulated | n/a | ND-1.3 | 0.8 | n/a | 2009 | |
| pH (pH units) | Not Regulated | n/a | 7.1-7.4 | 7.3 | n/a | 2008 | |
| Sodium (mg/L)* | Not Regulated | n/a | 1.6-6.8 | 4.6 | n/a | 2009 | |
| Disinfection Byproduct Precursors (units) | Action Level | PHG (MRDLG) | Range of Detection | Lowest 4-Quarterly Average | MCL Violation? | Most Recent Sampling Date | Typical Source of Constituent |
| Total Organic Carbon [TOC] Filtered water (mg/L) | TT= Removal | n/a | 0.3-2.9 | n/a | n/a | 2009 | Various natural and manmade sources |
| Total Organic Carbon [TOC] Removal Ratio (Actual/Required) | TT=<1.0 | n/a | n/a | 1.10 | n/a | 2009 | Various natural and manmade sources |
| Note: When available Treated Surface Water data was used | | | | | | | |
| City of Placerville 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) | No samples tested positive | | No | 2009 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfectant Residuals (units) | Primary MCL (MRDL) | PHG (MRDLG) | Range of Detection | Highest Running Annual Average | MCL Violation? | Most Recent Sampling Date | Typical Source of Constituent |
| Chlorine [as Cl ₂] (mg/L) | (4.0) | (4) | 0.65-1.75 | 1.42 | No | 2009 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| HAA5 [Total of five Haloacetic Acids] (ug/L) | 60 | n/a | 35.0-48.0 | 43.4 | No | 2009 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHMs [Total of four Trihalomethanes] (ug/L) | 80 | n/a | 31.0-45.0 | 38.0 | No | 2009 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Inorganic Constituents (units) | Action Level | PHG (MCLG) | Sample Data | 90th % Level | MCL Violation? | Most Recent Sampling Date | Typical Source of Constituent |
| Copper (mg/L)[at the tap] | 1.3 | 0.3 | None of the 25 samples collected exceeded the action level | 0.16 | No | 2009 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (ug/L)[at the tap] | 15 | 2 | None of the 25 samples collected exceeded the action level | ND | No | 2009 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |