

*Serving Placer County Residents Since 1957*

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**Annual Water  
Quality Report  
BOWMAN-AUBURN  
Water System**

# PCWA UPDATE

*Placer County Water Agency*

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## On Tap: Good Water

*PCWA Water Meets, Exceeds Public Health Standards*

**T**he Board of Directors and staff of the Placer County Water Agency are proud to report once again, as we have each year since 1991, that the drinking water supplied to you meets or exceeds state and federal public health standards for quality and safety.

California water retailers are required by law to inform customers about the quality of their drinking water.

### **State, Federal Agencies Regulate Water Quality**

Water quality is regulated by the federal government through the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974. Uniform standards for this regulation are established by the Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). In California, these standards are enforced by the State Department of Health Services.



### **Lab Test**

**PCWA Water Plant Operator Dan Mihalov conducts a jar test in the water agency's laboratory at the Foothill Water Treatment Plant in Newcastle.**

This PCWA Water Quality Report, also known as a Consumer Confidence Report, has been prepared under guidelines from the USEPA and the California Department of Health Services.

Please turn to pages 2, 3 and 4 for this year's Water Quality Report.

### **Additional Test Results Are Also Included**

To better inform its customers, PCWA has gone beyond the mandatory reporting requirements and also has included additional test results. These non-mandated test results are also reported.



# Bowman-Auburn Surface Water

Data Collected in 2001, Reported in 2002

California MCLs and PHGs, Federal MCLGs

## The Source of Your Water Supply

Water for the Bowman-Auburn Water System originates in the Sierra snowpack. Surface water runoff from the Yuba and Bear river watersheds flows through Lake Spaulding and the PG&E Bear River Canal System to the Bowman and Auburn water treatment plants where it is treated and piped to customers.

Measurements reported here were collected in 2001 (unless noted). In accordance with federal regulations, data is from the most recent tests taken. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Parameters/ Constituents	Units	State MCL	MCLG or (PHG)	PCWA Levels Range (Avg.)	Year Monitored	Likely Source of Contamination
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### Microbiological Primary Drinking Water Standards

Turbidity*	NTU	TT=5	None	0.43	100% 2001	Soil runoff
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\* Turbidity is a measurement of clarity or the level of suspended matter in the water. In reporting turbidity, the highest single measurement and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits are specified.

### Organic Primary Drinking Water Standards

Total (TTHM)*	ppb	80	None	10-68	2001	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes				(36)		
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	ppb	60	None	16-49	2001	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				(27)		

\* TTHMs and HAA5 are monitored quarterly and compliance is determined with a running annual average. Reported here is the range of detected levels and the highest average.

### Radiological Primary Drinking Water Standards

Alpha Activity, Gross	pCi/L	15	0	0.21-0.56 (0.39))	2001	Erosion of natural deposits
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### Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	None	28-30 (29)	2001	Naturally present in environment
Specific Conductance	umho/cm	1600	None	49-58 (54)	2001	Naturally present in environment
Chloride	ppm	500	None	5.6-5.8 (5.7)	2001	Naturally present in environment
Sulfate	ppm	500	None	3.7-5.5 (4.6)	2001	Naturally present in environment
Total Hardness	ppm	No Standard	None	14-19 (17)	2001	Naturally present in environment
Sodium	ppm	No Standard	None	3.0-3.1 (3.1)	2001	Naturally present in environment

FOR MORE INFORMATION on water quality or questions about the results presented in this report, PCWA customers are invited to contact the PCWA Customer Service Center. Call (530) 823-4850 or toll-free 1-800-464-0030.

## About 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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## 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 (1-800-426-4791).

## Environmental Influences on 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salt and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides or herbicides, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

### Ensuring Safety

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

## Understanding Your Water Quality Report: Definitions

**MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal.** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level.** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL's are set as close to the PHG's (or MCLG's) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCL's are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

**PHG: Public Health Goal.** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG's are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**PDWS: Primary Drinking Water Standard.** MCL's for contaminants that affect health along with their

monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units.** A measure of the clarity of water.

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

**pCi/l: picocuries per liter.** A measure of radiation.

**ppm: parts per million,** or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

**ppb: parts per billion,** or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

**umho/cm: Micromhoes per centimeter.** Measurement of water's ability to conduct electrical current.

**<: Less Than**

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

# PCWA Supplies Safe Drinking Water

PCWA customers should feel comfortable in knowing their water is carefully treated and monitored by a team of licensed professional water treatment operators.

It is also important to note that our location near the mountain snowpack provides fresh runoff and reduces the chance for upstream contamination.

Snowpack runoff is the source for all PCWA customers except for a small number served by wells.

The agency's Water Quality Section is headquartered at the Auburn Water Treatment Plant in Auburn. Water testing and monitoring are conducted regularly in a laboratory at the Foothill Water Treatment Plant in Newcastle. The agency sends out to professional labs for complete water analyses.

## **PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY WATER TREATMENT PLANTS**

Alta  
Monte Vista  
Colfax  
Applegate  
Bowman  
Auburn  
Foothill  
Sunset

## **PCWA WELLS**

Lahontan (2) (near Truckee)  
Bianchi Estates (2) (near Roseville)

## **Non-Mandated Water Quality Information of Interest to PCWA Customers**

<b>Parameters/ Constituents</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>EPA/State MCL</b>	<b>MCLG or (PHG)</b>	<b>PCWA Levels Range (Avg.)</b>	<b>Year Data Collected</b>
<b>Organic</b>					
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	ppb	13	(13)	ND	2001
<b>Inorganic</b>					
Fluoride	ppm	2	(1)	ND	2001
<b>Secondary Drinking Water Standards</b>					
Hydroxide Alkalinity	ppm	No Standard	None	12-18 (15)	2001

## **Customer's Corner**

The Placer County Water Agency Board of Directors meets regularly the first and third Thursdays of each month at 3 p.m. in the Placer County Board of Supervisors chambers, 175 Fulweiler Avenue in Auburn. The public is welcome.

This newsletter is published as a public service of the

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