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Martis Valley
Water System



PCWA UPDATE

Placer County Water Agency

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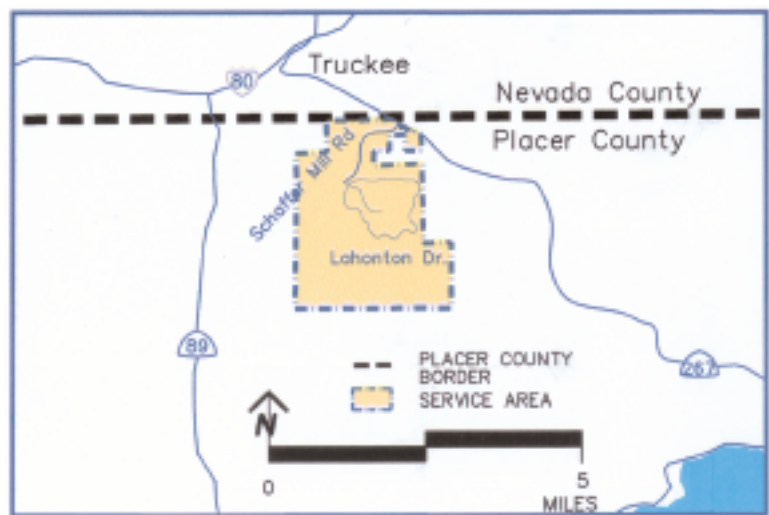
Annual Water Quality Report Shows PCWA Water is Safe, Healthy

The Placer County Water Agency is proud to supply good, safe and healthy water.

We are pleased to report this year - as we have reported each year since 1991 - that the drinking water supplied to you meets or exceeds state and federal public health standards for drinking water quality and safety.

California water retailers, including PCWA, are required by law to inform customers about the quality of their drinking water. The results of PCWA's testing and monitoring programs of 2005 are reported in this newsletter.

If you have any questions about this report, please contact the PCWA Customer Service Center at (530) 823-4850 or (800) 464-0030.



Martis Valley Service Area

The Source of Your Water Supply

Your source of water in the Lahontan section of the PCWA Martis Valley service area is the Martis Valley aquifer. Water is drawn from two wells about 900 feet in depth, located adjacent to Lahontan Drive and Schaffer Mill Road.

2005 Testing Results

Measurements reported here were collected in 2005 (unless otherwise noted). In accordance with federal regulations, data is from the most recent tests. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Placer County Water Agency

Consumer Confidence Report for 2005 (Reported in 2006)

MARTIS VALLEY Water System

Primary Drinking Water Standards

Constituent	Units	State MCL (or MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (or MRDLG)	Level (Range)	Average	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	ug/L	10	0.004	4.4-8	6.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium*	ug/L	RAL=50	None	ND-5	(2.5)	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium*	ug/L	None	None	ND-1.1	(ND)	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper** <i>(at the tap; 90th percentile) Five sites were sampled for copper, no sites were above the RAL.</i>	mg/L	RAL=1.3	0.17	0.106	-	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Chlorine <i>* Sampled in 2001. ** Sampled in 2004</i>	mg/l	{4}	{4}	0.2-0.65	0.5	Drinking water disinfectant

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	None	120-130	125	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	umho/cm	600	None	150-170	160	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride	mg/L	500	None	1.4-1.7	(1.6)	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	mg/L	500	None	0.93-1.7	(1.2)	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits
Color	Units	15	None	3	-	Naturally occurring organic materials

DEFINITIONS: Understanding Your Water Quality Report

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.

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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at a 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. MRDLG's are set by the USEPA.

Primary Drinking Water Standard. MCL's for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

RAL: Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

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

mg/L: milligrams per liter.

ug/L: parts per billion

pCi/L: picocuries per liter. A measure of radiation.

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

<: Less Than **ND:** Non-Detected **NA:** Non-Applicable

Monitoring of Unregulated Substances

Constituent	Units	State MCL (or MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (or MRDLG)	Level (Range)	Average	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	mg/L	None	None	9.6-12	(10.8)	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits
Hardness	mg/L	None	None	67-72	(70)	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits
Radon 22	pCi/L	None	None	930-1600	(1198)	Erosion of natural deposits

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 \(1-800-426-4791\)](tel:1-800-426-4791).

Ensuring Your Safety

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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.

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 (800) 426-4791.

MARTIS VALLEY NOTE ON ARSENIC (Required):

While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California Dept. of Health Services continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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, 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, agricultural application and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

MARTIS VALLEY NOTE ON RADON (Required)

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, smell or taste. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause the increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your home is 4 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call USEPA's Radon Hotline at 1-800-SOS-RADON.

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



**PLACER COUNTY
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Annual Water Quality Report to PCWA Customers

**Martis Valley
Groundwater System**

Public Meetings

The Placer County Water Agency Board of Directors meets regularly the first and third Thursdays of each month at 2 p.m. in the Placer County Board of Supervisors chambers, 175 Fulweiler Avenue, in Auburn. The public is welcome.

www.pcwa.net

This newsletter is published as a public service of the

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WATER AGENCY**

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FOR INFORMATION on water quality or questions about this report, PCWA customers are invited to contact the PCWA Customer Service Center at (530) 823-4850 or (800) 464-0030.