

**50 Years of Public Service: 1957-2007**

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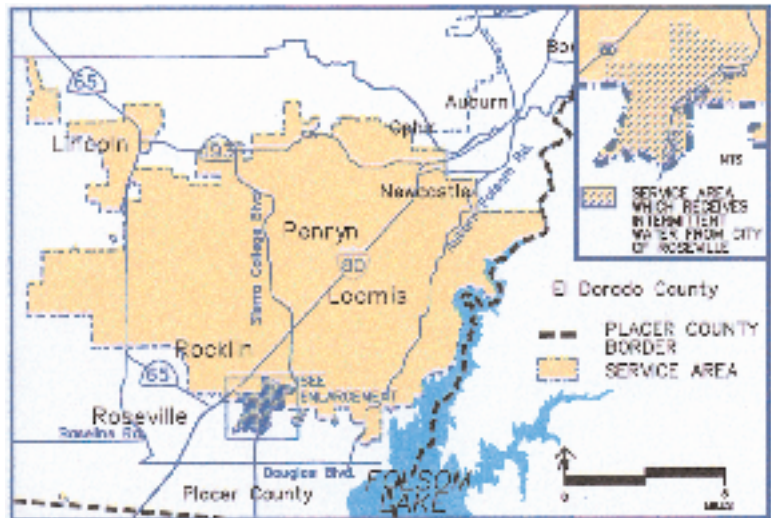
Volume 21 • Number 2 • April-May, 2007

## Water Quality Testing Program Shows PCWA Water is Safe, Healthy

**T**he Placer County Water Agency is proud to supply safe and healthy water. We are pleased to report this year - as we have 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 2006 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.



**Foothill/Sunset Service Area**

### About Drinking Water

**D**rinking 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**

### The Source of Your Water Supply

**Y**our water originates in the Sierra snowpack. Surface water runoff from the Yuba and Bear river watersheds flows through Lake Spaulding into the PG&E and PCWA delivery systems. This is supplemented with American River water. The water is treated at the water treatment plant listed in this report.

PCWA has completed a Sanitary Survey and Source Water Assessment of the Yuba-Bear river watershed as well as for the American River watershed. It was found the watersheds were vulnerable to contaminants from highways, roadways and railroads near rivers and canals, septic tanks, utility pipelines crossing canals, upstream recreation, historic and active mining operations, utility operations, and timber harvest. Contaminants associated with these activities that could pose a threat to source water include but are not limited to sediment, bacteria, viruses, parasites, pesticides, herbicides and trace metals. Historically, contaminant levels have been very low in the source water and watersheds. Full details of the Source Water Assessments may be seen at the Placer County Water Agency Business Center in Auburn.

# Placer County Water Agency

## Consumer Confidence Report for 2006 (Reported in 2007)

### FOOTHILL/SUNSET Water System

**Note on <sup>1</sup>Foothill System/City of Roseville Connection:** During hot summer months, most customers in the area highlighted on the Page 1 map receive City of Roseville water from about 6 a.m. to noon.

#### Primary Drinking Water Standards

Constituent	Units	State MCL or {MRDL}	PHG (MCLG) or {MRDLG}	FOOTHILL (Range) Average or *HRAA	<sup>1</sup> FOOTHILL with Roseville (Range) Average or *HRAA	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity						
Highest yearly value:	NTU	TT=1	None	0.29	0.29	Soil Runoff
Percentage of samples <0.3	NTU	TT=<0.3	None	100%	100%	Soil Runoff
Total Coliform Bacteria (A. More than 5% of monthly samples are positive)		See A	(Zero)	ND	1.0%	Naturally present in the environment
<i>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.</i>						
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/L	80	None	(23.1-39.8) *30.6	(23.1-63) *61	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	ug/L	60	None	(8.2-52) *32.5	(8-52) *33	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	mg/L	{4}	{4}	(0.2-1.1) *0.66	(0.2-1.1) *0.66	Drinking water disinfectant
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	TT=RAL<2	None	(0.6-3.8) *1.9	(0.6-3.8) *1.9	Various natural and manmade sources
Fluoride	mg/L	2	1	-	(0.71-0.91) 0.83	Additive promotes strong teeth

\* HRAA is the Highest Running Annual Average

The City of Roseville adds fluoride to help prevent dental caries. The optimum fluoride level is 0.8 mg/L.

#### Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	None	(34-43) 39	(34-55) 42	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	umho/cm	600	None	(40-46) 43	(40-79) 55	Substances that form Ions when in water
Chloride	mg/L	500	None	(2.4-2.5) 2.5	(2.4-3.1) 2.7	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	mg/L	500	None	(2.3-5.2) 4.8	(2.3-6.1) 4.5	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits
Odor	Units	3	None	1	(1-3) 2	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 and MRDL'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.

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

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

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

**uS/cm: MicroSiemens per centimeter.**

**HRAA: Highest Running Annual Average**

**<: Less Than**

**ND: ND or Non-Detected:** An analysis result below detectable levels.

**NA: Non-Applicable**

## Monitoring of Unregulated Substances

Constituent	Units	State MCL (or MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (or MRDLG)	FOOTHILL (Range) Average	<sup>1</sup> FOOTHILL (with Roseville) (Range) Average	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	mg/L	None	None	(3.6-4.4) 4	(3.6-4.4) 3.9	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits
Hardness	mg/L	None	None	(9.4-10) 9.7	(9.4-28) 15.8	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits

### Foothill System/City of Roseville What You Should Know About Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in most surface waters throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. PCWA tests the untreated source water for Cryptosporidium once each month. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water in ranges from non-detected (ND) to 0.3 organisms per liter. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause an abdominal infection. Symptoms include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at a greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their health care provider 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.

### 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.

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

## 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 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, 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, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## 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 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.



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WATER AGENCY**

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**Annual Water Quality Report  
to PCWA Customers**

**Foothill/Sunset  
Treated Water System**

**2006 Testing Results**

Measurements reported here were collected in 2006 (*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.

***Public Meetings***

The Placer County Water Agency Board of Directors meets regularly the first and third Thursdays of each month at 2 p.m. at the Placer County Water Agency Business Center, 144 Ferguson Road, in Auburn. The public is welcome.

***[www.pcwa.net](http://www.pcwa.net)***

This newsletter is published as a public service of the  
**PLACER COUNTY  
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.