PCWA UPDATE

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PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY 50 years of dynamic resource management — one reliable future

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BIANCHI WATER SYSTEM for 2008

Water Quality Tests Show PCWA Drinking Water is Safe, Healthy

The 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.

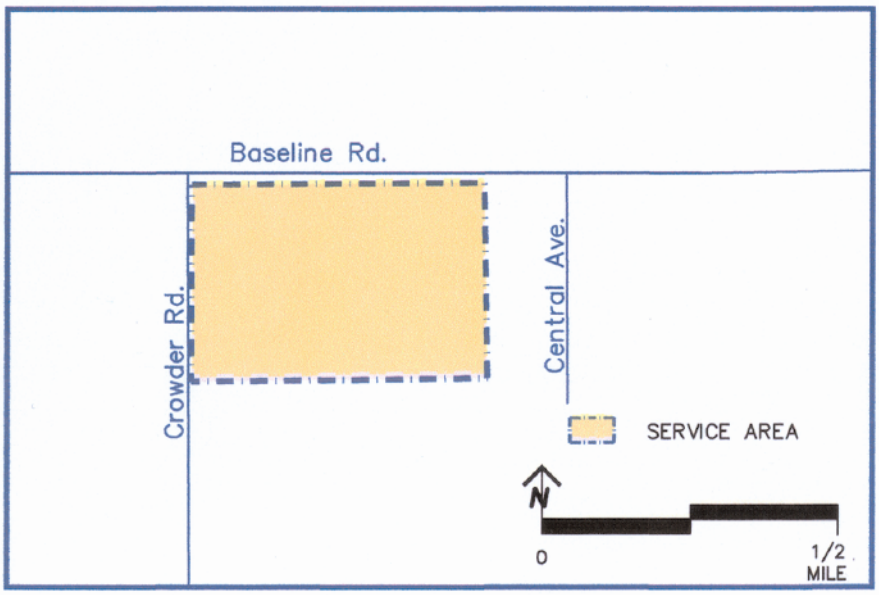
California water retailers, including PCWA, are required by law to inform customers about the quality of their drinking water. The results of PCWA's testing and monitoring programs of 2008 are reported in this newsletter.

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

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's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline:**

1-800-426-4791



Bianchi Service Area

The Source of Your Water Supply

Your water originates in the Sierra snowpack. Surface water from the American River watershed flows into Folsom Lake. The PCWA Bianchi Service Area is supplied through agreement with the City of Roseville. A source water assessment was conducted for the City of Roseville's water supply from Folsom Lake in March 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Folsom Lake State Recreation Area facilities (marina, restrooms, recreational areas, parking lots, and storm drains) and residential sewer and septic systems. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: illegal activities and dumping, fertilizer, pesticide, and herbicide application, and high density housing developments. A copy of the complete source water assessment may be viewed at the Department of Public Health, 415 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 110, Redding, CA 96002. You may request that a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the Roseville Water Department at (916) 774-5750.

Placer County Water Agency

Consumer Confidence Report for 2008 (Reported in 2009)

BIANCHI Water System

Primary Drinking Water Standards

Turbidity Performance Standards (a)
(that must be met through the water treatment process)
Turbidity of filtered water must: 1) Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month, and 2) Not exceed 1 NTU at any time.
(a) 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.

Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1	**NA**
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	**0.35**
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	**NA**

Constituent	Units	State MCL or {MRDL}	PHG (MCLG) or {MRDLG}	(Range) Average or *HRAA	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride	mg/L	2	1	(0.69-0.97) 0.84	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Fluoride is added by the City of Roseville to help prevent tooth decay. The optimal fluoride level is 0.8 ppm.					
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/L	80	None	*45.7	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	ug/L	60	None	*17	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	mg/L	{4}	{4}	(0.55-0.85) *0.70	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	TT=AL<2	None	(0.81-1.5) *1.2	Various natural and manmade sources

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	None	52	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	None	86	Substances that form Ions when in water
Chloride	mg/L	500	None	4.2	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	mg/L	500	None	7.1	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits
Odor	Units	3	None	1	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.
AL: 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)	(Range) Average	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	mg/L	None	None	4.9	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits
Hardness	mg/L	None	None	29.2	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits

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.

Bianchi Water System

What You Should Know About Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in most surface waters. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. The City of Roseville tests for Cryptosporidium in the untreated water from Folsom Lake. During 2006, Cryptosporidium was detected during the January monitoring event at a level of 0.09 Cryptosporidium/Liter and during the August monitoring event at a level of 0.09 Cryptosporidium/Liter. Current tests 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 of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at 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.

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 Public Health 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.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o 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.

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.

PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY
144 Ferguson Road (P.O. Box 6570)
Auburn, California 95604

How to Contact Your Directors

PCWA is an independent public agency governed by an elected Board of Directors.

Your directors are:
DISTRICT 1 and 2009 Board Chair: Gray Allen
DISTRICT 2: Alex Ferreira
DISTRICT 3: Lowell Jarvis
DISTRICT 4: Mike Lee
DISTRICT 5: Ben Mavy

If you would like to contact a member of the board, please call the PCWA Customer Service Center at (530) 823-4850 or (800) 464-0030.

We will be pleased to put you in touch with the elected representative from your area.

Annual Water Quality Report to PCWA Customers

BIANCHI Treated Water System

2008 Testing Results

Measurements reported here were collected in 2008 (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

This newsletter is published as a public service of the

PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY
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