McKinney Water District

El Dorado and Placer Counties

General Offices
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Folsom, Ca 95763

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March 26, 2025

Dear McKinney Water District Customer:

Enclosed is the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 2024 for the McKinney Water District. The rationale for the CCR is that consumers have the right to know what is in their drinking water and where that water comes from. The report helps consumers make informed choices that affect their health and their families. The report also encourages consumers to consider the challenges of delivering safe drinking water. Educated consumers are more likely to help protect their drinking water sources and to understand the true costs of safe drinking water.

In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act, adding a requirement that water systems deliver to their customers a brief annual water quality report, similar to the Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) that California water systems began distributing in 1990. However, the CCR regulatory requirements are more specific and detailed in terms of content and format than those for the AWQR. The CCR includes information on your source water, the levels of any detected contaminants, compliance with drinking water regulations, and some educational material.

You are receiving this report because California law requires conformance with the State regulations [Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 20] and law [California Health and Safety Code, section 116470]. The State regulations took effect on May 26, 2001, and were subsequently amended on September 1, 2006, with the adoption of the Public Notification regulations.

The data represented in the CCR includes data from monitoring completed during the past calendar year. However, due to monitoring waivers and monitoring schedules, this report represents the most recent data which may be older than the past year.

If you receive this CCR and rent your property, the McKinney Water District office can send an additional copy to your tenant(s). Additional copies are available via US postal service, or email and is posted on our website www.mckinneywaterdistrict.com . Our office contact information is at the top of this page and also near the beginning of the CCR on page one.

Thank you for taking the time to read the report.

Sincerely,
McKinney Water District

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: McKinney Water District

Report Date: March 18, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Ground Water

Name and General Location of Source(s):

- Well #2 is located near the intersection of Crystal Way and McKinney Creek Rd.
- Well #1 is located next to the Water Storage and was not used for drinking water during 2024

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

The Department of Public Health conducted the source assessment in 2023. The District's wells are considered most vulnerable to the following activities **not** associated with any detected contaminants: Sewer collection systems.

This report is available by request from the McKinney Water District Office. Phone (916) 806-0510, or website www.mckinneywaterdistrict.com , or 103 Simmons Way Folsom, Ca 95630.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation:

8:00am the 4th Friday of each month. Public participation can be confirmed by contacting the office or checking the website as the location varies.

For More Information, Contact: Karla Gunter - Secretary/Treasurer (916) 806-0510.

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse McKinney Water District a PO Box 7036 Folsom, CA 95763 (916) 806-0510 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 McKinney Water District 以获得中文的帮助: PO Box 7036 Folsom, CA 95763 (916) 806-0510

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa McKinney Water District PO Box 7036 Folsom, CA 95763 o tumawag sa (916) 806-0510 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ McKinney Water District tại PO Box 7036 Folsom, CA 95763 (916) 806-0510 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau McKinney Water District ntawm PO Box 7036 Folsom, CA 95763 (916) 806-0510 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a 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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Public Health Goal (PHG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Term	Definition
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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 activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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 discharges, 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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	0	0	--	--	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10/15/24	5	.0054	0	.015	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10/15/24	5	**1.46**	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	3/14/24	4.802	n/a	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	3/14/24	55.5	n/a	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Specific Conductivity (umhos/cm, 25 C)	3/12/24	123	n/a	1600	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	3/12/24	ND	n/a	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride (ppm)	3/13/24	ND	n/a	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Arsenic (ppb)	3/13/24	ND	n/a	10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum	3/12/24	ND	None	200	N/A	Rock and soil leaching

Chloride (ppm)	3/13/24	ND	n/a	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	3/12/24	No	None	15 Units	N/A	Elevated organic activity
Copper	3/12/24	ND	None	1000	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron	3/12/24	ND	None	300	N/A	Rainwater infiltrates the soil and underlying geologic formations dissolves iron, causing it to seep into aquifers
Manganese	3/12/24	ND	None	50	N/A	Found naturally in the environment
Odor	3/12/24	1.5	None	3 Units	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
pH	3/12/24	7.17	6.5 to 8.5	10	N/A	The pH in the water source can vary naturally
Silver	3/12/24	ND	None	100	N/A	Found naturally in the environment
Sulfate (ppm)	3/12/24	ND	n/a	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	3/14/24	84	n/a	1000	None	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)
Turbidity	3/12/24	ND	None	5 Units	N/A	Caused by suspended matter such as clay, silt, and organic matter
Zinc	3/12/24	ND	None	5000	N/A	naturally present in rocks and soil

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Bicarbonate as HCO3 (ppm)	3/14/24	64.9	n/a	none	none
Calcium (ppm)	3/14/24	14.1	n/a	none	none
Magnesium (ppm)	3/14/24	4.90	n/a	none	none

Additional General Information on 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. U.S. EPA/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).

Lead-Specific Language: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [Enter Water System's Name] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): If *E. coli* was detected and the *E. coli* MCL was not violated, the district would include a statement that explains that although *E. coli* was detected, the water system is not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants	Total # of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL {MRDL}	PHG (MCLG) {MRDLG}	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	0	n/a	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste