

McKinney Water District

El Dorado and Placer Counties

General Offices

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March 13, 2022

Dear McKinney Water District Customer:

Enclosed is the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 2021 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 to make informed choices that affect the health of themselves 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, and compliance with drinking water regulations, plus 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, email or from 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.

In summary of the CCR, the McKinney Water District is pleased to announce there were no violations.

Thank you for taking the time to read the report.

Sincerely,
McKinney Water District

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: McKinney Water District Report Date: March 13, 2022

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 - December 31, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground Water

Name & location of source(s): Well # 2 is located near the intersection of Crystal Way and McKinney Creek Road.
Well # 1 is located next to the Water Storage Tank and was not used for our drinking water during 2021.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The Department of Public Health conducted the source assessment in 2003. 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 8:00 A.M., The 4th Friday of the month.
can be confirmed by contacting the office or check the website as the location varies.

For more information, contact: Karla Gunter, Secretary/Treasurer Phone: (916) 806-0510

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

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 (USEPA).

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

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

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variations and Exemptions: Department permission 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 (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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, which 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 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.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 9/1/20	5	.00848	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 9/1/20	5	0.8246	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
TABLE 2 - 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)	7/29/20	4.5	n/a	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	7/22/20	50.7	n/a	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 3 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Bicarbonate as HCO ₃ (ppm)	7/27/20	67.6	n/a	none	none	Natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	7/22/20	12.7	n/a	none	none	Natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	7/22/20	46	n/a	none	none	Naturally occurring
pH (pH Units)	7/21/20	6.3	n/a	6.5-8.5	none	
Specific Conductivity (umhos/cm, 25 C)	7/21/20	119.3	n/a	1600	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	7/22/20	.27	n/a	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	7/23/20	43	n/a	1000	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	7/22/20	.37	n/a	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Arsenic (ppb)	7/29/20	3.096	n/a	10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes

*Any violation of an MCL is asterisked.. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 USEPA'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. 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).

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. The McKinney Water District 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. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>