

McKinney Water District

El Dorado and Placer Counties

General Offices
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March 1, 2020

Dear McKinney Water District Customer:

Below is the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for 2019 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

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: McKinney Water District

Report Date: 2/10/2020

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse McKinney Water District a 103 Simmons Way, Folsom, CA 95630 (916) 806-0510 para asistirlo en español.

Type of water source(s) in use: Well

Name & general location of source(s): Wells #1 and #2 are located within our service area.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The Department of Public Health conducted the source assessment

in 2004. 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 am every 4th Friday of the month at the scheduled meeting location.

For more information, contact: Karla Gunter

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 (U.S. EPA).

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.

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.

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: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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.

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)

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA 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, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0		0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0			Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	(a)	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								
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/1/17	5	4.41		15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/1/17	5	.8541		1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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)	7/19/11	4.3	n/a	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	7/19/11	46	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
Bicarbonate as HCO3 (ppm)	7/19/11	78.0	n/a	none	none	Natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	7/19/11	12	n/a	none	none	Natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	7/19/11	4.2	n/a	none	none	Naturally occurring
pH (pH Units)	7/19/11	7.1	n/a	6.5-8.5	none	
Specific Conductivity (umhos/cm, 25 C)	7/19/11	163	n/a	1600	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	7/19/11	0.3	n/a	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	7/19/11	100	n/a	1000	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	7/19/11	0.4	n/a	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Arsenic (ppb)	7/19/11	4.0	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
N/A						

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
N/A					

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. **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 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>.

Water Protection Tips for Consumers

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
 - Pick up after your pets.
 - If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
 - Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
 - Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use U.S. EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
 - Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste – Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water". Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.
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Water Conservation Tips for Consumers

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers – a 5 minutes shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
 - Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
 - Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
 - Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
 - Water plants only when necessary.
 - Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
 - Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
 - Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
 - Visit <https://www.epa.gov/watersense> for more information.
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