What’s In Our Water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of certain contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and California Department of Public Health have established primary and secondary drinking water standards. Primary drinking water standards are legally enforceable and are designed to protect public health now and into the future. Secondary drinking water standards are not legally enforceable, although utilities are encouraged to achieve compliance with such standards. Secondary drinking water standards are designed to protect the long-term health of consumers who may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. These include:

- Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplant surgery, and persons with HIV/AIDS or other immunodeficiency conditions
- Infants and young children
- Elderly people
- Pregnant women
- People with existing illnesses
- People who rely on drinking water for their medications

Table Definitions:

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs are set by the USEPA.
- 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 USEPA.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a disinfectant residual in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the USEPA.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a disinfectant residual in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the USEPA.
- Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Sodium and Hardness:

- Sodium is a naturally occurring chemical element that is present in our source water. The level of sodium measured during fall and winter of 2010 was 7.5 ppm from our surface water source and 4.3 ppm from our groundwater source.
- Hardness of the water in our system depends on your location within the District and the season due to the source water being used. The level of hardness measured during fall and winter of 2010 was 28 ppm which classifies the water in the "soft" category based on water quality standards. During spring and summer 2010, when we are supplemented with groundwater, the hardness ranges from 28 ppm to 150 ppm depending on your location within the District. The increase in groundwater will classify the water between "soft" and "hard".

How to Read the Table:

1. Identify constituents in the left column.
2. Compare the detection range and averages to the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and the Public Health Goal (MCLG).

Table: Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and Public Health Goal (MCLG)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Water Source</th>
<th>Surface Water Average</th>
<th>Groundwater Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>Surface</td>
<td>7.6 ppm</td>
<td>4.3 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardness</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Ground</td>
<td>28 ppm</td>
<td>4.3 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special Health Information:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. These include:

- Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplant surgery, and persons with HIV/AIDS or other immunodeficiency conditions
- Infants and young children
- Elderly people
- Pregnant women
- People with existing illnesses
- People who rely on drinking water for their medications

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 USEPA.

Detected Primary Drinking Water Constituents

Detected Secondary Drinking Water Constituents (regulated for aesthetic qualities)

Detected Secondary Drinking Water Constituents (regulated for aesthetic qualities)

Other Unregulated Constituents of Interest

Organic Samples from the Distribution System

Leak & Copper (Sampled 2008)

Surface water samples collected in 2010. Groundwater samples collected in 2010 except for NO3, Phechorate, VOCs & Nitrates which are sampled quarterly.

The District has taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any constituents. This is a table of detected constituents. The intent is to give you an idea of where the District stands with regard to water quality standards set by the California Department of Public Health and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Water Source</th>
<th>Surface Water Average</th>
<th>Groundwater Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chloride</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Surface</td>
<td>0.3 ppm</td>
<td>0.1 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Ground</td>
<td>3.0 ppm</td>
<td>0.1 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Not Applicable (N/A)

Lead

Copper
CARMICHAEL WATER DISTRICT
2010 Consumer Confidence Report

This report contains important information about your drinking water.
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

A copy of the complete Source Water Assessment is available for inspection at the Carmichael Water District office, 7837 Fair Oaks Blvd., Carmichael, CA, 95608. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the District’s Public Information Officer Chris Nelson at (916)483-2452.

Public Meetings
The Carmichael Water District Board of Directors typically meets at 7:00 pm on the third Monday of each month at the Carmichael Water District office. Meeting dates are posted at our website. The public is welcome to attend.

CARMICHAEL WATER DISTRICT
2010 Water Quality

Testing Program Shows Carmichael Water District’s Drinking Water is Safe and Healthy
Demonstrating its commitment to public health protection and the public’s right-to-know about local environmental information, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and California Department of Public Health (CDPH) require water suppliers to provide annual drinking water quality reports to its customers. This publication summarizes the most recent testing and includes a comparison of detectable constituents in your drinking water against established federal and state standards.

This year’s report concludes that, once again, your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state drinking water standards.

Water Conservation Tips
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 minute shower uses 4-5 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 and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Fixing or replacing a leaking toilet can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your landscape is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it. Applying water during the cool parts of the day will reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely.
- Visit our website at www.carmichaelwd.org for more information on our conservation programs.

Where Does Our Water Come From?
Carmichael Water District’s (District) 43,000+ customers receive approximately 90 percent of their water from the American River (surface water) and 10 percent from District groundwater wells. Since the expansion of the water treatment plant in 2008, CWD has reduced the number of groundwater sources to three primary wells. These wells are operated seasonally, May through September. The water is tested for more than 200 constituents on a regular basis. Water samples are subject to the most up-to-date testing methods and then are re-tested for accuracy. Samples are then measured against state and federal standards to ensure quality.

The CDPH requires water providers to conduct a Source Water Assessment to help protect the quality of future water supplies. This assessment describes where a water system’s drinking water comes from, the types of polluting activities that may threaten source water quality and an evaluation of the water’s vulnerability to those threats.

Groundwater and Surface Water Assessment
To meet the CDPH requirements and provide our customers with information about our water supply, the District completed the American River Watershed Sanitary Survey in 2008.

The results indicate that our surface water source, the American River, is considered most vulnerable to contamination from sewer system spills, body contact, recreation, urban runoff and discharge of regulated and unregulated contaminants. The contaminants to which the surface water sources are considered most vulnerable include the following: Perchlorate, nitrosomethylamine (NDMA) and volatile organic chemicals discharged into the American River by the Aerojet General Corporation. Aerojet is under the joint regulatory oversight of the USEPA, California Department of Toxic Substance Control and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to contamination from illegal activities and unauthorized dumping, sewer collection systems, dry cleaners, automobile repair shops, chemical/petroleum pipelines, electrical/electronic manufacturing, underground storage tanks and gas stations. The contaminants to which groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable include the following: liquid rocket fuel (NDMA), rocket fuel propellant (Perchlorate), dry cleaning solvent (PCE), gasoline additive (MTBE).