

2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: North Davis Meadows CSA #10 Report Date: April 19, 2018

This report contains important information about your drinking water quality and lists all of the constituents that were detected in your drinking water during the 2017 calendar year. Some of the constituents listed were not tested for in 2017 and reflect the most recent information about the level of this constituent in your drinking water.

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

Type of water source in use: Groundwater

Name & general location of sources: Drinking water is supplied from two wells located on Fairway Drive and Blackhawk Place. A stand-by well is located east of 24375 Fairway Drive.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: An assessment was completed in 2003. A copy of the Assessment is available at the Yolo County Community Services Department. Call 530-666-8646.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: The Yolo County Board of Supervisors meets approximately twice a month on Tuesdays at 9:00 am in the Board Chambers in Woodland.

For more information, contact: Beth Gabor, Yolo County Manager of Operations and Strategy Phone: (530) 666-8042

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.

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.

Notification Level (NL): Health based advisory set by the Department for constituents without an MCL. This is not an enforceable standard, although requirements and recommendations may apply if detected above this level.

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.

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

ND: not detectable at testing limit

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

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

µohms/cm: microhms per centimeter

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 by-products 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, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. Table 6 lists the results from samples taken from the distribution system. 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 (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	July 2016	6	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	July 2016	6	0.700	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	Average	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Sodium (ppm)	2015	94	89 - 99	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring	
Hardness (ppm)	2015	430	410 - 450	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 asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 3 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	2015	1.2	<2.0 – 2.4	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppb)	2015	165	150 - 180	1000	(2000)	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of oil drilling wastes and from mineral refineries.
Chromium (ppb)	2015	30	22 - 37	50	(100)	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills; chrome plating.
Fluoride (ppm)	2015	0.345	0.33 – 0.36	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2016	2.5	1.26 – 3.79	15	0	Decay of natural and manmade products
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2017	17.2	3.4 - 31	10	.02	Discharge from electroplating factories; leather tanneries; wood preservation; chemical synthesis; refractory production; textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrates (as NO₃-N) (ppm) Sampled Monthly	2017	4.31 (NDM1) 12.25 (NDM2)	3.6 - 13	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	2015	17	5.6 - 28	50	30	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive); discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers.

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (reporting unit)	Sample Date	Average	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppb)	Quarterly During 2017	161	74 – 250*	200		Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Iron (ppb)	Quarterly During 2017	258	100 - 440*	300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Chloride (ppm)	2015	76	72 - 79	500		Runoff; leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Specific Conductivity (µohms/cm)	2015	990	980 - 1000	1600		Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2015	67	58 - 76	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2015	650	630 - 670	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (reporting unit)	Sample Date	Average	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Alkalinity (ppm)	2015	405	390 - 420	No	
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2015	405	390 - 420	No	
Boron (ppb)	2015	1085	970 – 1200*	Yes	
Calcium (ppm)	2015	53.5	52 - 55	No	
Magnesium (ppm)	2015	73	69 - 77	No	
pH	2015	8.0	8.0	No	
Turbidity (NTU)	2015	0.125	<0.10 – 0.25	No	

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

TABLE 6 – DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2016	1.0	ND – 2.0	80	0	By-product of chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2016	0.44	ND – 0.88	40	0	By product of chlorination
Coliform Bacteria	2017	Not Detected	NA	5%	0	Naturally occurring in the environment
Residual Chlorine (ppm)	2017	0.27	0.13 – 0.58	4	N/A	By-product of chlorination

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).

Nitrates in Drinking Water

The well located at Blackhawk Place (North Davis Meadows 2) continues to produce groundwater with Nitrate levels that exceed the Maximum Contaminant Level of 10 parts per million (ppm). Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 (ppm) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High Nitrate levels may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

Arsenic in Drinking Water

While your drinking water meets the State standard for Arsenic, it does contain low levels of this contaminant. The Arsenic standard balances the current understanding of Arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing Arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of Arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Iron and Aluminum in Drinking Water

Water containing Iron and Aluminum in excess of the Secondary Drinking Water Standard might tarnish or stain plumbing fixtures. Some people who drink water containing Aluminum in excess of the Primary Drinking Water Standard over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.

Boron in Drinking Water

Boron is not a regulated contaminant but is considered a contaminant of concern. If the concentration of any constituent on the Water Board's Notification Level list is exceeded, then those results must be reported to all water customers. Boron in groundwater is derived from the leaching of rocks and soils that contain borate or borosilicate minerals. The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing Boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Summary Information for Violation of a PDWS, SDWS, NL, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Primary MCL for Nitrates	See Below	Since 2009	Actively seeking an alternative water supply	See above
Unregulated Contaminant for Boron	See Below	Since 2012	Actively seeking an alternative water supply	See above

Summary Information for Operating Under a MCL Violation

Last year, the Nitrate levels from the well located off of Blackhawk Place exceeded the Primary Drinking Water Standard. Although the range for the concentration of Iron and Aluminum from the well located on Fairway Drive exceeded Secondary Drinking Water Standards, the Annual Running Average for Iron during 2017 was 258 parts per billion (ppb) and 161 ppb for Aluminum.

County Service Area (CSA #10) has been under a Compliance Order since 2009 and has been ordered to correct any water quality violations. The CSA determined that the best corrective action plan is to connect their distribution system with the City of Davis' distribution system. Final plans are being reviewed and it is anticipated that the systems will be connected in 2019. For more information, please contact Beth Gabor 530.666.8042.

The PDWS for Hexavalent Chromium was repealed in September 2017. Although the drinking water source is no longer in violation of this standard, the Water Board recommends reporting previously detected levels of Hexavalent Chromium for levels over 1.0 ppb.

Both wells produce water with a high levels of Boron. At this time, Boron is not a regulated contaminant. However, notice must be given to the water user if the concentration is above 1000 ppm. The State has determined that health effects from drinking water with boron concentrations over the Notification Level may affect the babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

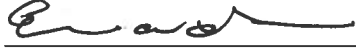
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: North Davis Meadows CSA#10

Water System Number: 5700788

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on April 25, 2018 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Beth Gabor
Signature: 
Title: Operations & Strategy Manager
Phone Number: (530) 666-8042 Date: April 25, 2018

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.YoloCounty.org/North-Davis-Meadows-CSA
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
 - Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.