

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: North Davis Meadows CSA #10

Report Date: 5/19/2020

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 North Davis Meadows CSA #10 a 530-666-8431 para asistirlo en español.

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 North Davis Meadows CSA #10 以获得中文的帮助: 530-666-8431

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa North Davis Meadows CSA #10 o tumawag sa 530-666-8431 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ North Davis Meadows CSA #10 tại 530-666-8431 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau North Davis Meadows CSA #10 ntawm 530-666-8431 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & general location of source(s): 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 (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 a.m. at 625 Court Street, Room 206 in Woodland, CA.

For more information, contact: Yolo County Service Areas Administrative Team Phone: (530) 666-8431

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: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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 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.

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 | 1 positive monthly sample ^(a) | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive | | Human and animal fecal waste |
| <i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 0 | (b) | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) 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) | August – Sept. 2019 | 7 | ND | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Not applicable | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | August – Sept. 2019 | 7 | 0.69 | 0 | 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) | 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 |

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 | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Aluminum (ppb) | Quarterly in 2019 | 337.5 | <50 – 1100* | 1000 | 600 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes | |
| 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) | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | |
| Chromium (Total) (ppb) | 2015 | 30 | 22 – 37 | 50 | (100) | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2015 | 0.345 | 0.33 – 0.36 | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which 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 man-made products | |
| Nitrate as N (ppm) <i>Sampled quarterly at NDM1 and monthly at NDM2</i> | 2019 | 8.2 (NDM1) 12.4 (NDM2) | 4.8 – 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 | 50 | 30 | Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive) | |
| Sampled within the Distribution System | TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) | 2019 | 1.4 | N/A | 80 | 0 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| | HAA5 (Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids) (ppb) | 2019 | <2.0 | N/A | 60 | 0 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| | Residual Chlorine (ppm) | 2019 | 0.59 | 0.30 – 0.86 | [4] | [4] | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |

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 (ppb) | Quarterly in 2019 | 337.5 | <50 – 1100* | 200 | | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Iron (ppb) | Quarterly in 2019 | 587.5 | <100 – 2000* | 300 | | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste |
| Chloride (ppm) | 2015 | 76 | 72 – 79 | 500 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Specific Conductivity (µohms/cm) | 2015 | 990 | 980 – 1000 | 1600 | | ; seawater influence |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|-------|--------------|------|--|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2015 | 67 | 58 – 76 | 500 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 2015 | 650 | 630 – 670 | 1000 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 2015 | 0.125 | <0.10 – 0.25 | 5 | | Soil runoff |

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Alkalinity (ppm) | 2015 | 405 | 390 – 420 | N/A | |
| Bicarbonate (ppm) | 2015 | 405 | 390 – 420 | N/A | |
| Boron (ppb) | 2015 | 1085 | 970 – 1200* | 1000 | Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats. |
| Calcium (ppm) | 2015 | 53.5 | 52 – 55 | N/A | |
| Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) | 2018 | 25 | 16 – 34 | N/A | |
| Magnesium (ppm) | 2015 | 73 | 69 – 77 | N/A | |
| pH | 2015 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 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 in Drinking Water: 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. North Davis Meadows CSA #10 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>.

**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT,
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 Below |
| Primary and Secondary MCL for Aluminum | See Below | The 2nd Quarter 2019 sample exceeded the MCL. All other samples in 2019 were below the MCL. | Quarterly monitoring | See Below |
| Secondary MCL for Iron | See Below | The 2nd Quarter 2019 sample exceeded the MCL. All other samples in 2019 were below the MCL. | Quarterly monitoring | See Below |
| Notification Level for Boron | See Below | Since 2012 | Actively seeking an alternative water supply | See Below |

Nitrate

The well located at Blackhawk Place (NDM2) continues to produce groundwater with Nitrate levels that exceed the Primary MCL of 10 ppm.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L 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 serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

North Davis Meadows 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 is still deliberating on the best resolution for this violation. The Do Not Drink notice is still in effect and will not be removed until the CSA decides upon the best alternative for a new drinking water supply. For more information, please contact the Yolo County Service Areas Administrative Team at 530-666-8431.

Aluminum and Iron

The well located on Fairway Drive produced water with high levels of Iron and Aluminum during the 2nd Quarter 2019 sampling event.

Water containing Iron and Aluminum in excess of the Secondary MCL might tarnish or stain plumbing fixtures. Secondary drinking water standards are set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g. color, taste, and odor). The Secondary MCLs for Iron and Aluminum are 300 ppb and 200 ppb, respectively. Some people who drink water containing Aluminum in excess of the Primary Drinking Water Standard of 1000 ppb over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.

Boron

Both wells produce water with high levels of Boron. Notice must be given to water users if the concentration is above 1000 ppm.

Boron is not a regulated contaminant but is considered a contaminant of concern. If the concentration of any constituent on the State Water Resources Control 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.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

| TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected) | Total No. of Detections | Sample Dates | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| <i>E. coli</i> | 0 | Monthly | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | N/A | | TT | N/A | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | N/A | | TT | N/A | Human and animal fecal waste |

