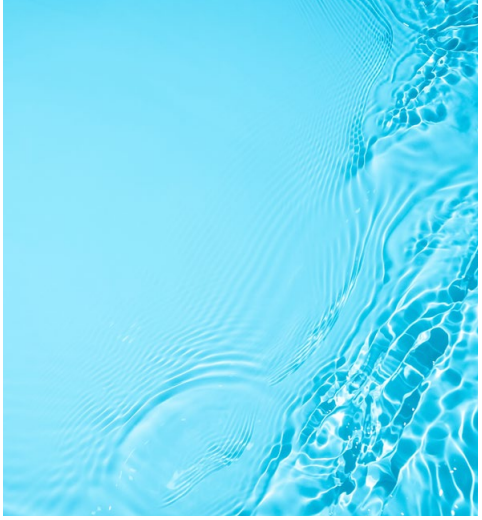


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2023

Presented By

Del Paso Manor Water District

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

PWS ID#: CA3410007

Our Commitment

This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2023. Included are details about your source of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

The Source of Your Water Supply

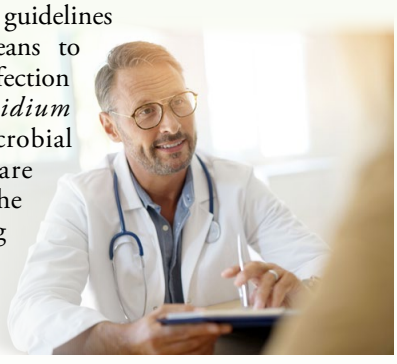
DPMWD has five active wells (4, 5, 6B, 7, and 9) located throughout the service area. The well depths range from approximately 300 to 500 feet below ground surface (ft-bgs), and aquifer depth varies from 95 to 500 ft-bgs. Pumping water levels are approximately 95 to 125 ft-bgs. Chlorine is added as a disinfectant.

Board Meetings

The board of directors of the Del Paso Manor Water District (DPMWD) meets the first Tuesday of the month at 6:00 p.m. at the district office, located at 1817 Maryal Drive, Suite 300, Sacramento. Please contact the DPMWD office at (916) 487-0419 or visit delpasomanorwd.org for more information about the district.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at (800) 426-4791 or water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.



Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment was completed for DPMWD in 2002. The wells are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: dry cleaners, gas stations, historic gas stations, and sewer collection systems. The susceptibility rating for all the wells is moderate. You may review a copy of the assessment by contacting the DPMWD office at (916) 487-0419.

Source water assessments for the majority of Sacramento Suburban Water District's (SSWD) groundwater wells were completed in 2002. SSWD wells are considered most vulnerable to: dry cleaners; gas stations; leaking underground storage tanks; petroleum transmission pipelines; sewer collection systems; contamination caused by illegal activities or dumping; and general urban commercial activities such as automobile repair facilities; photo processors; electronic, plastic, and metal manufacturing; petroleum storage facilities; and known groundwater contamination plumes.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 two 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 at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions about your drinking water, please call the general manager at (916) 487-0419.

Substances That Could Be in Water

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. 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 water poses a health risk.

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 can 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Testing for Radon

Our system monitored for radon and found levels of 750 to 870 picocuries (pCi/L). Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will, in most cases, be a small source. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, you may want to test the air. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal if the level of radon in the air is 4 pCi/L or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call California's Radon Program at (800) 745-7236), the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791), or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline at (800) 767-7236.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. We only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request).

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2023	10	0.004	0.77	ND–2.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2023	1	2	0.03	ND–60	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	0.70	0.61–0.79	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	2.0	1	0.05	ND–0.14	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2019	15	(0)	0.7	ND–4.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2019	50[1]	(0)	1.1	ND–6.67	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2023	NS[2]	0.02	1.57	ND–5.2	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2023	10	10	1.03	ND–2.4	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2023	1	1	0.4	ND–2.4	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	0.3	0.26	0/20	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2022	15	0.2	ND	0/20	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2023	500	NS	14.78	7.9–25	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (units)	2023	15	NS	0.75	ND–4.5	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2023	300	NS	11.50	ND–39	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2019	50	NS	4.8	ND–29	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2022	3	NS	0.88	ND–2.8	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2023	1,600	NS	270	210–300	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	500	NS	4.7	2.1–7.7	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2023	1,000	NS	284	180–560	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	5	NS	0.14	0.14–0.33	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [3]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity (ppm)	2023	104.4	92–120	Leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	2023	19	14–23	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2023	88.17[4]	79–130[4]	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally occurring magnesium and calcium
Magnesium (ppm)	2023	14	11–16	Erosion of natural deposits
pH (units)	2023	7.62	7.1–7.8	Measurement of hydrogen ion activity
Sodium (ppm)	2023	10.33	10–16	Erosion of natural deposits

[1] SWRCB considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
[2] There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.
[3] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.
[4] The corresponding values in grains per gallon (gpg) are as follows: Average = 6.4 gpg, range = 5.8 - 8.2 gpg.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.