

EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT



www.eid.org/outingdale

2023 Water Quality Report

Water testing performed in 2023

OUTINGDALE WATER SYSTEM

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

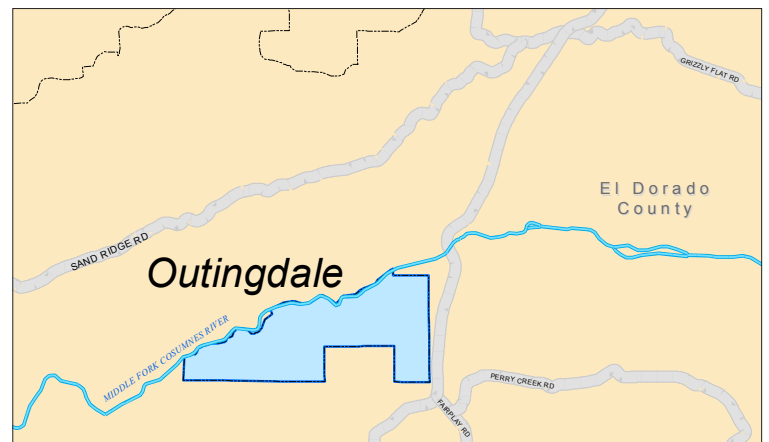
About the Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

The Water Quality Report is an annual summary of the results of ongoing testing for contaminants in your drinking water. The report is designed to inform you of the quality of your drinking water. Each year, the State Water Resources Control Board and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require EID to compile and distribute a report to all of our water customers. The report includes a comparison of the District's water quality to state and federal standards.

The information provided in this report is required by law to be issued to every water user. Property owners: please share this information with your tenants.

Where Your Water Comes From

The Outingdale water system provides water to approximately 535 people in the small community of Outingdale, approximately 15 miles southeast of Placerville. Water for the Outingdale system is diverted from the Middle Fork of the Cosumnes River and treated at the District's Outingdale water treatment plant.



About El Dorado Irrigation District

EID is a multi-service public utility serving drinking water to approximately 132,000 people in El Dorado County. The District holds water rights in the Sierra Nevada foothills that date back to the Gold Rush. Today EID provides a unique combination of services—from drinking water and water for pastures, orchards, and vineyards to wastewater treatment, recycled water for irrigated landscapes and back and front yards, hydroelectric and solar power generation, water efficiency programs, and outstanding recreation in Sierra Nevada alpine and western slope environments.

Your Drinking Water—What You Should Know

The sources of drinking water—both tap and bottled—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 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, and 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 applications, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** that can be naturally-occurring or are the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water 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.

NOTE: 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. Contact the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 for more about contaminants and potential health effects.

Information about potential sources of pollution

The State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water requires water providers to conduct a source water assessment to help protect the quality of water supplies. The assessment describes where a water system's drinking water comes from, the types of polluting activities that may threaten the quality of the source water, and an evaluation of the water's vulnerability to the threats.

The last updated assessments of EID's drinking water sources were completed in 2023. Our source water is considered most vulnerable to recreation, residential sewer, septic system, and

urban runoff activities, which are associated with constituents detected in the water supply. Our source water is also considered most vulnerable to illegal activities, dumping, fertilizer, pesticide and herbicide application, forest activities, and wildfires, although constituents associated with these activities were not detected.

Copies of the assessments are available online at www.eid.org in our Document Library. If you have question about the assessment updates, contact Patrick Wilson, P.E, EID Drinking Water Operations Division Manager, at 530-642-4010.

Testing the water

To help ensure safe water is delivered to our customers, EID's water quality monitoring program includes taking samples of raw and treated water throughout the year from many locations in the District's service area. Analyses cover more than 100 different constituents. Analysis of the water is performed at state-certified commercial labs. The state of California may grant monitoring waivers for contaminants when historical monitoring results are less than the Maximum Contaminant Level. As a result, some of our data, although representative, may be more than a year old. EID also monitors for unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. The tables on page four lists all constituents that were detected under our monitoring and testing program.

The information provided shows EID meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. When available, the data reported reflects the treated water supply.

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 five-minute shower uses four to five 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.
- 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.
- Visit <https://www.epa.gov/watersense> for more information.

A Note for Sensitive Populations

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 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 1-800-426-4791.

A Note about 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.

EID 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, test methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead in Schools

In January 2017, the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water amended public water system domestic water supply permits to require for lead monitoring and lead sample result interpretation at K–12 schools served by the water system that have submitted a written request for lead sampling related assistance. In October 2017, the Governor approved AB 746 amending the Health and Safety Code (HSC) §116277. The new law requires Community Water Systems serving public school sites of a local education agency with buildings constructed before January 1, 2010 to test for lead in the potable water system of the school site before July 1, 2019. Please be advised there are no public schools served by EID in your service area.

The following definitions help explain information in the tables on the following pages.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHG or MCLGs as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of 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 (EPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the 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 Standard (PDWS): MCL, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets PHGs.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Outingdale Water System - Source Water Quality

Primary Standards - Health Based (units)	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Limits	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Turbidity – Highest single measurement of the Treated Surface Water (NTU)	TT = 1.0	NA	0.1	NA	No	2023	Soil runoff
Turbidity – Lowest Monthly % of the Treated Surface Water Meeting NTU Requirements	TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.2 NTU	NA	NA	100%	No	2023	Soil runoff
Secondary Standards - Aesthetic (units)	Secondary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level	SMCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Chloride (mg/L)	500	NA	2.6	2.6	No	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese (µg/L)	50	NA	22	22	No	2023	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	1600	NA	41 – 57	49	No	2023	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	NA	0.6	0.6	No	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	NA	61	61	No	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.3	0.3	No	2023	Soil runoff
Other Parameters (units)	Notification Level	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Alkalinity (mg/L)	Unregulated	NA	37	37	NA	2023	No Known Typical Source of Constituent
Bicarbonate (mg/L)	Unregulated	NA	37	37	NA	2023	
Calcium (mg/L)	Unregulated	NA	4	4	NA	2023	
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (mg/L)	Unregulated	NA	13	13	NA	2023	
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (grains/gal)	Unregulated	NA	0.8	0.8	NA	2023	
Magnesium (mg/L)	Unregulated	NA	1	1	NA	2023	
pH (pH units)	Unregulated	NA	7.8 – 8.0	7.9	NA	2023	
Sodium (mg/L)	Unregulated	NA	4	4	NA	2023	

Outingdale Water System - Distribution System Water Quality

Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfectant Residuals (units)	Primary MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MRDLG)	Range of Detection	Highest Running Annual Average (RAA)	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent	
Chlorine [as Cl ₂] (mg/L)	(4.0)	(4)	0.40 – 1.02	0.78	No	2023	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
HAA5 [Total of five Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	60	NA	19 – 23	30 ¹	No	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
THMs [Total of four Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	80	NA	18 – 22	27 ¹	No	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
Inorganic Constituents (units)	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Data	90th % Level	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent	Number of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling
Copper (mg/L)[at the tap]	1.3	0.3	None of the 11 samples collected exceeded the action level	0.1	No	2023	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	NA
Lead (µg/L)[at the tap]	15	0.2	1 of the 11 samples collected exceeded the action level	5.7	No	2023	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	0

¹ Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).

KEY

NA=not applicable
ND=not detected
NR=not reportable
NTU=nephelometric turbidity unit (measure of clarity)
mg/L=milligrams/liter
µg/L=micrograms/liter
µmho/cm=micromhos per centimeter

Units		Equivalence
mg/L – milligrams per liter	ppm – parts per million	1 second in 11.5 days
µg/L – micrograms per liter	ppb – parts per billion	1 second in nearly 32 years
ng/L – nanograms per liter	ppt – parts per trillion	1 second in nearly 32,000 years
pg/L – picograms per liter	ppq – parts per quadrillion	1 second in nearly 32,000,000 years

Questions?

For more information from EID about this report, contact Patrick Wilson, P.E., EID Drinking Water Operations Division Manager, at 530-642-4010.

For information from the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, contact Austin Peterson, P.E., Sacramento District Engineer, at 916-341-5559.

For more information from the U.S. EPA, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791

Get Involved

The El Dorado Irrigation District Board of Directors meetings are open to the public and are held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. Meetings begin at 9:00 A.M. in the Placerville headquarters building at 2890 Mosquito Road. Go to the District website at www.eid.org to learn more.



Water for the Outingdale service area is diverted from the Middle Fork Cosumnes River



In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and California law, it is the policy of the El Dorado Irrigation District to offer its public programs, services and meetings in a manner that is readily accessible to everyone, including individuals with disabilities. If you are a person with a disability and require information or materials in an appropriate alternative format; or if you require any other accommodation, please contact the ADA Coordinator at the number or address below at least 72 hours prior to the meeting or when you desire to receive services. Advance notification within this guideline will enable the District to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility. The District ADA Coordinator can be reached by phone at (530) 642-4045 or e-mail at adacoordinator@eid.org.