2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Florin County Water District**

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 - December 31, 2024.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & location of source(s): The wells are named Diana, Fletcher, Florin, French, Kara, McComber, Power Inn, Reese #1, Reese #2, and Weyand. They are located in Sacramento County.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Board Meetings are held the second Monday of the month at 7:00 p.m. at the District Office, 7090 McComber St. Sacramento, CA 95828.

For more information, contact Edmond J. Leggette *Phone:* (916) 383-0808

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs 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.

NA: not applicable

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

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

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

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

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 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).

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 which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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*, which 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, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which 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, USEPA and the State Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must 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. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	**Highest No. of detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	20	.120	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	N/A	0.081	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water 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)	3/14/24	19.5	19-20	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	3/14/24	96	76-120	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.*

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**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Nitrate (as NO_3) (ppm)	Quarterly	3.7	1.1-3.7	10	10 (NA)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	03/14/24	3.14	2.0-5.6	10	NA (NA)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	3/14/24	224	200-260	1,000	NA (NA)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	3/14/24	298.3	230-390	2,200	NA (NA)	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride (ppm)	3/14/24	14.8	13.0-18.0	500	NA (NA)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	3/14/24	4.58	3.0-6.7	500	NA (NA)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Chemical or Constituent	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Action Level**	**Health Effects Language**
NA				

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

All 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).

**Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 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 serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 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.

**While your drinking water meets the current EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California Department of Health Services 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.

Year-Round Water Management Measures

Residential and commercial locations bearing a street address ending in an off number shall be permitted to irrigate only on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Locations bearing a street address ending in an even number shall be permitted to irrigate only on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. **No irrigation is permitted on Mondays.**

Irrigation water shall not be allowed to run off to adjoining property or to the roadside ditch or gutter.

Open hoses are not permitted. Automatic shut-off nozzles are required.

Use of water to clean sidewalks, driveways, and patio is not permitted. Washing of streets and commercial parking lots with a hose is not permitted, except to alleviate fire or sanitation hazards.

Leaking pipes, fixtures, or sprinklers shall be repaired promptly.

No landscape irrigation shall be permitted between the hours of 12:00 noon and 6:00 pm.

Summary information for contaminants exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a violation of any treatment technique.

Notice of Violation 01-09-24N-010

Our water system failed to meet the designated PFAS monitoring timeline in 2024 due to scheduling conflicts with the state-funded testing laboratory. As a result, the District received a notice of violation in September 2024 for the missed PFAS sampling. In response, the District has since conducted the required PFAS sampling and is now in full compliance with all regulatory obligations.

The Future of Florin County Water District

Florin County Water District is committed to delivering clean and safe drinking water to our customers, a responsibility we take very seriously. In response to the growing concerns about PFAS contamination in groundwater, we are proactively installing state-of-the-art PFAS filtration treatment plants at our well sites. The first treatment plant has already been successfully installed, and we are excited to announce that a second plant has been purchased and will be installed soon. This vital initiative reinforces our unwavering commitment to ensuring that our customers always have access to the highest quality drinking water. Together, we are safeguarding our community's health and well-being.

Dive into the World of Your Drinking Water: Discover What's Inside!

In 2019, the State Water Board took an important step by establishing comprehensive drinking water guidelines for water agencies regarding the detection and reporting of PFAS—specifically, the chemicals Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). These substances, once commonly found in a variety of consumer products for their remarkable non-stick and stain-resistant qualities, have raised concerns due to their presence near manufacturing sites, landfills, and firefighting training areas, including airports and military bases. Unfortunately, they can enter the water cycle through runoff and wastewater, potentially increasing their levels in our drinking water sources.

It's essential to note that contamination is typically linked to specific water facilities based on their proximity to these chemical applications. The Florin County Water District is required to monitor PFAS levels and is committed to promptly informing its governing body and State and Federal regulatory agencies whenever concentrations exceed established notification levels. These levels are based on solid scientific research and indicate no significant health risk, but still necessitate public awareness.

For anyone seeking to learn more about PFAS, PFOA, and PFOS, I encourage you to visit the State Water Board's website at www.waterboards.ca.gov for detailed information.

STATE CONTAMINANTS WITH NOTIFICATION LEVELS

Chemical or Contstituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Average	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Response Level	Typical Source of Contaminant
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ng/L)	Running Quarterly Average	5.67	2.7 - 11	4	10	Perfluorinated aliphatic carboxylic acid; used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymers (such as Teflon), fire-fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ng/L)	Running Quarterly Average	8.2	5.4 - 11	4	40	Surfactant or emulsifier, used in fire-fighting foam, circuit board etching acids, alkaline cleaners, floor polish, and as a pesticide active ingredient for insect bait traps; U.S. manufacture of PFOS phased out in 2002; however, PFOS still generated incidentally.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ng/L)	Running Quarterly Average	0	0	None	None	Perfluorohexanoic acid is a breakdown product of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging, couches, and carpets.
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ng/L)	Running Quarterly Average	2.38	2 - 2.7	3	10	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid has been used in stain-resistant fabrics, fire-fighting foams, food packaging, and as a surfactant in industrial processes.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ng/L)	Running Quarterly Average	0	0	None	None	Perfluoroheptanoic acid is a breakdown product of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging, couches, and carpets.

*Diana Well and Kara Well have been taken offline due to reaching the PFAS response level.