

The sources of drinking water that were detected during the most recent sampling event. The presence of these constituents in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The CDPH requires us to monitor for certain constituents less than once per year because the concentrations of these constituents 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.

Your water is supplied from two wells, one on Fairway Drive and the other on Blackhawk Place. A 0.3 ppm chlorine residual is maintained in the system as a safeguard against bacteriological contamination. The system is operated and maintained by the City of Davis Public Works Department through an agreement with the County Service Area.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, contact the 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. USEPA/Center 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 and Copper Rule

Eight household tap water sampled in 2013 indicated that lead and copper were not present in concentrations higher than the current Action Level of 15 ppb for Lead and 1.3 ppm for Copper. Water was sampled during the summer months and none of the samples contained lead. Concentrations of Copper ranged from not detected to 0.61 parts per million (ppm). The next sampling event is scheduled for the summer of 2016.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Constituent	Year Sampled	Max. Contaminant Level	Public Health Goal (MCLG)	NDM 1 Well (Fairway Drive)	NDM 2 Well (Blackhawk Place)	NDMSB (Stand-By)	Typical Source
DETECTION OF CONSTITUENTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD							
Aluminum (ppb)	2012	1000	600	ND - 2100*	<50	<50	Erosion from natural deposits and residual from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2012	10	0.004	3.5	ND	2.9	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production waste
Barium (ppm)	2012	1000	(2000)	130	190	190	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of oil drilling wastes and from mineral refineries
Chromium (ppb)	2012	50	(100)	21	29	29	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating
Fluoride (ppm)	2012	2	1	0.30	0.33	0.32	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as NO ₃] (ppm)	2013	45	45	12 - 47	25 - 51	40	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic systems and sewage
Selenium (ppb)	2012	50	30	14	5.3	5.8	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive); discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers
DETECTION OF CONSTITUENTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD							
Aluminum (ppb)	2012	200	NS	ND - 2100*	<50	<50	Erosion from natural deposits and residual from some surface water treatment processes
Iron (ppb)	2012	300	NS	91 - 3700*	<30	<30	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2012	50	NS	23	<10	<10	Leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	2012	500	NS	58	64	73	Run-off; leaching of natural deposits
Specific Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	2012	1600	NS	950	1100	1100	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2012	500	NS	64	61	58	Run-off/leaching of natural deposits; industrial wastes
Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2012	1000	NS	510	720	630	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS							
Alkalinity (ppm)	2012	NS	NS	360	470	420	Naturally occurring
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2012	NS	NS	360	471	420	Naturally occurring
Boron (ppm)	2012	NS	NS	960	1300	1100	Naturally occurring
Calcium (ppm)	2012	NS	NS	38	53	55	Naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2012	NS	NS	320	440	440	Naturally occurring
Magnesium (ppm)	2012	NS	NS	56	75	73	Naturally occurring
pH	2012	NS	NS	8.2	8.2	8.2	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2012	NS	NS	82	98	88	Naturally occurring
Turbidity (NTU)	2012	NS	NS	0.81	<0.10	<0.10	Naturally occurring
RADIOACTIVITY							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2012	15	0	<1.16	6.65	<1.16	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium-226 (pCi/L)	2007	5	0	N/A	N/A	3.36	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	2007	5	0	0.312	0.259	0.0496	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2007	20	0.43	N/A	N/A	3.36	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
BACTERIOLOGICAL		MCL	PHG	# Samples	Positive of Total		
Coliform	2013	>5%	0%	35	0.00%		Naturally present in the environment
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (Sample taken from Spanish Bay Place)							
Bromoform (ppb)	2013	80	—		0.52		By-product of water chlorination

About Our Violations Last year, both domestic wells supplying the service area exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level for nitrates. In an agreement with the California Department of Public Health, a Compliance Order was given to the County. The County will continue to monitor the nitrate concentrations at both well sites weekly until further notice from the Department of Health. The nitrate warning notice issued in 2009 by the Yolo County Environmental Health Department remains in effect. For more information, please contact Regina Espinoza at 530.666.8725.

The source water from the well located on Fairway Drive (NDM1) showed high levels of iron and aluminum that exceeded the Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCL) established by the State. Secondary standards are set for aesthetic reasons; primarily to monitor for taste and odor. However, high levels of iron and aluminum may stain plumbing fixtures. The source water will now be monitored quarterly for these two constituents.

The table to the left lists drinking water constituents that were detected during the most recent sampling event. The presence of these constituents in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The CDPH requires us to monitor for certain constituents less than once per year because the concentrations of these constituents 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the US EPA and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Terms and Abbreviations:

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.

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.

NS: No Standard

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.

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

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter

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

µmhos/cm: micromhos per centimeter

>: greater than symbol.

**:* Samples taken in 2013.

City of Davis Public Works
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Important Information about Your Water Quality

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

North Davis Meadows

County Service
Area

Yolo County



2013 Water Quality Report

This is a report of your water quality as required by state and federal regulations. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state standards.

Nitrates in Drinking Water

Both of the wells serving your area exceeded the maximum contaminant level for nitrates in 2013. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 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 a 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 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.

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. The Yolo County Service Area 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Arsenic in Drinking Water

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. 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.

Source Water Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for North Davis Meadows was completed in December 2003. This assessment was done in compliance with the California Department of Health Services Drinking Water Assessment and Protection Program, the goal of which is to determine the water system's vulnerability to possible sources of contamination.

The assessment determined that your groundwater is most vulnerable to historic and present-day land use activities, including agriculture, the historic use of septic systems, and golf course activities. Overall, the assessment concluded that there is a slight to moderate threat that your water source could become contaminated by these land use patterns and activities.

A copy of the complete Assessment is available at Yolo County Planning and Public Works Department. Call (530) 666-8775 for more information.



If you have further questions, please phone:

- » Leslie Lindbo, Yolo County Environmental Health (530) 666-8646
- » Don Saylor, Yolo County Supervisor (530) 666-8622
- » Regina Espinoza, Yolo County Planning & Public Works (530) 666-8725
- » Dianna Jensen, City of Davis Public Works (530) 757-5686

After hours and weekends, please contact the non-emergency number of the Davis Police at 747-5400 (dial 758-3600 if calling from a cell phone) and they will contact a certified water operator to address problems.