



Welcome!

We are once again proud to present to you our annual water quality report. The ECSD routinely monitors your drinking water according to federal and state laws, rules and regulations. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to your homes and businesses. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of ground water protection, conservation, and testing, because protecting our customers' health and safety is our highest priority.

Quality: We have rigorous safeguards in place to ensure the water we provide to you meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards. In Esparto, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presents of any constituents. The attached pages show those that were detected and we are pleased to confirm that, in 2017, we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.

Service: We work hard to make sure that this high-quality water supply is there any time customers turn on the tap. That means maintaining and upgrading the infrastructure to ensure it reliably moves water from the source to your tap. It also means having dedicated and skilled professionals here to assist you both with routine service needs and if there is ever an after-hours emergency.

Value: While the cost to provide water service continues to increase, we are working to ensure that our water stays affordable. We do this in part by investing in infrastructure that is built to last, maintaining it, and replacing equipment when it is nearing the end of its useful life. We also work to find cost-effective solutions to secure, test, store, and deliver the water to you, all so that we can continue to serve you for less than a penny per gallon.

Although the State of California declared the end to the drought, it's important that we keep making conservation a way of life, as we live in a traditionally dry climate. Using water wisely will ensure that we have enough water in dry years and for generations to come.

This annual water quality report shows any constituents that were detected in your water in 2017, and how your water compares to state and federal water quality standards. This report also provides information about the steps we take to protect your health and safety and answers questions you may have about your water quality.

If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone or email, online at www.ecsd-ca.org, or in person at our local office. For important water service announcements, please visit our web site or watch for information on your monthly bill.

Sincerely,

Steven Knightley, General Manager

2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Esparto Community Services District Report Date: June 27, 2018

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, 2017 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Puede ver una versión en español en nuestro sitio web o solicitar una copia llamando o visitando nuestra oficina.

Type of water source(s) in use: (4) Groundwater Wells

Name & general location of source(s): Well #1A (Adjacent to fire Station); Well 5B (ECSD office site); Well #6 (Campos Dr.) Well #7 (Woodland & Alpha)

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Assessment was completed July 28, 2017 on Wells 1A, 5, 5B & 6
Assessment was completed August 18, 2017 on Well 7

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Board meetings are held the third Wednesday of every month, at 7:00pm in the ECSD Board/ Control Room at 26490 Woodland Ave. Esparto, CA.

For more information, contact: Steve Knightley, General Manager Phone: (530)787-4502

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 (USEPA).

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

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: State Board permission 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.

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.

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)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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 by-products 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 USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations 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)	(In a mo.) 2	1	1 positive monthly sample	2	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 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	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(from 1/1/17-12/31/17)	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) 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	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	8-17-16	22	ND	1 ppb	15 ppb	0.2 ppb	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	8-17-16	22	0.32 ppm	0 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.3 ppm	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	7-28-17	62 ppm	37-96 ppm	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness	7-28-17	220 ppm	130-330 ppm	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
Hexavalent Chromium	7-28-17	7.12 ppb	2.6-10 ppb	25 ppb	0.02 ppb	Discharge from steel of pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposit.
Barium	7-28-17	0.13 ppm	0.07 - 0.22 ppm	1 ppm	(2) [1] ppm	Discharge of oil drilling waste, metal refineries or erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate as NO ₃	7-28-17	1.41 ppm	0.31-3.2 ppm	45 ppm	(N/A)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	7-28-17	7.4 ppb	ND-14 ppb	50 ppb	(100) ppb	Discharge from steel of pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposit.

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
Iron	7-28-17	0.09 ppm	ND-0.46 ppm	300 ppm	(N/A) N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial waste
Magnesium	7-28-17	28 ppm	19-42 ppm	50 ppm	(N/A) N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Chloride	7-28-17	30 ppm	6.5-55 ppm	500 ppm	(N/A) N/A	Runoff/ Leaching from natural deposits;
Sulfate	7-28-17	31 ppm	25-40 ppm	500 ppm	(N/A) N/A	Runoff/ Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial waste.
Specific Conductance (micro/ ohms)	7-28-17	634	550-780	1600	(N/A) N/A	Substance that forms ions when in water, seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids	7-28-17	390 ppb	340-470 ppb	1000 ppb	(N/A) N/A	Leaching from natural deposits;

Turbidity	7-28-17	0.64 NTU	ND-2.9 NTU	5 NTU	(N/A) N/A	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	
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 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).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. [Esparto community Services District] 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. [Optional: 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

The rule requires systems to monitor drinking water at customer taps. Lead concentrations in excess of 15 ppb or copper concentrations of 1.3 ppm in more than 10% of customer taps sampled requires action. Our raw water tested at the wells have zero (0) Lead and Copper levels. Lead and copper enter drinking water primarily through plumbing materials such as pipe, plumbing fittings, fixtures, solder, and flux.

If you would like to participate and have your water tested in your house, please contact our office and sign-up. Sample kits with instructions are handed out in mid August.

**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
Total Coliform Bacteria	2 detections at one location	< 10 days	flushed water to house & replaced test taps	None, indicator

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER 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	(0)	Monthly	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(0)	Monthly	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples,
Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT**

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
0				
0				

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct [1] Level 1 assessment(s). [1] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [1] corrective actions and we completed [1] of these actions.

During the past year [0] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [0] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [0] corrective actions and we completed [0] of these actions.

A level 1 assessment was completed after 2 failed Total Coliform Bacteria tests were taken from a single location. The test point location was not occupied at the time and the water had not been circulating. After flushing the internal lines, the tests were negative. We determined with additional testing that this event was not harmful to the distribution system.

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [0] corrective actions and we completed [0] of these actions.
