EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

www.eid.org/outingdale

2025 Water Quality Report

Water testing performed in 2025

OUTINGDALE WATER SYSTEM

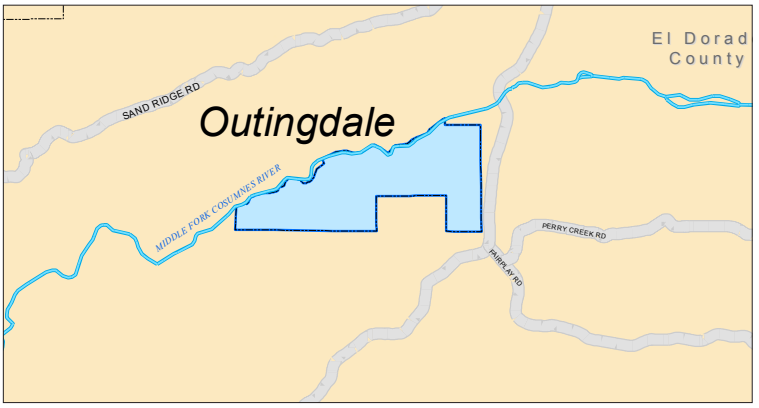
Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable.
Para obtener una copia en español, visite www.eid.org/waterquality

About the Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

The Water Quality Report is designed to inform you about the quality of your drinking water. It provides an annual summary of results of ongoing testing for contaminants in your drinking water. Each year, the California State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) to compile and distribute a report to all water customers. The report includes a comparison of EID'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 478 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 EID's Outingdale Water Treatment Plant.



About El Dorado Irrigation District

EID is a multi-service public utility providing drinking water to approximately 130,000 people within a 220-square mile service area. EID holds water rights in the Sierra Nevada foothills dating as far back as the Gold Rush. Today, EID provides a unique combination of services, including drinking water; water for pastures, orchards, and vineyards; wastewater treatment; recycled water for irrigated landscapes, including residential front and back yards; hydroelectric power generation; water efficiency programs; and outstanding recreation in the 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 can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. It can also 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 naturally occur 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 naturally occur or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and State Water Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Limits for contaminants in bottled water are established by The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law.

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 U.S. EPAs 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 Board 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 evaluates the water's vulnerability to these 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 systems, 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 questions about the assessment, contact Bill Petterson, EID Drinking Water Operations Manager, at 530-642-4010 or by email at bpetterson@eid.org.

Testing the Water

To help ensure safe water is delivered to our customers, EID's water quality monitoring program includes collecting raw (source) and treated water samples throughout the year from many locations in EID's service area. These samples are tested at state-certified commercial labs. Testing covers more than 100 different constituents (substances) that may be present in the water. 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 tests for unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the EPA and State Water Board determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. Between 2023 and 2024, EID monitored for 29 per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium in the Main Water System. If you would like to review all the data related to the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, Cycle 5, please visit www.eid.org/UCMR.

The information in the following tables shows that EID meets or exceeds all primary 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 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 groups should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/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

In accordance with the EPA Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), EID has successfully completed the Lead Service Line Inventory project, confirming that all three of EID's water systems—Main, Outingdale, and Strawberry—have no lead service lines. For more information on the effort, go to www.eid.org/LCR.

EID is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in private, downstream of your meter, plumbing components. 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. 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, 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 Board amended public water system domestic water supply permits to require 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. Seventeen schools within EID's service area requested testing related to this requirement. In October 2017, Health and Safety Code (HSC) §116277 was amended, requiring 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 PHGs 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. 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): MCLs, 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. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

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	0.12	NA	No	2025	Soil runoff
Turbidity - Lowest Monthly % of the Treated Surface Water Meeting NTU Requirements (%)	TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.2 NTU	NA	NA	100%	No	2025	Soil runoff

Secondary Standards - Aesthetic (units)	Secondary MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level	SMCL Exceedance?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Chloride (mg/L)	500	NA	3.5	3.5	No	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3	NA	2.8 - 17.0	7.0	Yes[1]	2025	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	1600	NA	54-78	66	No	2025	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	NA	1.3	1.3	No	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	NA	43	43	No	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Other Parameters - Unregulated (units)	Range of Detection	Average Level	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Alkalinity (mg/L)	22	22	NA	2025	No Known Typical Source of Constituent
Bicarbonate (mg/L)	22	22	NA	2025	
Calcium (mg/L)	3.9	3.9	NA	2025	
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/L)	14	14	NA	2025	
Hardness as CaCO3 (grains/gal)	0.8	0.8	NA	2025	
Magnesium (mg/L)	1.1	1.1	NA	2025	
pH (pH units)	7.43-7.99	7.7	NA	2025	
Sodium (mg/L)	5.0	5.0	NA	2025	

Footnotes:
[1] SMCLs are aesthetic and not health-based.

Outingdale Water System - Distribution System Water Quality

Microbiological (units)	Primary MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MRDLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Total Coliform (Present)	TT = ≥ 5.0% per Month	0%	0%	0	No	2025	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

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)	0.27-1.28	0.77	No	2025	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
HAA5 [Total of five Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	60	NA	0-30	24 [1]	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total of four Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	80	NA	17-23	21 [1]	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead & Copper	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Number of Samples Collected	Sample Data	Range of Results (90th% Level) [2]	Action Level Exceedance?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent	Number of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling
Copper (mg/L)[at the customer tap]	1.3	0.3	11	None of the 11 samples collected exceeded the action level	ND-0.11 (0.07)	No	2023	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	NA
Lead (µg/L)[at the customer tap]	15	0.2	11	1 of the 11 samples collected exceeded the action level	ND-22 (5.7)	No	2023	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	0

Footnotes:
[1] Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).
[2] For lead and copper, individual results may exceed the action level; likely due to on-site (downstream of the EID meter) plumbing materials. System compliance is determined by the 90th percentile value shown in parenthesis.

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/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 Bill Petterson, Drinking Water Division Operations 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 generally held on the second and fourth Monday of each month. Meetings begin at 9:00 A.M. in the Placerville headquarters building located at 2890 Mosquito Road. Visit 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.