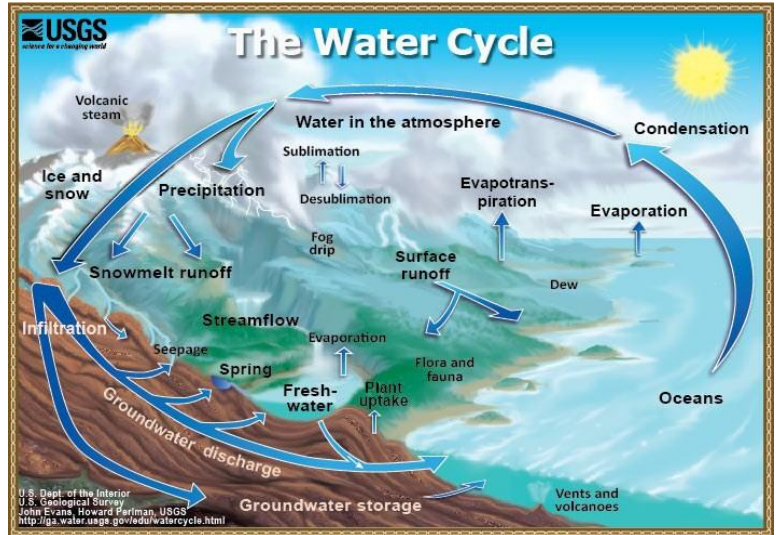




## Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

For samples collected during 2025

Midway Heights County Water District is pleased to report this year that the drinking water supplied to you meets or exceeds state and federal public health standards for drinking water quality and safety. California water retailers, including MHCWD, are required by law to inform customers about the quality of their drinking water. The results of MHCWD's testing and monitoring programs of 2025 are reported in this report. If you have any questions about this report, please contact the district at (530) 878-8096 or [admin@mhcwd.org](mailto:admin@mhcwd.org).



### Ensuring The Safety of Your Drinking Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California Law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

### About Your 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791**

### The Source of Your Water Supply

Your water originates in the Sierra snowpack. Surface water from the Yuba and Bear River watersheds and Lake Spaulding flows into the PG&E and PCWA delivery systems. The water is treated at the PCWA – Weimar Water Treatment Plant. MHCWD purchases treated water from PCWA for distribution to our customers. PCWA has completed and updated a Sanitary Survey and Source Water Assessment of the Yuba-Bear River watershed (2021). It was found the watershed was vulnerable to contaminants from highways, roadways and railroads near rivers and canals, septic tanks, utility pipelines crossing canals, upstream recreation, historic and active mining operations, utility operations, and timber harvest. Contaminants associated with these activities that could pose a threat to source water include but are not limited to sediment, bacteria, viruses, parasites, pesticides, herbicides and trace metals. Historically, contaminant levels have been very low in the source water and watershed. If interested, a complete copy of the assessment can be obtained by calling the PCWA Customer Services Center at (530) 823-4850 or (800) 464-0030.

## DEFINITIONS AND TIPS: Understanding Your Water Quality Report

The table on the following page provides the results of water quality monitoring conducted during the previous calendar year. This page has been added to help ensure that this report is as clear to understand as possible, given the required content. We hope the following tips and definitions help to provide a clear understanding.

- Certain constituents are not required to be monitored annually because the levels are not expected to change from year to year. In those instances, the most recent results are provided.
- In accordance with the federal and state requirements, the table doesn't necessarily include results for all constituents tested during the previous calendar year by PCWA, only detected ones, and a few others which are commonly requested by customers.
- It is important to note that the table provides information about not only the results of monitoring we've performed, but also information about maximum allowable or recommended levels if they exist, so it is important to make sure the column you are reading is correct for the information you seek.
- If you are using the results in the table to compare to a set of standards you require (i.e. a new appliance, gardening, fish tanks, brewing beer or kombucha, etc.), it is very important to make sure you are using the correct unit of measure, which is also provided in the table. Those units of measure are also defined below.
- The definitions below should be used to help you understand unfamiliar terms used in the table.
- If you come across any information that you'd like further explanation for, or are curious about please feel free to contact PCWA's customer service line at (530) 823-4850 or (800) 464-0030, and let them know you have questions for the Water Quality Supervisor.

**MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal.** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**PHG: Public Health Goal.** 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.

**Primary Drinking Water Standard.** MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.** 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.

**MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.** 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.

**NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units.** A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

**pCi/L: picocuries per liter.** A measure of radiation.

**mg/L: milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm), compare to 1 cup of water in a typical swimming pool**

**ug/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb), compare to 1 drop of water in a typical swimming pool**

**uS/cm: MicroSiemens per centimeter**

**RAA: Running Annual Average**

**HRAA: Highest Running Annual Average**

**<: Less Than**

**ND: ND or Non-Detected:** An analysis result below detectable levels.

**NA: Non-Applicable**

# MHCWD Water Quality Results

## Primary Drinking Water Standards

**Turbidity Performance Standards** (that must be met through the water treatment process)

Turbidity is a measurement of clarity or the level of suspended matter in the water. In reporting turbidity, the highest single measurement and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits are specified.

Turbidity of the filtered water must:

1. Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.
2. Not exceed 1 NTU at any time.

<b>Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Highest single turbidity measurement during the year</b>	<b>0.28</b>
<b>Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements</b>	<b>0</b>

CONSTITUENT	# of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	# of Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ug/L) *collected 2024	10	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (mg/L) *collected 2024	10	55	0	1300	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG, (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	MHCWD Range and Average or (HRAA)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	mg/L	[4]	[4]	0.2-.09 (0.63)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/L	80	None	34-53.1 (45.53)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	ug/L	60	None	28.5-42.9 (36.8)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

## Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Chloride	mg/L	500	None	8.74	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Aluminum <sup>1</sup>	ug/L	200	600	86.8-448 267.4	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1,600	None	75.8	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	mg/L	500	None	0.94	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1,000	None	52	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Zinc	mg/L	5	None	0.276-0.285 0.281	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits

<sup>1</sup>While Aluminum exceeded the secondary MCL in one sample, compliance is based on a 4-quarter average. Most often, is below the secondary MCL in our water. We are currently monitoring quarterly, and no other samples have exceeded the secondary MCL.

## Monitoring of Unregulated Substances

Carbonate Alkalinity	mg/L	None	None	0	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	mg/L	None	None	11	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Alkalinity	mg/L	None	None	11	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Calcium	mg/L	None	None	2.74	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Hardness	mg/L	None	None	10.2	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium	mg/L	None	None	0.821	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Sodium	mg/L	None	None	12	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits

## Environmental Influences on Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salt and metals, which 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**, that 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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.

## Statement on Lead

MHCWD does not have any lead service lines. 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. MHCWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Infants, young children, and pregnant women are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of the materials used in your home's plumbing. If your water faucet has not been used for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the faucet for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

A program of testing k-12 schools for lead began in 2017 where samples are collected at popular drinking fountains, boiled water filling stations, and kitchen sinks used for food prep. One school requested sampling under this program.

## Note to At-Risk Water Users

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 at (800) 426-4791.

## Plumbing Freeze in Winter

MHCWD is reminding customers to take a few simple steps during winter to keep your water lines from freezing. Frozen pipes can cause damage to your property and cause a major inconvenience. They can also be expensive to repair. Most frozen lines occur on private property and are the responsibility of the homeowner. Tips on winterizing your home can be found here: <https://www.ahs.com/home-matters/lifestyle/how-to-prepare-vacant-home-for-winter/>

## Away much?

MHCWD is aware that many homes in the Placer County area are vacation homes. If you are away from your home often or for extended periods of time for any reason, we'd like to remind you that it is a good idea to thoroughly flush all of your faucets upon return. Try to flush enough water to where you are sure you're getting fresh water from the main. It is also a good idea to pay attention to the freeze warning above.

## 2025 Testing Results

Measurements reported here were collected in 2025 (unless otherwise noted). In accordance with federal regulations, data is from the most recent tests. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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