

2008 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Woodlands MWC Report Date: June-09

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, 2008.

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

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

Source Name	Source Location
<u>Well #2 Homestead Well</u>	<u>Located on Homestead Road.</u>
<u>Well #3 Mesa Well</u>	<u>Located on Mesa Road.</u>
<u>Well #4 Dawn Well</u>	<u>Located on Dawn Road.</u>

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

A source water assessment can be requested by contacting: Department of Health Services; Southern California Drinking Water Field Operations Branch 1180 Eugena Place Suite 200, Carpinteria, CA 93013. Phone (805)566-1326.

Time and Place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:

Annually In February. Time, Date and Location to be announced.

For more information, contact: Lonnie Lepore Phone: (805)597-7155

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.

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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):

The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):

MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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:

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

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)

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 byproducts 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 Department of Public Health (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 provide the same protection for public

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 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.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	Highest Number of detections	Number of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	In a Month	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	In a Year	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	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)	Number of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	Number of sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10	0.00778	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	10	0.376	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING 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)	2008	54 mg/L	42-66 mg/L	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2008	303 mg/L	170-430 mg/L	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water

* Any violation of an MCL or AL is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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
Nitrate	2008	10.47 mg/L	5.2-20 mg/L	45 mg/L	45 mg/L	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	2007	0.48 pCi/L	ND-0.87 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha	2006	1.36 pCi/L	0.73-2.48 pCi/L	50 pCi/L	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2006	1.4 mg/L	ND-307 mg/L	80 mg/L	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Fluoride	2008	0.27 mg/L	0.18-0.36 mg/L	2.0 mg/L	1.0 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Xylenes	2005	0.50 mg/L	0.50 mg/L	1.75 mg/L	1.80 mg/L	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories, fuel solvent.
Perchlorate	2008	ND	ND	6 ppb	6 ppb	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.

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
Color	2008	ND	ND	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Iron	2008	0.22 mg/L	ND-0.37 mg/L	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Chloride	2008	40 mg/L	38-46 mg/L	500 mg/L	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Specific Conductance	2008	610 umho/cm	360-970 umho/cm	1600 umho/cm	N/A	Substances that forms ions when in water, seawater influence.
Sulfate	2008	153 mg/L	55-310 mg/L	500 mg/L	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2008	393 mg/L	210-670 mg/L	1000 mg/L	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Aluminum	2008	ND	ND	200 ug/L	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, residual from surface water treatment processes.

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).

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding and MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water:

(Refer to page 1, "Type of water source in use" to see if your source of water is surface water or groundwater)

TABLE 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
<i>Treatment Technique</i> ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 - Be less than or equal to _____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 - Not exceed _____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 - Not exceed _____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standards No. 1.	
Highest single Turbidity measurement during the year.	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements.	

^(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

^(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance.

Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

* Any violation of a TT is marked with an astrisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided earlier in this report.

Summary Information for Surface Water Treatment