

2010 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: EL RIO VILLA (WS 5700615) Report Date: June 7, 2011

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, 2010.

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: Two (2) Ground water wells

Name & location of source(s): East Well, behind 11 Fredericks Drive, Winters, CA
West Well, behind 62 Shams Way, Winters, CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: See summaries dated Dec. 2002 by Yolo Co. Environ. Health.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 1st Tuesday of each month

For more information, contact: Fred Ichtertz, Facilities Manager Phone: (530) 669-2240

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

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 which 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*, which 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*, which 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, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services (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 must provide the same protection for public health.

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 No. of detections | No. of months in violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | (In a mo.) | 0 | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> | (In the 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) | No. of samples collected | 90 th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Lead (ppb) | 10 | ND | 0 | 15 | 2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 10 | 0.13 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.17 | Internal corrosion of household water 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 (ppm) | 08/04/08 | 32 | 28 - 35 | none | none | Generally found in ground & surface water |
| Hardness (ppm) | 08/04/08 | 300 | 290 - 310 | none | none | Generally found in ground & surface water |

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. 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 |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|--|
| mg/L Arsenic | 08/04/08 | .0021 | .0021 | .010 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass & electronics production wastes. |
| mg/L Nitrate as NO3 | 07/26/10 | 26 | 24 - 28 | 45 | 45 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| mg/L Fluoride | 08/04/08 | .075 | ND - .15 | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| mg/L Chromium | 08/04/08 | .022 | .019 - .025 | .050 | .025 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits. |
| mg/L Barium | 08/04/08 | .065 | ND - .13 | 1 | NA | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| mg/L Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | 07/26/10 | .0025 | .0012 - .0037 | .080 | NA | By-Product of drinking water chlorination. |
| mg/L Haloacetic acids (HAA5) | 07/26/10 | ND | ND | .060 | N/A | By-Product of drinking water chlorination. |
| mg/L Chlorine | Continuous | .9 | .6 to 1.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| pCi/L Gross Alpha | 12-2006 to 8-2007 (4 QTRS) | .878 | .141 to 1.70 | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| pCi/L Radium Ra-228 | 12-2006 to 8-2007 (4 QTRS) | .0746 | 0 to .294 | 5 | .019 | Erosion of natural deposits. |

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 |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|-------------------------------|
| mg/L Chloride | 08/04/08 | 30 | 29 - 31 | 500 | NA | NA |
| mg/L TDS | 08/04/08 | 405 | 400 - 410 | 1000 | NA | NA |
| mg/L Sulfate | 08/04/08 | 31 | 31 | 500 | NA | NA |
| umho/cm Specific Conductance | 08/04/08 | 650 | 650 | 1600 | NA | NA |

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|--|-------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| NONE | | | | |

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 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).*
- *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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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 health.*
- *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 Housing Authority El Rio Villa Public Water System 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>.

- *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.*
- *Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*
- *Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

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

NONE EXCEEDED.
