

Melody Woods Water Company

2006 Consumer Confidence Report

*We test our 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, 2006.*

...if you read nothing else in this report, please, at least read page 7. Thanks. -Don

**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: Well Water

Name & location of source(s): Well #3, located just off Summit Road, West of Melody Lane

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Performed by the State in March 2002.
For details of that report, call Don Louv (408) 353-3193.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Quarterly meetings are held on the 2nd Tuesday of the month, in Board member's homes.

For more information, contact: Don Louv Phone: (408) 353-3193

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 and 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 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 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	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	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)	5	5	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	5	0.615	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is colored yellow. Additional information regarding the violation is provided at the end of this report.

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)	2/17/04	20	n/a	none	none	generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2/17/04	268	n/a	none	none	generally found in ground & surface water

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
Fluoride mg/L	2/17/04	0.2	n/a	2	1	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) µg/L	08/29/06	1.4	n/a	60	n/a	Chlorination by-product
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) µg/L	08/29/06	4.4	n/a	80	n/a	Chlorination by-product
Benzene µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	1	n/a	
Carbon tetrachloride µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	.5	n/a	
1,2-dichlorobenzene (o-DCB) µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	600	n/a	
1,4-dichlorobenzene (p-DCB) µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	5	n/a	
1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA) µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	5	n/a	
1,2-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA) µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	.5	n/a	
1,1-dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE) µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	6	n/a	
Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	6	n/a	
Trans-1,2-dichloroethylene µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	10	n/a	
Dichloromethane (Meth Chlor) µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	5	n/a	
1,2-Dichloropropane µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	5	n/a	
Total 1,3-Dichloropropene µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	5	n/a	
Ethyl benzene µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	300	n/a	

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TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (CONTINUED)						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Methyl Tert-butyl ether (MTBE) µg/L	08/07/06	<3.0	n/a	5	n/a	
Monochlorobenzene (Chlorobenzene) µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	70	n/a	
Styrene µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	100	n/a	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	1	n/a	
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	5	n/a	
Toluene µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	150	n/a	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	5	n/a	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA) µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	200	n/a	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA) µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	5	n/a	
Trichloroethylene (TCE) µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	5	n/a	
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) µg/L	08/07/06	<5.0	n/a	150	n/a	
Trichlorotrifluoroethane (Freon113) µg/L	08/07/06	<10.0	n/a	1200	n/a	
Vinyl Chloride (VC) µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	0.5	n/a	
Total Xylenes (m,p & o) µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	1750	n/a	
Atrazine µg/L	02/23/06 08/07/06	<0.5	All <0.5	1	n/a	
Simazine (Princep) µg/L	02/23/06 08/07/06	<1.0	All <1.0	4	n/a	
2,4-D µg/L	02/23/06 08/07/06	<10.0	All <10.0	70	n/a	
Gross Alpha pCi/L	08/07/06	<3.0	n/a	15	n/a	
Radium 228 pCi/L	02/13/06 05/10/06	<0.5	<0.5 - <1.0	1	n/a	

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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 (Fe) µg/L	8/16/05	110	n/a	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (Mn) µg/L	2/17/04	1160 *	n/a	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO ₃) mg/L	08/07/06	ND	n/a	45	n/a	Wastewater runoff
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) mg/L	4/19/05	ND	n/a	1	n/a	Wastewater runoff
Sulfate ppm	2/17/04	81	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/Leaching of Natural Deposits industrial waste
Chloride ppm	2/17/05	21.6	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Turbidity units	2/17/04	14 *	n/a	5	n/a	Soil Runoff/Oxidation precipitants
Specific conductance micromhos	2/17/04	600	n/a	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Total dissolved solids mg/L	2/17/04	340	n/a	1000	n/a	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Color units	2/17/04	8	n/a	15	n/a	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor units	2/17/04	1	n/a	3	n/a	Naturally occurring organic materials

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Bromodichloromethane µg/L	08/07/06	<1.0	n/a	
Bromoform µg/L	08/07/06	<1.0	n/a	
Chloroform (Trichloromethane) µg/L	08/07/06	<1.0	n/a	
Dibromochloromethane µg/L	08/07/06	<1.0	n/a	
Tert-Amyl-Methyl Ether µg/L	08/07/06	<3.0	n/a	
Bromobenzene µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
Bromochloromethane µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
Bromomthane (Methyl Bromide) µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
n-Butylbenzene µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	

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TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Sec-Butylbenzene µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
Tert-Butylbenzene µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
Chloroethane µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
Chloromethane (Methyl Chloride) µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
2-Chlorotoluene µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
4-Chlorotoluene µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
Dibromomethane µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (m-DCB) µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12) µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
1,3-Dichloropropane µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
2,2-Dichloropropane µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
1,1-Dichloropropane µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
Diisopropyl Ether (DIPE) µg/L	08/07/06	<3.0	n/a	
Ethyl-tert-Butyl-Ether (ETBE) µg/L	08/07/06	<3.0	n/a	
Hexachlorobutadiene µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
Isopropylbenzen (Cumene) µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
p-Isopropyltoluene µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
Naphthalene µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
n-Propylbenzene µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene µg/L	08/07/06	<0.5	n/a	
Methyl ethyl ketone (Butanone) µg/L	08/07/06	<5.0	n/a	
Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) µg/L	08/07/06	<5.0	n/a	

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

Manganese MCL violation:

The manganese in our water has been measured at levels of 1.16 mg/L. The Secondary MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) for Manganese is 0.05 mg/L, a level that was chosen to protect consumers from both aesthetic and health issues.

Since our water measures above 0.05 mg/L, we are required to notify our customers of the potential health risks of consuming very large amounts of Manganese. In addition, we are working closely with the California Department of Health Services in researching different treatment techniques to reduce Manganese levels in the water supplied to you.

During the next year we will begin the process of identifying an appropriate treatment plant technology, finding a supplier and installation contractor, finding a suitable location, building out the plant and commencing operation the Manganese filtration to bring us back into compliance with this secondary MCL.

The manganese in our water may also be an aesthetic problem since it can make our water look dirty and can cause staining of clothing or plumbing fixtures.

More information regarding Manganese can be found on the State of California, Department of Health Services website: (excerpt below)

<http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/chemicals/manganese/>

Manganese is a required nutrient. A healthful diet provides adequate manganese for good nutrition. Typical dietary intake of about 1–10 mg manganese per day appears adequate for daily needs, according to ATSDR (2000).

However, manganese at very high levels can pose a neurotoxic risk (ATSDR, 2000; US EPA, 1996). For example, neurologic damage (mental and emotional disturbances, as well as difficulty in moving—a syndrome of effects referred to as "manganism") has been reported to be permanent among manganese miners exposed to high levels of airborne manganese for long periods of time. Lower chronic exposures in the workplace resulted in decrements in certain motor skills, balance and coordination, as well as increased memory loss, anxiety, and sleeplessness (ATSDR, 2000). US EPA (1996), in developing an oral reference dose for manganese based on dietary intake, mentions an epidemiological study in Greece that showed an increase in neurologic effects such as weakness and fatigue, disturbances in gait, and neuromuscular effects, in people whose drinking water contained 1.6 to 2.3 mg/L. Uncertainties about the levels of dietary manganese and the amount of drinking water consumed did not enable US EPA to use these data for risk assessment purposes.

Turbidity MCL violation:

Turbidity was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 5 units. It too has an MCL that was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as color, taste, and odor. The high turbidity levels come from the leaching of natural deposits.

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).

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This report
is also available on
www.MelodyWoods.com