

Melody Woods Water Company 2010 Consumer Confidence Report

We test our drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. To save trees, this report shows ONLY the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2010. Full results for previous years can be found on <http://www.melodywoods.com>

Our water is clean and safe. Our treated drinking water has no detectable Iron or Manganese.

–Don Louy, President

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
Well #5, located on Echo Lane.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Performed by the State in March 2002.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Quarterly meetings are held on the 2st Saturday of the month (Mar., June, Sept., Dec.) in at the Treatment Plant. (17056 Melody Lane)

For more information, contact: Don Louy, Pres.

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 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1 thru 6 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 would 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.

For testing conducted prior to 2010, please refer to the reports from previous years, all of which are available on <http://www.MelodyWoods.com>.

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.) <u>0</u>	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) <u>0</u>	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	3.2	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	5	1.155	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 NA ppm	5/3/2010	22	n/a	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (as CaCO ₃) ppm	5/3/2010	277	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
Aluminum (Al) ppm	5/3/2010	ND	n/a	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony ppb	5/3/2010	ND	n/a	6	20	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic ppb	5/3/2010	ND	n/a	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (Ba) ppm	5/3/2010	ND	n/a	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium ppb	5/3/2010	ND	n/a	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (Cd) ppb	5/3/2010	ND	n/a	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints

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
Chromium (total) ppb	5/3/2010	ND	n/a	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (Cu) ppb	5/3/2010	ND	n/a	AL=1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Mercury (Hg) ppb	5/3/2010	ND	n/a	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel ppb	5/3/2010	ND	n/a	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Selenium (Se) ppb	5/3/2010	ND	n/a	50	(50)	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Thallium ppb	5/3/2010	ND	n/a	2	0.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Fluoride (F) mg/L	5/3/2010	.27	n/a	2	1	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) µg/L	5/3/2010	ND	n/a	60	n/a	Chlorination by-product
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) µg/L	5/3/2010	15.55	n/a	80	n/a	Chlorination by-product
Radium 228 pCi/L	5/3/2010	0	All 0	2	n/a	
Perchlorate µg/L	5/3/2010	ND	ND	6	n/a	
Cyanide µg/L	5/3/2010	ND	ND	150	n/a	

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	Monthly 2010	2046 *	0-7300 **	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (Mn) µg/L	Monthly 2010	740 *	82-1600 **	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO₃) mg/L	5/3/2010	ND	All ND	45	n/a	Wastewater runoff
Sulfate (SO₄) ppm	5/3/2010	86	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/Leaching of Natural Deposits industrial waste

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (CONT.)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Silver (Ag) ppb	5/3/2010	ND	n/a	100	n/a	Industrial discharges
Zinc (Zn) ppm	5/3/2010	ND	n/a	5	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride (Cl) ppm	5/3/2010	21	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Turbidity units	5/3/2010	28 *	n/a	5	n/a	Soil Runoff/Oxidation precipitants
Specific conductance μ-ohms	5/3/2010	580	500-580	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Total dissolved solids mg/L	5/3/2010	322	n/a	1000	n/a	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Color units	5/3/2010	22 *	n/a	15	n/a	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor units	5/3/2010	0	n/a	3	n/a	Naturally occurring organic materials
Foaming Agents (MBAS) ppb	5/3/2010	ND	n/a	500	n/a	Municipal and industrial waste discharges

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
PH	Weekly Monitoring	6.11-7.1	n/a	
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃) mg/L	5/3/2010	160	n/a	
Calcium (Ca) mg/L	5/3/2010	77	n/a	
Magnesium (Mg) mg/L	5/3/2010	21	n/a	
Hydroxide (OH) mg/L	5/3/2010	<1	n/a	
Carbonate (CO ₃) mg/L	5/3/2010	<5	n/a	
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃) mg/L	5/3/2010	190	n/a	

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

Turbidity & Color Information:

In 2010 Turbidity & Color were measured at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The MCL for Turbidity & Color were set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as color, taste, and odor. The high turbidity & color levels come from the Iron and Manganese (which, as of July 2009, we remove from the water). The Treated water that comes from your tap has nearly zero Turbidity or Color.

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

*** Note that these Iron & Manganese values are taken from the raw well water, not measurements of the treated water. After the Treatment Plant was brought online in July 2009, all testing showed the levels of Iron and Manganese in our treated drinking water were too low to be detected.*

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 US EPA'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).

This report and previous annual reports are available at
www.MelodyWoods.com

Remember, Melody Woods Water Company is a volunteer-operated, community water system. Your participation is encouraged and appreciated.

Thank you.

Don Louv, President and Treatment Operator

Russ Lee, Distribution Operator

Dale Pennington, Treasurer

Donna Dunton, Secretary

Prepared by Don Louv
Pres., Melody Woods Water Co.
don@melodywoods.com
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