

# 2004 Consumer Confidence Report

<b>Water System Name:</b>	PALOMINO LAKES MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	<b>Report Date:</b>	6/26/05
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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, 2004.

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber.**

**Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

<b>Type of water source(s) in use:</b>	ONE (1) GROUND WATER WELL
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<b>Name &amp; location of source(s):</b>	WELL IS LOCATED APPROX. ¼ MILE EAST OF RUSSIAN RIVER IN THE HANDEL-BEDOLLA VINEYARD - 27000 RIVER ROAD, CLOVERDALE, CALIFORNIA (PLMWC SITE # 4)
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<b>Drinking Water Source Assessment information:</b>	SOURCE WATER ASSESMENT INFORMATION (DWSAP) ON FILE - COPY BY REQUEST TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS - DWSAP SUMMARY ENCLOSED
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## 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.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs 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.

**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)

**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

**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).

**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.

**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

by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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, 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 requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. 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 - NONE	0 - NONE	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 - NONE	0 - NONE	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 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10	5 ppb	0 - NONE	15 ppb	2 ppb	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.

Copper (ppm)	10	0.86 ppm	0 - NONE	1.3 ppm	0.17 ppm	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
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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)	11/19/02	23 ppm	9 - 23 ppm	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	11/19/02	360 ppm	190 - 360 ppm	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

\* Any violation of an MCL or AL is marked with a single asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is on page 5

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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	11/19/02	0.2 ppm	0.1 - 0.22 ppm	1 ppm	2 (N/A)	Discharge of oil drilling wastes & from oil refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	11/19/02	0.01	0.01 - 0.12 ppm	2 ppm	1 (N/A)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Asbestos (MFL)	12/3/01	< 0.20 MFL	<0.20 - 0.021 MFL	7 MFL	N/A (7)	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	11/19/02	< 0.01 ppm	< 0.01 ppm	1 ppm	1 (N/A)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	4/21/04	2.9 ppm	21.0 - 1.8 ppm	45 ppm	45 (N/A)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Radioactivity (pCi/L)	2/27/03	0.813 pCi/L	2.9 - 0.08 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	N/A (0)	Erosion of natural Deposits
Benzene (ppb) NOTE #1	10/8/03	ND	0.30 ppb	1.0 ppb		
Ethylbenzene (ppb) NOTE #1	10/8/03	ND	0.10 - 1.10 ppb	700 ppb	300 (N/A)	Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories
Toluene (ppb) NOTE #1	10/8/03	ND	0.1 - 0.73 ppb	150 ppb	150 ppb (N/A)	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks
Xylenes - <i>total</i> (ppm) NOTE #1	10/8/03	ND	0.0001 - 0.0033 ppm	1.75 ppm	1.8 ppm (N/A)	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent
Ethylene Dibromide - EDB (ppm)	4/9/01	< 0.0020 ppm	0.0020 ppm	50,000 ppm	N/A (0)	Discharge from petroleum refineries; underground gas tank leaks; banned nematocide that still may be present in soils and leaching from grain & fruit crops

**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
Aluminum (ppb)	11/19/02	< 50.0 ppb	50.0 - 100.0 ppb	200 ppb	N/A (N/A)	Erosion from natural deposits; residual from some water treatment processes
Color (units)	11/19/02	3.00 units	3.0 - 10.0 units	15 units	N/A (N/A)	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper (ppm)	11/19/02	< 0.05 ppm	< 0.05 ppm	1 ppm	N/A (N/A)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Foaming Agents - MBAS (ppb)	11/19/02	< 50 ppb	< 50 ppb	500 ppb	N/A (N/A)	Municipal and industrial wastes discharges
Iron (ppb)	11/19/02	< 100.0 ppb	< 100.0 ppb	300 ppb	N/A (N/A)	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	11/19/02	< 30.0 ppb	< 20.0 - < 30.0 ppb	50 ppb	N/A (N/A)	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (units)	11/19/02	< 1 unit	< 1 unit	3 Units	N/A (N/A)	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Silver (ppb)	11/19/02	< 10.0ppb	<10.0 ppb	100 ppb	N/A (N/A)	Industrial discharges
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	11/19/02	710 micromhos	430 - 710 micromhos	1600 micromhos	N/A (N/A)	Substances that form ions when in water; sea water influence
Sulfate (ppm)	11/19/02	33.0 ppm	14 - 33 ppm	500 ppm	N/A (N/A)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids - TDS (ppm)	11/19/02	390 ppm	270 - 390 ppm	1000 ppm	N/A (N/A)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	4/8/03	ND	0.1 - 0.31 NTU	5 NTU	N/A (N/A)	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	11/19/02	< 0.05 ppm	< 0.05 ppm	5.0 ppm	N/A (N/A)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

**TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Action Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppb) *	10/8/03	2700 ppb *	1000 ppb	Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of the action level over many years may experience reproductive effects, based on studies in dogs

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*\*\*Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the clarity 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.*

### **Additional General Information On Drinking Water**

All 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).

NOTE #1. *Benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, and xylene fell below detectible limits on the last sampling analysis, but because of the adverse health risks associated with these chemicals, the PLMWC will continue to analyze and monitor for detected chemicals that indicate a health risk at a frequency higher than the DHS requires. The presence of these chemicals illustrate the need for a new primary well constructed to current DWR standards..*

### **Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL or AL, or a Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**

Well boron levels exceeded the MCL in October 2003  
No actions were warranted. Boron is currently unregulated by the Department of Health Services.