County of Yolo

PLANNING, RESOURCES AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

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June 24, 2010

Dear Wild Wings Resident,

The Wild Wings County Service Area (CSA) is pleased to provide you with its 2009 Consumer Confidence Report, also known as the Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water that is provided to you.
As is noted in this document, a list of all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling is included. In order to ensure that the resident drinking water is safe, the Department of Health Services requires that the detection of contaminants in primary drinking water be monitored. This reporting is required of all public water systems.

The Wild Wings CSA is dedicated to providing our customers with the highest quality of drinking water available. We are pleased to announce that the Wild Wings water system meets or exceeds all federal and state water quality requirements as shown in the attached report. Our goal is to continue to provide a safe and dependable drinking water supply.

In the previous year the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) allowable limit for arsenic in drinking water was reduced from 50 parts per billion (ppb) to 10 ppb. Our community is served by 2 wells, one located on Canvasback and another on Pintail. The Canvasback well has had an average reading of 11 ppb, one part per billion over the allowable limit. Last summer the CSA, along with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) removed the Canvasback well from the community's drinking water. During this period, safe drinking water has been taken exclusively from the Pintail well to provide the residents of Wild Wings drinking water that meets all state and federal guidelines. The CSA has been proactive in working with a hydrogeologist and California American Water, the company that operates our wells and waste water treatment facility to determine if arsenic levels in the Canvasback well can be reduced.

Last July 30, 2009 the Wild Wings Community water system was issued a compliance order by CDPH to reduce arsenic levels in the Canvasback well. Installation of arsenic removal equipment for community wells can be very costly. Because of this, the CSA along with the assistance of water quality experts will be

evaluating various alternatives for improving current infrastructure to reduce the arsenic levels.

It is important to note that Wild Wings Community water system is not the only public water system to experience detectable Arsenic Levels. This water contaminant is pervasive throughout the Central Valley. Arsenic occurs more frequently in Western states of the U.S. and the sources are most often naturally occurring deposits that can find their way into drinking water supplies through the ground or as runoff. Neighboring areas are also facing high arsenic levels and are working to reduce levels of this naturally occurring element.

Should you have additional questions regarding contaminants and potential health effects as well as products that can be installed on your home tap to remove arsenic and other contaminants, call the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at; 1-800-426-4791 or visit the USEPA website at: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/index.html.

For additional general information regarding the Consumer Confidence Report please contact my office directly at (530) 666-8725 or regina.espinoza@yolocounty.org.

Sincerely,

Regina G. Espinoza
Manager of County Service Areas

2009 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Wild Wings Community Water System** Report Date: June 10, 2010

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, 2009.

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: Groundwater Wells

Name & location of source(s): Pintail Well located at 34705 Pintail St. Woodland, CA 95695
Canvasback Well located at 34980 Canvasback St. Woodland, CA 95695

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: An assessment was performed in 2004 for both wells. A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at: Yolo County Public Works, 292 W Beamer St, Woodland, CA 95695

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: N/A

For more information, contact: Regina Espinoza – CSA Manager Phone: (530) 666-8725

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 highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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.

Variances 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)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/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 by-products 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 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 (complete if bacteria detected)	**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 *E. coli*	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	22	2	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	22	0.056	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household 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**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Sodium (ppm)	6/17/08	161	148 - 173	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	6/17/08	48	29 - 67	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**Any violation of an MC 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	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb) Highest Running Annual Average	2008 - 2009	9.7	7.2 – 13	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	6/17/08	0.2	0.2	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/13/09	4.8	3.8 – 5.7	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	6/17/08	33	31 - 36	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese (ppb)	6/17/08	33	ND - 47	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	6/17/08	46	42 - 50	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (umhos)	6/17/08	740	710 - 770	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	6/17/08	460	450 - 470	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	6/17/08	0.07	ND – 0.14	5	N/A	Soil runoff

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppb)	6/17/08	147	145 - 149	1,000	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

**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 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).

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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

On July 30, 2010, the Wild Wings Community water system was issued a Compliance Order by the California Department of Public Health for having arsenic levels in the Canvasback well over the drinking water standard. This well was removed from active service as an immediate means to comply with the Order. Yolo County Planning and Public Works Department is working closely with hydrogeologic consultants and California American Water, the water system operator, in an effort to determine if elevated levels of arsenic can be reduced without the need to install treatment systems as a long term solution.

For Systems Providing Ground 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 FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	N/A	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	N/A	N/A	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	N/A	N/A	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Ground Water TT