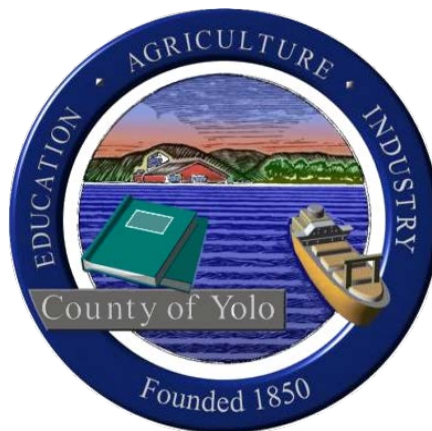


2015 Water Quality Report for the Wild Wings Community



County of Yolo
Planning, Public Works and Environmental Services
292 West Beamer Street
Woodland, CA 95695-2598

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Wild Wings Community Water System Report Date: June 30, 2016

We test the drinking water for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows compliance testing completed through December 2015. Only the contaminants that were detected are listed in this document.

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 Well

Name & location of source(s): Pintail Well Woodland, CA 95695, The Canvasback well (stand-by), was not used for domestic supply in 2014.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: An assessment was performed in 2004. 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: Usually two Tuesdays a month at 625 Court St. in Woodland.

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.

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 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 beneficial use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, including their monitoring, reporting, and water treatment requirements.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): are set to protect the aesthetic properties (taste, odor, appearance) of drinking water. SMCLs for contaminants are not health based.

N/A: Not applicable

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)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

umhos/cm (micromhos per centimeter): A measure of electrical conductance.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the year of most recent sampling for that constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Water Resources Control Board-Division of Drinking Water (DDW) 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 – DETECTED CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range		MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
			Low	High			
Arsenic (ppb) ¹	2014	8	N/A		10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2014	ND	N/A		10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	0.23	N/A		2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING

Chlorine (ppm)	2015	0.9	0.90	0.9	[4.0]	[4.0]	Drinking water disinfectant
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2015	2.6	ND	5.1	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2015	6.1	5.6	6.5	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range		MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
			Low	High			
Sodium (ppm)	2014	176	N/A		N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring salt that forms by dissolution of minerals.
Hardness (ppm)	2014	30	N/A		N/A	N/A	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, (generally magnesium and calcium), that are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Year Sampled	Number of Samples	Amount Detected at 90 th Percentile	PHG	Action Level	Number of sites above Action Level	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2015	11	ND	0.2	15	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2015	11	ND	0.3	1.3	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 4 – DETECTED CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range		SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
			Low	High			
Chloride (ppm)	2014	40	N/A		500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2014	59	N/A		500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2014	790	N/A		1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	2014	510	N/A		1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 5 – DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range		Notification Level	Health Effects Language
			Low	High		
Boron (ppm)	2014	2.1 ²	N/A		1	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.*

¹While 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 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.

²The amount of Boron in Pintail well exceeds the California Notification Level. Notification levels are nonregulatory, health-based advisory levels established by the state for contaminants in drinking water for which maximum contaminant levels have not been established. Notification levels are established as precautionary measures for contaminants that may be considered candidates for establishment of maximum contaminant levels, but have not yet undergone or completed the regulatory standard setting process prescribed for the development of maximum contaminant levels and are not drinking water standards.

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. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board-Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include

- *Microbial contaminants*, (such as viruses and bacteria) May come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, (such as salts and metals) 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*: 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): Are products/ by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production that may come from dry cleaners, gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*: Can be naturally-occurring or may result from industrial processes, oil and gas production or mining activities.

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 and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

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. California American Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been idle 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>.

Source Water Protection Tips for Consumers

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect the public water supply in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach drinking water sources
- Pick up after your pets
- Dispose of chemicals properly – take used motor oil and antifreeze to a recycling center
- Do not dispose of unused medications down the drain
- Use environmentally friendly soaps and detergents when washing vehicles