

2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Milton Road Water Company Report Date: June 30, 2013

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, 2012 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground water well

Name & location of source(s): Milton Road well 1346

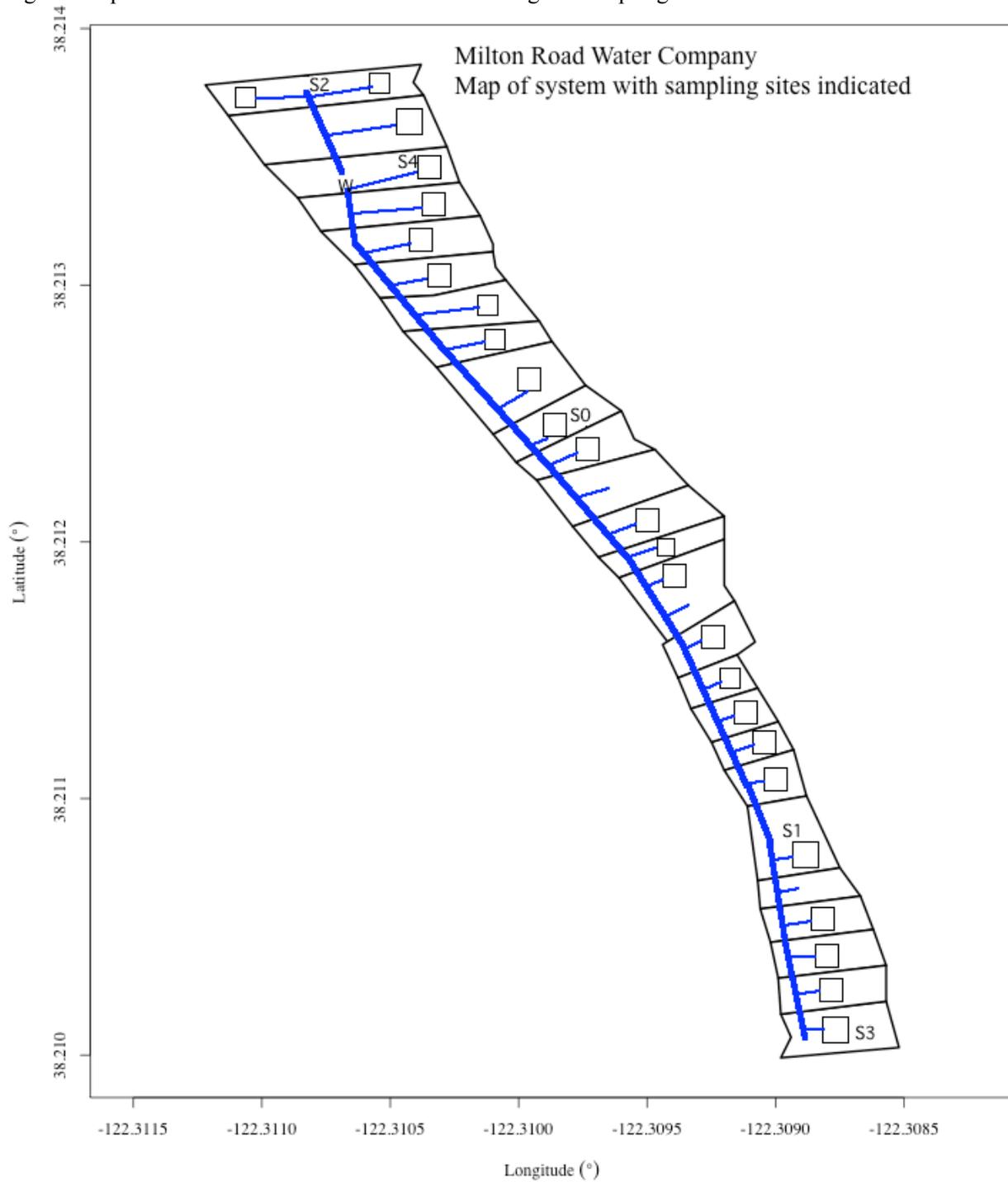
To improve source water protection the MRWC is planning to install a chlorine injection system to facilitate proper sanitization of the distribution system when required. In addition the MRWC is seeking a second water source to comply with state requirements, which second source may also address some of the current source water quality issues. In response to a failed inspection in 2012 where MRWC was cited for missing a bacteriological sample siting plan MRWC has developed such a plan.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: An assessment of the MRWC well was completed in March of 2002. The well was considered most vulnerable to confirmed leaking underground storage tanks. A copy of the complete assessment is available from the Napa County Department of Environmental Management.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Annual meetings are held the first Sunday in October.

For more information, contact: Leif S. Kirschenbaum, Ph.D., PMP Phone: (415) 314-9575

Following is a map of the MRWC with the routine bacteriological sampling sites indicated.



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.

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 (µg/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 California 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, 5, 7, and 8 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 <i>E. coli</i> | (In the year) | 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 (complete if lead or copper detected 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 | 1.95 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 5 | 0.087 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 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 | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|---|
| Sodium (ppm) | 10/15 | 260 | | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring. |
| Hardness (ppm) | 10/15 | 920 | | none | none | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring. |

*Any violation of an MCL 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 | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|--------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|--|
| Gross alpha (pCi/L) | 10/15 | 1.66 | | 15.0 | | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 228 (pCi/L) | 10/15 | 0.47 | | 5.00 | 0.019 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10/15 | 5.3 | | 10.0 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 10/15 | 1.3* | | 1.0 | 2.0 | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 10/15 | 0.068 | | 1.300 | 0.300 | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (ppb) | 10/15 | 8.4 | | 15.0 | 0.20 | Discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |

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 |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-----|------------|---|
| Chloride (ppm) | 10/15 | 890* | | 500 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|--|-------|--|---|
| Color (units) | 10/15 | 50* | | 15 | | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Copper (ppm) | 10/15 | 0.068 | | 1.000 | | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Iron (ppb) | 10/15 | 2600* | | 300 | | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese (ppb) | 10/15 | 2000* | | 50 | | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Odor (units) | 10/15 | 2 | | 3 | | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 10/15 | 11 | | 500 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Turbidity (units) | 10/15 | 33* | | 5 | | Soil runoff |
| Total dissolved solids (ppm) | 10/15 | 1900* | | 1000 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific conductance (µS/cm) | 10/15 | 3200* | | 1600 | | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|---|
| Boron | 11/22/09 | 0.16 | | 1.0 | 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 or MRDL 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).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. Milton Road Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting 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>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

| VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT | | | | |
|---|---|------------|--|--|
| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects Language |
| Barium exceeded MCL level | Likely resulting from erosion of natural deposits | one sample | The MRWC is seeking a second source of water. | Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure. |
| Chloride exceeded secondary MCL level | Seawater influence from the Napa River. | one sample | Secondary standards are in place to establish an acceptable aesthetic quality of the water, no action taken. | |
| Color exceeded secondary MCL level | Leaching of naturally-occurring organic materials | one sample | Secondary standards are in place to establish an acceptable aesthetic quality of the water, no action taken. | |
| Iron exceeded secondary MCL level | Leaching from natural deposits | one sample | Secondary standards are in place to establish an acceptable aesthetic quality of the water, although no action is required the MRWC is seeking a second source of water. | Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 300 ug/L. The iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. |
| Manganese exceeded secondary MCL level | Leaching from natural deposits | one sample | Secondary standards are in place to establish an acceptable aesthetic quality of the water, although no action is required the MRWC is seeking a second source of water. | The notification level of 500 ppb for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system. |
| Turbidity exceeded secondary MCL level | Leaching from soil | one sample | Secondary standards are in place to establish an acceptable aesthetic quality of the water, no action taken. | Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the amount of leaching from the soil.. |
| Total dissolved solids exceeded secondary MCL level | Leaching from natural deposits | one sample | Secondary standards are in place to establish an acceptable aesthetic quality of the water, no action taken. | |
| Specific conductance exceeded secondary MCL level | Seawater influence from the Napa River contributes dissolved ions | one sample | Secondary standards are in place to establish an acceptable aesthetic quality of the water, no action taken. | |

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

| 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 |
| <i>E. coli</i> | 0 | | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | 0 | | n/a | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | 0 | | n/a | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |

**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples,
or Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies**

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| SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE |
| No positive fecal indications were found in 2012. |
| SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES |
| No significant deficiencies have been noted and communicated to MRWC by the state of California. |

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

No formal variance of exception is in place, however the MRWC is currently not in compliance with California Title 22 §64554 (c) which requires a second water source. In addition MRWC is not in compliance with California Title 22 §64573 which requires that water mains be at least four inches in diameter.