

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Skywalker/Big Rock Ranch

Report Date: June 12, 2015

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, 2014 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.

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

Name & location of source(s): Deep Rock Wells # 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 located in the surrounding hills on company owned property.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: An assessment was performed on 12/2002. The results are on file in the Ranch Managers' office. All sources of water were determined to be most vulnerable to cattle grazing. The highest risk associated with cattle grazing is the possibility of microbial contamination. The raw water in the Main House and Farm Group systems is treated with ozone, chlorine, and is softened. The raw water in the Big Rock Ranch system is treated with chlorine and is softened. All wells are classified as non-vulnerable to organic chemical contamination.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: None.

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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.

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 Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board 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 State Board 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	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	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	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	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	5	ND	0	15 ppb	.2 ppb	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
No lead detected in any system.						
Copper (ppm)						Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Main House Group	1	ND	0	1.3 ppm	.3 ppm	
Farm Group	1	.092 ppm	0	1.3 ppm	.3 ppm	
BRR – M.O.B Servery	1	.15 ppm	0	1.3 ppm	.3 ppm	
BRR – Commons Kitchen	1	.15 ppm	0	1.3 ppm	.3 ppm	
BRR - Daycare	1	.25 ppm	0	1.3 ppm	.3 ppm	

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium						Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Farm Group (Raw)	6/10/09	18 ppm	18 ppm	None	None	
Well # 3**	11/17/10	24 ppm	24 ppm	None	None	
Well # 5	11/17/10	14 ppm	14 ppm	None	None	
Well # 8	11/17/10	16 ppm	16 ppm	None	None	
Well # 6	11/17/10	13 ppm	13 ppm	None	None	
Well # 7	11/17/10	13 ppm	13 ppm	None	None	
Well # 9	11/17/10	18 ppm	18 ppm	None	None	
Well # 10	11/17/10	20 ppm	20 ppm	None	None	
Farm Group(Treated)**	8/18/07	47 ppm	47 ppm	None	None	
Main House (Treated)	8/18/07	17 ppm	17 ppm	None	None	
BRR (Treated)**	8/18/07	84 ppm	84 ppm	None	None	
Hardness						Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are naturally occurring.
Farm Group (Raw)	6/10/09	120 ppm	120 ppm	None	None	
Main House (Raw)						
Well # 3	11/17/10	470 ppm	470 ppm	None	None	
Well # 5	11/17/10	230 ppm	230 ppm	None	None	
Well # 8	11/17/10	140 ppm	140 ppm	None	None	
BRR (Raw)						
Well # 6	11/17/10	150 ppm	150 ppm	None	None	
Well # 7	11/17/10	90 ppm	90 ppm	None	None	
Well # 9	11/17/10	380 ppm	380 ppm	None	None	
Well # 10	11/17/10	470 ppm	470 ppm	None	None	
Farm Group (Treated)	8/18/07	60 ppm	60 ppm	None	None	
Main House (Treated)	8/18/07	180 ppm	180 ppm	None	None	
BRR (Treated)	8/18/07	140 ppm	140 ppm	None	None	

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is marked with an asterisk. 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	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Farm Group						
Arsenic	8/21/12	3.5 ppb	3.5 ppb	10 ppb	.004 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	8/21/12	.32 ppm	.32 ppm	1 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD, CONTINUED

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride	8/21/12	.22 ppm	.22 ppm	2 ppm	1 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	11/13/08 2/11/09 5/18/09 8/20/09	.687 pCi/L Average	.485 to .835 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	0	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (Treated Water)	8/19/14	29 ppb	29 ppb	80 ppb	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (Treated Water)	8/19/14	3.8 ppb	3.8 ppb	60 ppb	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine (Treated Water)	Monthly	.6 ppm Average	.2 to 1 ppm	4 ppm Average	4 ppm Average	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Main House Group						
Barium						Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Well # 5	8/20/13	.062 ppm	.062 ppm	1 ppm	2 ppm	
Fluoride						Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Well # 8	8/20/13	.22 ppm	.22 ppm	2 ppm	1 ppm	
Gross Alpha Particle Activity Average of Wells # 3, 5, 8	11/13/08 2/11/09 5/18/09 8/20/09	1.09 pCi/L Average	.116 to 3.7 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	0	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (Treated Water)	8/7/13	23 ppb	23 ppb	80 ppb	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (Treated Water)	8/7/13	3.1 ppb	3.1 ppb	60 ppb	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine (Treated Water)	Monthly	.69 ppm Average	.3 to 1.7 ppm	4 ppm Average	4 ppm Average	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Big Rock Ranch						
Barium						Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Well # 6	8/20/13	.072 ppm	.072 ppm	1 ppm	2 ppm	
Well # 9	8/20/13	.056 ppm	.056 ppm	1 ppm	2 ppm	

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD, CONTINUED

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride						Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Well # 6	8/20/13	.23 ppm	.23 ppm	2 ppm	1 ppm	
Well # 7	8/20/13	.18 ppm	.18 ppm	2 ppm	1 ppm	
Well # 9	8/20/13	.16 ppm	.16 ppm	2 ppm	1 ppm	
Well # 10	8/20/13	.12 ppm	.12 ppm	2 ppm	1 ppm	
Gross Alpha Particle Activity Average of Wells # 6, 7, 9, 10	11/13/08 2/11/09 5/18/09 8/20/09	1.86 pCi/L Average	.019 to 9.25 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	0	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.
Nickel						Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.
Well # 9	8/20/13	17 ppb	17 ppb	100 ppb	12 ppb	
Well # 10	8/20/13	29 ppb	29 ppb	100 ppb	12 ppb	
Nitrate (as NO3):						Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Well # 6	8/18/14	.57 ppm	.57 ppm	45 ppm	45 ppm	
Well # 7	8/19/14	2.8 ppm	2.8 ppm	45 ppm	45 ppm	
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (Treated Water)	8/9/14	24 ppb	24 ppb	80 ppb	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (Treated Water)	8/9/14	2.5 ppb	2.5 ppb	60 ppb	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine (Treated Water)	Monthly	.73 ppm Average	.2 to 2 ppm	4 ppm Average	4 ppm Average	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.

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

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Farm Group – Raw Water						
Bicarbonate	6/10/09	140 ppm	140 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Calcium**	6/10/09	31 ppm	31 ppm	30 ppm	N/A	
Chloride	6/10/09	12 ppm	12 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Magnesium	6/10/09	9.5 ppm	9.5 ppm	125 ppm	N/A	
Odor	6/10/09	1 TON	1 TON	3 TON	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	6/10/09	260 umho	260 umho	1600 umho	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate as SO4	6/10/09	7.3 ppm	7.3 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD, CONTINUED

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	6/10/09	190 ppm	190 ppm	1000 ppm	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits.
Total Alkalinity**	6/10/09	140 ppm	140 ppm	80-120 ppm	80-120 ppm	
Total Hardness	6/10/09	120 ppm	120 ppm	50-150 ppm	N/A	
pH	6/10/09	7.13	6.84	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	
Farm Group – Treated Water						
Aggressive Index**	8/18/07	11.3	11.3	>12		
Aluminum	8/18/07	71 ppb	71 ppb	200 ppb	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Bicarbonate	8/18/07	120 ppm	120 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Calcium	8/18/07	17 ppm	17 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Chloride	8/18/07	14 ppm	14 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Magnesium	8/18/07	4.4 ppm	4.4 ppm	125 ppm	N/A	
Odor	8/18/07	3 TON	3 TON	3 TON	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	8/18/07	220 umho	220 umho	1600 umho	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate as SO ₄	8/18/07	8.7 ppm	8.7 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Alkalinity	8/18/07	120 ppm	120 ppm	80-120 ppm	80-120 ppm	
Total Hardness	8/18/07	60 ppm	60 ppm	50-150 ppm	N/A	
pH	8/18/07	7.44	7.44	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	
Main House Group – Raw Water						
Bicarbonate						
Well # 3	11/17/10	280 ppm	280 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Well # 5	11/17/10	150 ppm	150 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Well # 8	11/17/10	60 ppm	60 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Calcium						
Well # 3	11/17/10	140 ppm	140 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Well # 5	11/17/10	70 ppm	70 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Well # 8	11/17/10	42 ppm	42 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Chloride						Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Well # 3	11/17/10	13 ppm	13 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Well # 5	11/17/10	14 ppm	14 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Well # 8	11/17/10	6 ppm	6 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Color						Naturally occurring organic materials
Well # 5**	11/17/10	45 units	45 units	15 units	N/A	
Iron						Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Well # 5**	11/17/10	2,100 ppb	2,100 ppb	300 ppb	N/A	
Magnesium						Leaching from natural deposits.
Well # 3	11/17/10	28 ppm	28 ppm	N/A	N/A	

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD, CONTINUED

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Well # 5	11/17/10	13 ppm	13 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Well # 8	11/17/10	7.5 ppm	7.5 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Manganese						Leaching from natural deposits.
Well # 5**	11/17/10	89 ppm	89 ppm	50 ppb	N/A	
Odor						Naturally occurring organic materials.
Well # 3	11/17/10	1 TON	1 TON	3 TON	N/A	
Well # 5	11/17/10	1 TON	1 TON	3 TON	N/A	
Well # 8	11/17/10	1 TON	1 TON	3 TON	N/A	
Specific Conductance						Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Well # 3	11/17/10	930 umho	930 umho	1600 umho	N/A	
Well # 5	11/17/10	460 umho	460 umho	1600 umho	N/A	
Well # 8	11/17/10	340 umho	340 umho	1600 umho	N/A	
Sulfate as SO4						Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Well # 3	11/17/10	180 ppm	180 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Well # 5	11/17/10	50 ppm	50 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Well # 8	11/17/10	80 ppm	80 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)						Run-off/leaching from natural deposits.
Well # 3	11/17/10	560 ppm	560 ppm	1000 ppm	N/A	
Well # 5	11/17/10	250 ppm	250 ppm	1000 ppm	N/A	
Well # 8	11/17/10	200 ppm	200 ppm	1000 ppm	N/A	
Total Alkalinity						
Well # 3**	11/17/10	280 ppm	280 ppm	80-120 ppm	80-120 ppm	
Well # 5**	11/17/10	150 ppm	150 ppm	80-120 ppm	80-120 ppm	
Well # 8	11/17/10	60 ppm	60 ppm	80-120 ppm	80-120 ppm	
Total Hardness						
Well # 3**	11/17/10	470 ppm	470 ppm	50-150 ppm	N/A	
Well # 5**	11/17/10	230 ppm	230 ppm	50-150 ppm	N/A	
Well # 8**	11/17/10	140 ppm	140 ppm	50-150 ppm	N/A	
Turbidity						Soil run-off.
Well # 5**	11/17/10	26 NTU	26 NTU	5 NTU	N/A	
Zinc						Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Well # 5	11/17/10	.061 ppm	.061 ppm	5 ppm	N/A	

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD, CONTINUED

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL		PHG (MCLG)
pH						
Well # 3	11/17/10	7.12	7.12	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	
Well # 5	11/17/10	7.19	7.19	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	
Well # 8	11/17/10	7.32	7.32	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	
Main House Group – Treated Water						
Aggressive Index**	8/18/07	11.8	11.8	>12		
Aluminum	8/18/07	150 ppb	150 ppb	200 ppb	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Bicarbonate	8/18/07	110 ppm	110 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Calcium	8/18/07	57 ppm	57 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Chloride	8/18/07	9 ppm	9 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Magnesium	8/18/07	9.5 ppm	9.5 ppm	125 ppm	N/A	
Odor	8/18/07	2.5 TON	2.5 TON	3 TON	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	8/18/07	300 umho	300 umho	1600 umho	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate as SO ₄	8/18/07	65 ppm	65 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Alkalinity	8/18/07	120 ppm	120 ppm	80-120 ppm	80-120 ppm	
Total Hardness**	8/18/07	180 ppm	180 ppm	50-150 ppm	N/A	
pH	8/18/07	7.45	7.45	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	
Zinc	8/18/07	.11 ppm	.11 ppm	5 ppm	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Big Rock Ranch – Raw Water						
Aluminum						Erosion of natural deposits.
Well # 10**	11/17/10	510 ppb	510 ppb	200 ppb	N/A	
Bicarbonate						
Well # 6	11/17/10	140 ppm	140 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Well # 7	11/17/10	57 ppm	57 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Well # 9	11/17/10	260 ppm	260 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Well # 10	11/17/10	210 ppm	210 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Calcium						
Well # 6	11/17/10	36 ppm	36 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Well # 7	11/17/10	30 ppm	30 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Well # 9	11/17/10	94 ppm	94 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Well # 10	11/17/10	150 ppm	150 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Chloride						Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Well # 6	11/17/10	10 ppm	10 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Well # 7	11/17/10	5.1 ppm	5.1 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Well # 9	11/17/10	14 ppm	14 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Well # 10	11/17/10	6.3 ppm	6.3 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD, CONTINUED

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color						Naturally occurring organic materials.
Well # 10	11/17/10	15 units	15 units	15 units	N/A	
Iron						Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Well # 6	11/17/10	300 ppb	300 ppb	300 ppb	N/A	
Well # 9	11/17/10	200 ppb	200 ppb	300 ppb	N/A	
Well # 10**	11/17/10	1,800 ppb	1,800 ppb	300 ppb	N/A	
Magnesium						
Well # 6	11/17/10	14 ppm	14 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Well # 7	11/17/10	3.4 ppm	3.4 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Well # 9	11/17/10	36 ppm	36 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Well # 10	11/17/10	21 ppm	21 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Manganese						Leaching from natural deposits.
Well # 10**	11/17/10	1,500 ppm	1,500 ppm	50 ppb	N/A	
Odor						Naturally occurring organic materials.
Well # 6	11/17/10	1 TON	1 TON	3 TON	N/A	
Well # 7	11/17/10	1 TON	1 TON	3 TON	N/A	
Well # 9	11/17/10	1 TON	1 TON	3 TON	N/A	
Well # 10	11/17/10	1 TON	1 TON	3 TON	N/A	
Specific Conductance						Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Well # 6	11/17/10	420 umho	420 umho	1600 umho	N/A	
Well # 7	11/17/10	230 umho	230 umho	1600 umho	N/A	
Well # 9	11/17/10	740 umho	740 umho	1600 umho	N/A	
Well # 10	11/17/10	670 umho	670 umho	1600 umho	N/A	
Sulfate as SO4						Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Well # 6	11/17/10	53 ppm	53 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Well # 7	11/17/10	29 ppm	29 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Well # 9**	11/17/10	740 ppm	740 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Well # 10**	11/17/10	670 ppm	670 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)						Run-off/leaching from natural deposits.
Well # 6	11/17/10	220 ppm	220 ppm	1000 ppm	N/A	
Well # 7	11/17/10	130 ppm	130 ppm	1000 ppm	N/A	
Well # 9	11/17/10	440 ppm	440 ppm	1000 ppm	N/A	
Well # 10	11/17/10	400 ppm	400 ppm	1000 ppm	N/A	

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD, CONTINUED

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Alkalinity						
Well # 6**	11/17/10	140 ppm	140 ppm	80-120 ppm	80-120 ppm	
Well # 7	11/17/10	57 ppm	57 ppm	80-120 ppm	80-120 ppm	
Well # 9**	11/17/10	260 ppm	260 ppm	80-120 ppm	80-120 ppm	
Well # 10**	11/17/10	210 ppm	210 ppm	80-120 ppm	80-120 ppm	
Total Hardness						
Well # 6	11/17/10	150 ppm	150 ppm	50-150 ppm	N/A	
Well # 7	11/17/10	90 ppm	90 ppm	50-150 ppm	N/A	
Well # 9**	11/17/10	380 ppm	380 ppm	50-150 ppm	N/A	
Well # 10**	11/17/10	470 ppm	470 ppm	50-150 ppm	N/A	
Turbidity						Soil run-off.
Well # 6	11/17/10	2.1 NTU	2.1 NTU	5 NTU	N/A	
Well # 9	11/17/10	1.7 NTU	1.7 NTU	5 NTU	N/A	
Well # 10**	11/17/10	29 NTU	29 NTU	5 NTU	N/A	
Zinc						Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Well # 7	11/17/10	.062 ppm	.062 ppm	5 ppm	N/A	
Well # 9	11/17/10	.28 ppm	.28 ppm	5 ppm	N/A	
Well # 10	11/17/10	.071 ppm	.071 ppm	5 ppm	N/A	
pH						
Well # 6	11/17/10	7.5	7.5	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	
Well # 7	11/17/10	7.48	7.48	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	
Well # 9	11/17/10	7.12	7.12	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	
Well # 10	11/17/10	7.61	7.61	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	
Big Rock Ranch – Treated Water						
Aluminum	8/18/07	93 ppb	93 ppb	200 ppb	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Bicarbonate	8/18/07	210 ppm	210 ppm	N/A	N/A	
Calcium**	8/18/07	34 ppm	34 ppm	30 ppm	N/A	
Chloride	8/18/07	14 ppm	14 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Magnesium	8/18/07	16 ppm	16 ppm	125 ppm	N/A	
Odor	8/18/07	2.5 TON	2.5 TON	3 TON	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	8/18/07	460 umho	460 umho	1600 umho	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate as SO ₄	8/18/07	70 ppm	70 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD, CONTINUED

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Alkalinity**	8/18/07	210 ppm	210 ppm	80-120 ppm	80-120 ppm	
Total Hardness**	8/18/07	140 ppm	140 ppm	50-150 ppm	N/A	
pH	8/18/07	7.77	7.77	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	

*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).

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. Skywalker Properties 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>.

The raw water from all three systems is treated with chlorine and is softened. Raw water from the Farm Group and Main House systems is also treated with ozone. These processes are precautionary measures to protect the users against possible pathogens and to polish and condition the water.

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

***Denotes a primary contaminant exceeding an MCL or AL.**

****Denotes a secondary contaminant exceeding an MCL or AL.**

Primary Standards are MCL's for contaminants that affect health.

Some people who drink water containing antimony in excess of the MCL over many years may experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.

Secondary Standards are MCL's for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. They are in place to establish an acceptable aesthetic quality of water and are not usually associated with negative health effects.

Sodium is one exception. Although there is no MCL for sodium, water having 20 ppm or less is recommended for people on low sodium diets. Softening procedures at all three systems increase the sodium level above 20 ppm.

Manganese is another exception. During routine testing on 11/17/10, manganese was detected in Well # 10 at a level of 1,500 ppb; the MCL is 50 ppb. The notification level 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. Water from Well # 10 is blended with water from other wells and is softened before use by consumers. Tests of the treated water used for consumption were negative for manganese.

The other Secondary contaminants above the MCL (aluminum, iron, color, manganese, calcium, magnesium, turbidity) are inherent in most ground water sources and are removed or reduced by our treatment processes. Test results from post-treatment water samples are included to show the reduction of these Secondary contaminants.

The three systems that supply potable water to Skywalker and Big Rock Ranches are operated and maintained by Facilities Engineering personnel. As required by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), these staff members are State Certified in both Water Treatment and Water Distribution and must meet continuing education requirements to keep these licenses current. Frequent site and system inspections and year-round water quality monitoring are utilized to ensure delivery of safe drinking water.