

**Lake Windcrest, Canterbury Ranch, Campwood and Sierra Woods
2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Arsenic <i>* The arsenic value was effective January 23, 2006. In the event of a violation, you will be notified.</i>	5	3	8	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2009	Barium	0.162	0.16	0.163	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Fluoride	0.33	0.28	0.37	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2009	Nitrate	0.02	0.01	0.02	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.35	0	0.7	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Gross beta emitters	4.65	4	5.3	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2006	Gross alpha	2.65	0	5.3	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Required Additional Health Information for Arsenic

The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for arsenic decreased from 0.05 mg/L (50 ppb) to 0.010 mg/L (10 ppb) effective January 23, 2006. Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is between 5 ppb and 10 ppb, the following information is required by EPA:

"While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA 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."

Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2009	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.29	.3	2.6	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant to Control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	1.1	1.1	1.1	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

Unregulated Contaminants NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

Turbidity NOT REQUIRED

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Lead	1.4	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Copper	1.06	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead "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. This water supply 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>."

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.

* **Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.**

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2009	Bicarbonate	321	309	343	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2009	Calcium	29.3	24.6	33.9	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009	Chloride	61	56	66	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009	Copper	0.002	0	0.005	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2009	Iron	0.133	0.11	0.155	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2009	Magnesium	8.3	7.1	9.5	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009	Manganese	0.0174	0.0115	0.0232	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009	pH	7.3	7.2	7.4	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2009	Sodium	109	108	109	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009	Sulfate	24	22	26	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	263	253	281	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009	Total Dissolved Solids	407	395	418	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2009	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	107	91	124	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2009	Zinc	0.022	0.012	0.032	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.