### 2007 Water Quality Report

Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with State and Federal drinking water regulations.

#### Primary Standards Monitored at the Source - Mandated for Public Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANICS</th>
<th>AVERAGE</th>
<th>RANGE</th>
<th>PRIMARY MCL</th>
<th>pHG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TPH (µg/l)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND - 2.4</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Additional Chemicals of Interest

- Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with State and Federal drinking water regulations.
- Tested in 2005 (b)
- Tested in 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRIMARY MCL</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>pHG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pCi/l</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Regulatory Action Level (AL)

- A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

### What Are Drinking Water Standards?

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) limits the amount of certain substances allowed in tap water. California, the State Department of Public Health (Department) regulates tap water quality by enforcing limits that are at least as stringent as the USEPA's. Historically, California limits are more stringent than the Federal ones.

There are two types of these limits, known as standards. Primary standards protect you from substances that could cause an illness. Secondary standards regulate substances that affect the aesthetics of quality water. Regulations set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) for each of the primary and secondary standards. The MCL is the highest level of a substance that is allowed in your drinking water.

Public Health Goals (PHGs) are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. PHGs provide more information on the quality of drinking water to customers, and are similar to their federal counterparts. Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs), PHGs and MCLCs are advisory levels that are not enforceable. Both PHGs and MCLCs are concentrations of a substance below which there are no known or expected health risks.

### How Do I Read the Water Quality Table?

The first column of the water quality table lists substances detected in your water. The next columns list the average concentration and range of concentrations found in your drinking water.

Following are columns that list the MCL and pHG or MCL and PHG, if appropriate. The last column describes the likely sources of these substances in drinking water.

#### How is My Drinking Water Tested?

Your drinking water is tested regularly for unsafe levels of chemicals, radioactive and bacteria at the source and in the distribution system. We test weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually or less often depending on the substance. State and federal laws allow us to test some substances less than once per year because their levels do not change frequently. All water quality tests are conducted by specially trained technicians in state-certified laboratories.

### RADIATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUNDWATER MWD</th>
<th>SECONDARY MCLG</th>
<th>SURFACE WATER MCLG</th>
<th>SURFACE WATER PHG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRITIUM (µSv/l)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Miscellaneous

- California Public Health Goal (PHG): Often advisory levels listed in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (USEPA) drinking water regulations.
- California Poison Control System (CPSS): State level poison control system that tracks the amount of substances greater than the MCL. Exceedence of a substance is considered an “out of range” condition and must be reported to CPSS.
- Drinking water that exceeds MCL concentrations must be isolated from the distribution system and in the treatment process. If test results show that the water continues to exceed the MCL, the source must be removed from service.
- Drinking water and its distribution system must be isolated from a source that is considered a health threat. Rather, it requires testing the source and in the distribution system. We test weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually or less often depending on the substance. State and federal laws allow us to test some substances less than once per year because their levels do not change frequently. All water quality tests are conducted by specially trained technicians in state-certified laboratories.

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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, including 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 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of certain contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that 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). You can also get more information on tap water by logging on to these helpful web sites:

- www.epa.gov/OGWDW (USEPA’s web site)
- www.cdph.ca.gov (Department web site)

**Source Water Assessment**

MWD completed an assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies in 2002. Colorado River supplies are considered most vulnerable to recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered most vulnerable to urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6850.


A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by calling at 866-0511, Ext. 3611.

**How Can I Participate in Decisions On Water Issues That Affect Me?**

The public is welcome to attend City Council meetings on the second and fourth Thursday of each month at 6 p.m. at City Hall.

**How Do I Contact My Water Agency If I Have Any Questions About Water Quality?**

If you have specific questions about your tap water quality, please call 868-0511, Ext. 3611.

Visit us on the web at www.santafesprings.org 2007 Water Quality Report