

Primary Drinking Water Standards

INORGANIC CHEMICALS	Year Range	Reporting Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Highest Level	Lowest Monthly Percent	Source of Substance
Turbidity (surface water requiring filtration) ¹	2005	NTU	TT	n/a	Yes	1.8	90.6	Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	Year Range	Reporting Units	MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Result Range	Highest Running Annual Average	Source of Substance
Total Haloacetic Acids (THAA)	2005	ppb	60	n/a	Yes	29 - 70	40	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	2005	ppb	80	n/a	Yes	43 - 120	74	By-product of drinking water chlorination
DISINFECTANT	Year Range	Reporting Units	MRDL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Result Range	Highest Running Annual Average	Source of Substance
Chlorine	2005	ppm	4	(4)	No	0.05 - 2.2	1.6	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES	Year Range	Reporting Units	AL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Level Detected (90th percentile)	# Samples Exceeding AL	Source of Substance
Copper	2004	ppm	1.3	0.17	No	0.33	0 of 10	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2004	ppb	0.015	0.002	No	ND	0 of 10	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Drinking Water Standards and Unregulated Compounds

INORGANIC CHEMICALS	Year Range	Reporting Units	MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Result Range	Average	Source of Substance
Boron	2003	ppm	NL = 1	n/a	No	0.74 - 0.97	0.87	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	2005	ppm	(500)	n/a	No	13	13	Erosion of natural deposits
Color	2005	UNITS	(15)	n/a	No	5	5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor	2005	T.O.N.	(3)	n/a	No	1	1	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	2005	umhos/cm	(1600)	n/a	No	300	300	Naturally occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids	2005	ppm	(1000)	n/a	No	180	180	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	Year Range	Reporting Units	MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Result Range	Average	Source of Substance
Alkalinity	2005	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	87 - 110	99	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	2005	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	21	21	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness	2005	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	110	110	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	2005	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	14	14	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	2005	UNITS	n/a	n/a	No	7.4 - 7.7	7.6	Inherent characteristic of water
Sodium	2005	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	17	17	Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence

mmhos/cm = measure of specific conductance
 pCi/L = picoCuries per liter (measure of radioactivity)
 ppm = parts per million (milligrams per liter)
 NTU = nephelometric turbidity unit
 ppb = parts per billion (micrograms per liter)
 SMCL = secondary maximum contaminant level
 ND = none detected
 n/a = not applicable

¹ Under state law, For surface water systems, the treatment technique dictates that the turbidity level of the filtered water be less than or equal to 0.5 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 5 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Redwood Valley District

2005 Water Quality Report for Lucerne

At California Water Service Company, we are committed to supplying you with high-quality water. We are pleased to provide this annual water quality report, which includes information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards. It also explains the steps we take to protect your water supply.

We care about what you think. If you have any suggestions or concerns, please call us. Also, please watch for bill inserts, where you will find announcements of any water-related public meetings or workshops as well as important information about your water.

About Your Water Supply

California Water Service Company's Redwood Valley District provides high-quality water utility services to customers in Lucerne and portions of Duncans Mills, Guerneville, Dillon Beach, and Santa Rosa. Our Lucerne customers receive surface water purchased from the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, which comes from Clear Lake and is processed at our treatment plant.

If you have any questions, please contact District Manager Bill Koehler at (707) 274-6624.

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Our Commitment to Our Customers

All of us at Cal Water appreciate having the opportunity to serve you, our valued customer. We know that water quality is important to you, and we are committed to providing water that meets or surpasses all water quality standards. Toward that end, our team of leading water quality experts vigilantly monitors our supply and maintains a state-of-the-art water quality laboratory. And we are always looking for opportunities to improve our operations. In fact, our mission is to be *the* leader in providing communities and customers with traditional and innovative utility services.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California Department of Health Services (DHS) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DHS regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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

General Information About Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 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, which 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, and septic systems.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Cal Water is coordinating with state and federal agencies to enhance the security of our water supplies. Please report any suspicious activities near water facilities to us immediately.

Recommendation for Those Who May Have Special Water Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people, 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 at (800) 426-4791.

Water Hardness

Water is considered soft if total hardness is less than 75 ppm; moderately hard at 75 to 150 ppm; hard at 150 to 300 ppm; and very hard at 300 ppm or higher. To determine total hardness of your water in grains per gallon, simply divide amount given in parts per million by 17.1.

Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program (DWSAPP)

In 2002, Cal Water submitted to the California Department of Health Services a DWSAPP report for each water source in the water system. The DWSAPP report identifies possible sources of contamination to aid prioritizing cleanup and pollution prevention efforts. All reports are available for viewing or copying at our Customer Center.

The water sources in the Lucerne system are considered most vulnerable to agricultural drainage, historic mining operations, managed forests, and lake recreation.

We encourage customers to join us in our efforts to prevent water pollution and protect our most precious natural resource.

How to Read the Table

We test your water for more than 100 contaminants for which state and federal standards have been set. THIS TABLE LISTS ONLY THOSE THAT WERE DETECTED. All 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. The water quality test results shown in this table are divided into two main sections: those related to "primary standards" and those related to "secondary standards." Primary standards protect public health by limiting the levels of contaminants in drinking water. Secondary standards are limits for substances that could affect the water's taste, odor, and appearance.

Definitions of terms and abbreviations used in the table

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 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.

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 are economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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 the U.S. 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.

Notification Level (NL): A health-based advisory level for an unregulated contaminant in drinking water. It is used by DHS to provide guidance to drinking water systems.

Primary Drinking Water Standard or PDWS: MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of drinking water. Contaminants with SMCLs do not affect health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.