

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Woodside WA, CA2702140

June 28, 2024

Water System Information

- *Type, Name, and General Location of Water Source(s) in Use:* Woodside WA is served by two (2) groundwater wells located in Calera Canyon
- *Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:* Not available at this time
- *Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation:* None
- *For More Information, Contact:* MCSI Water Systems Management – (831) 659-5360

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Woodside WA a (831) 659-5360 para asistirlo en español.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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 (U.S. EPA).
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
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.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect the taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
ND	Not detectable at the testing limit.
AL	Action Level
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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 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, 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 applications, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality - Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 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. Any AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT violation is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (µg/L)	9/2023	5	21.3*	1	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	9/2023	5	4.4*	3	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/L)	3/2016	(154)	89 - 220	None	None	Salt is present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	3/2016	(425)	250 - 600	None	None	The sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 3. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (µg/L)	2016	(2.2)	1.3 - 3	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Cadmium (µg/L)	2016	(0.9)	ND – 1.7	5	0.4	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Fluoride (mg/L)	2016	(0.5)	0.42 – 0.51	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (mg/L)	12/2023	(0.25)	ND – 0.	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (µg/L)	2016	(2.8)	ND - 5	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	3/2016	(200)	130 - 270	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	3/2016	(3.5)	ND - 7	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (µg/L) Source Treatment	3/2016	(707)* (118)	65 – 1300* ND – 400*	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/L) Source Treatment	3/2016	(75)* (11)	30 - 101* ND - 23	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2018	(610)	610	1,600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	3/2016	(215)	110 - 320	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (mg/L)	2023	(960)	486 - 1350	1,00	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

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 U.S. EPA'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 healthcare providers. U.S. EPA/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: 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. Woodside WA 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of an MCL,

- **Iron and Manganese** are Secondary Drinking Water Standard Contaminants. These Standards are set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as color, taste, odor, the staining of the plumbing fixtures, and clothing while washing.
- **Lead** - One Lead sample exceeded the AL. Health Effects: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
- **Copper** – Three copper samples exceeded the AL. Health Effects: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.