

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Woodside Water Association

June 11, 2026

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

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, 2025 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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: The Drinking Water Source Assessment was not available at the time of this report.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Resuming annual meetings to be held in January

For More Information, Contact: MCSI Water Systems Management – (831) 659-5360

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).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
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

Tables 1, 2, 3, 3b 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	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	6/2025,	5	3.2	0	ND - 4.3	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	12/2025	4 ¹	4.3	0	ND – 4.3			
Copper (ppm)	6/2025,	5	4.66*	4*	0.281- 5.150*	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	12/2025	4 ¹	6.32*	4*	3.100*- 6.320*			

¹The water system is required to have 5 sample sites every six months. The December sampling failed to meet this requirement with only 4 samples.

Table 2. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	3/2025	(197)	196 - 198	None	None	Salt is present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	3/2025	(572)	532 - 612	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 (Average)	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	(6.1)	2.2 – 9.9	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Cadmium (ppb)	2025	(0.8)	ND – 1.5	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 (ppm)	2025	(0.5)	0.42 – 0.50	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	2025	(4.8)	4.8	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 3b. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard - Distribution

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine residuals ¹ (ppm)	2025 Apr-Dec	(0.44)	0.02 - 1.97	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

¹Chlorine residuals are taken in the field in conjunction with the bacteriological sampling

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

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	3/2025	(234)	230 - 238	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	3/2025	(18)	10 – 25*	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb) - Source	2025	(505)*	ND – 2060*	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Iron (ppb) - Filtration	2025	(174)	ND – 644*			
Manganese (ppb) - Source	2025	(51)*	ND -90*	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ppb) - Filtration	2025	(35)	ND – 92*			
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	3/2025	(2013)*	1989* – 2037*	1,600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	3/2025	(305)	288 - 321	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2025	(1044)*	608 – 1230*	1,000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	3/2025	(9)*	3.5 – 15*	5	NA	Soil runoff
Secondary MCLs do not have PHGs or MCLGs because secondary MCLs are set to protect the aesthetics of water and PHGs and MCLGs are based on health concerns.						

Table 5. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Bromide (ppm)	3/2025	(0.72)	0.66 – 0.77	N/A	N/A

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: 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 Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact MCSI Water Systems Management at mcsiwatermanager@gmail.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Arsenic Specific Language: The average was over 5 ppm but, under the MCL of 10 ppm. **Health Language:** While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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.

Summary Information for Violation of an MCL,

- ***Copper** – Eight of nine copper samples exceeded the action level of 1.3 ppm. **Action Level 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.
- ***Color, Specific Conductance, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) and Turbidity** 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. These are not (Primary) constituents.
- ***Iron** - One of four treatment results exceeded the MCL of 300 ppb and the other three met the standard. Iron is a secondary and not a primary health constituent.
- ***Manganese** - One of four treatment results exceeded the MCL of 50 ppb, but was under the Health Advisory of 300 MCL. **Health Effects Language:** Manganese exposures resulted in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in adverse effects to the nervous system.