

Melody Woods Water Company

P.O. Box 1118

Los Gatos, CA 95031

California Water System 4300525

Incorporated April 5, 1947

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and State drinking water health standards. Melody Woods Water Co. takes care of its water supply. We are happy to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard in your drinking water. However, we did miss our 2nd quarter 1,2,3 TCP test. We tested in Q1, Q3 and Q4.

This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

We test our drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. Some of these tests are repeated every year, while others are only done every three years. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2018 (with the most recent earlier results included for convenient reference).

Full results for this and previous years can be found on: <http://www.melodywoods.com/ccr/>

Our water continues to be clean and safe. Because of the treatment plant, our treated drinking water continues to meet the standards for Iron and Manganese.

Our Water Sources:

Well #3 is located just off Summit Road, West of Melody Lane.

Well #5 is located on Echo Drive.

Drinking Water Source Assessment
was performed by the State in March 2002.

Quarterly meetings

Held on the 2nd Tuesday of the month (Mar., June, Sept., Dec.) at the location specified in the previous month's water bill (either at Lorenzo & Jayne's house at 22536 Echo Drive or at the Treatment Plant at 17056 Melody Lane).

Please join us.

For more information about this report, contact:

Lorenzo Dunn, President
lorenzo@melodywoods.com
(408) 502-6574

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Melody Woods Water a (408) 502-6574 para asistirlo en español.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

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 (USEPA).

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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

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 by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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

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

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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*, 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*, 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 state Department of Public Health (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.

Tables 1 thru 5 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 would not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

For testing conducted prior to 2018, please refer to the reports from previous years, all of which are available on <http://www.MelodyWoods.com>.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month)		1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)		A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)		(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/17/18	5	ND	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/17/18	5	0.625	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	1/18/16, 1/10/17	22.5	21-24	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	1/18/16, 1/10/17	206.5	140-273	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (TREATED WATER)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) µg/L	8/16/18	12.0	n/a	60 ug/L	n/a	Chlorination by-product
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) µg/L	8/16/18	19.58	n/a	80 ug/L	n/a	Chlorination by-product

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (TREATED WATER)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron (Fe) µg/L (in Treated Water)	monthly	0 avg	0	300 ug/L	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (Mn) µg/L (in Treated Water)	monthly	0 avg	0	50 ug/L	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 6 – SOURCE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF Well #3 in 2018 (& Previous Testing)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Nitrate and Nitrite				
Nitrate as NO ₃ (mg/L)	5/13/15	<2	45	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	2/19/18	<0.4	10	na
Nitrite as N (ug/L)	1/10/17	<0.4	10	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.
General Mineral & Physical				
Odor Threshold @ 60 C	1/18/16	<1	3	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
Calcium (Ca) (mg/L)	1/18/16	81	na	na
Magnesium (Mg) (mg/L)	1/18/16	17	na	na
Potassium (K) (mg/L)	1/18/16	1.6	na	na
Sodium (Na) (mg/L)	1/18/16	21	na	na
Sulfate as SO ₄ (mg/L)	1/18/16	73	na	na
Fluoride (mg/L)	1/18/16	0.31	2	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L (4000 ug/L) over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L (2000 ug/L) may get mottled teeth.
Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	1/18/16	22	250	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
Apparent Color	1/18/16	15	15	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
Turbidity, Laboratory (NTU)	1/18/16	13	5	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃) Alkalinity	1/18/16	250	na	na
Carbonate (CO ₃) (mg/L)	1/18/16	<5.0	na	na

Hydroxide Alkalinity (mg/L)	1/18/16	<5.0	na	na
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	1/18/16	200	na	na
Hardness, Total (mg/L)	1/18/16	273	na	na
Specific Conductance (EC) (umhos/cm)	1/10/17	380	900	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
Total Dissolved Solids	1/18/16	430	500	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
pH, Laboratory	1/18/16	7.14	na	na
MBAS (mg/L)	1/18/16	<0.050	0.5	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
Inorganic Chemicals				
Iron (Fe) (ug/L)	10/23/18	3700*	300	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
Manganese (Mn) (ug/L)	10/23/18	1300*	500	The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system.
Aluminum (ug/L)	1/18/16	<50	1000	Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
Antimony (ug/L)	1/18/16	<6.0	6	Some people who drink water containing antimony in excess of the MCL over many years may experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.
Arsenic (ug/L)	1/18/16	<2.0	10	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium (ug/L)	1/18/16	<100	1000	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Beryllium (ug/L)	1/18/16	<1.0	4	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Cadmium (ug/L)	1/18/16	<1.0	5	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney damage.
Chromium (ug/L)	1/18/16	<10	50	Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis.
Copper (ug/L)	1/18/16	<50	1000	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.
Lead (ug/L)	5/8/18	<5.0	Detectable level of 5.0	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.
Nickel (ug/L)	1/18/16	<10	100	Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects.
Selenium (ug/L)	1/18/16	<5.0	50	Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or circulation system problems.
Silver (ug/L)	1/18/16	<10	100	na
Thallium (ug/L)	1/18/16	<1.0	2	Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or kidney, intestinal, or liver problems.

Zinc (ug/L)	1/18/16	<50	5000	na
Mercury (ug/L)	1/18/16	<1.0	2	Some people who drink water containing mercury in excess of the MCL over many years may experience mental disturbances, or impaired physical coordination, speech and hearing.
Inorganic: Additional Analysis				
Aggressive Index	1/18/16	11.76	na	
Cyanide (mg/L)	8/14/17	<0.10	0.15	Some people who drink water containing cyanide in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nerve damage or thyroid problems.
Perchlorate (ug/L)	1/10/17	<4.0	6	Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse affects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
Chromium, Hexavalent (ug/L)	11/26/17	<1	10	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

TABLE 6 – SOURCE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF Well #5 in 2017 & YTD 2018 (& Previous Testing)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Nitrate and Nitrite				
Nitrate as NO ₃ (mg/L)	5/13/2015	<2	45	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	2/19/18	<0.40	10	na
Nitrite as N (ug/L)	1/10/17	<0.40	10	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.
General Mineral & Physical				
Odor Threshold @ 60 C	1/10/17	<1	3	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
Calcium (Ca) (mg/L)	1/10/17	44	na	na
Magnesium (Mg) (mg/L)	1/10/17	7.5	na	na
Potassium (K) (mg/L)	1/10/17	1.0	na	na
Sodium (Na) (mg/L)	1/10/17	24	na	na
Sulfate as SO ₄ (mg/L)	1/10/17	28	na	na
Fluoride (mg/L)	1/10/17	0.14	2	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L (4000 ug/L) over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L (2000 ug/L) may get mottled teeth.
Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	1/10/17	28	250	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
Apparent Color	1/10/17	5	15	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
Turbidity, Laboratory (NTU)	1/10/17	0.82	5	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃) Alkalinity	1/10/17	150	na	na
Carbonate (CO ₃) (mg/L)	1/10/17	<5.0	na	na
Hydroxide Alkalinity (mg/L)	1/10/17	<5.0	na	na
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	1/10/17	120	na	na
Hardness, Total (mg/L)	1/10/17	140	na	na
Specific Conductance (EC) (umhos/cm)	1/10/17	360	900	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
Total Dissolved Solids	1/10/17	230	500	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics

pH, Laboratory	1/10/17	6.73	na	na
MBAS (mg/L)	1/10/17	<0.050	0.5	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
Inorganic Chemicals				
<i>Iron (Fe) (ug/L)</i>	<i>10/23/18</i>	<i>1000*</i>	<i>300</i>	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
<i>Manganese (Mn) (ug/L)</i>	<i>10/23/18</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>500</i>	The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system.
Aluminum (ug/L)	1/10/17	52	1000	Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
Antimony (ug/L)	1/10/17	<6.0	6	Some people who drink water containing antimony in excess of the MCL over many years may experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.
Arsenic (ug/L)	1/10/17	3.2	10	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium (ug/L)	1/10/17	<100	1000	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Beryllium (ug/L)	1/10/17	<1.0	4	Some people who drink water containing beryllium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Cadmium (ug/L)	1/10/17	<1.0	5	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney damage.
Chromium (ug/L)	1/10/17	<10	50	Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis.
Copper (ug/L)	1/10/17	130	1000	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.
Lead (ug/L)	5/8/18	<5	Detectable level of 5.0	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.
Nickel (ug/L)	1/10/17	<10	100	Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects.
Selenium (ug/L)	1/10/17	<5.0	50	Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or circulation system problems.
Silver (ug/L)	1/10/17	<10	100	na
Thallium (ug/L)	1/10/17	<1.0	2	Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or kidney, intestinal, or liver problems.
Zinc (ug/L)	1/10/17	<50	5000	na
Mercury (ug/L)	1/10/17	<1.0	2	Some people who drink water containing mercury in excess of the MCL over many years may experience mental disturbances, or impaired physical coordination, speech and hearing.
Inorganic: Additional Analysis				
Aggressive Index	1/10/17	10.85	na	
Cyanide (mg/L)	1/18/2017	<0.10	0.15	Some people who drink water containing cyanide in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nerve damage or thyroid problems.

Perchlorate (ug/L)	1/18/16	<4.0	6	Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse affects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
Chromium, Hexavalent (ug/L)	11/26/17	<1	10	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

*We treat our water to reduce Iron & Manganese to acceptable levels. See Table 5.

Periodically our wells are tested for various organic chemicals. The latest test dates are shown below. None of these chemicals were found in our water; test results were below the minimum detectable level.

	Well #3	Well #5
Volatile Organic Chemicals		
Benzene	10/23/18	10/23/18
Carbon tetrachloride	10/23/18	10/23/18
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10/23/18	10/23/18
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10/23/18	10/23/18
1,1-Dichloroethane	10/23/18	10/23/18
1,2-Dichloroethane	10/23/18	10/23/18
1,1-Dichloroethene	10/23/18	10/23/18
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	10/23/18	10/23/18
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	10/23/18	10/23/18
1,2-Dichloropropane	10/23/18	10/23/18
1,3-Dichloropropene (total)	10/23/18	10/23/18
Ethylbenzene	10/23/18	10/23/18
Methyl tert-butyl ether	10/23/18	10/23/18
Methylene chloride	10/23/18	10/23/18
Styrene	10/23/18	10/23/18
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	10/23/18	10/23/18
Tetrachloroethene	10/23/18	10/23/18
Toluene	10/23/18	10/23/18
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10/23/18	10/23/18
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	10/23/18	10/23/18
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	10/23/18	10/23/18
Trichloroethene	10/23/18	10/23/18
Trichlorofluoromethane	10/23/18	10/23/18
Trichlorotrifluoroethane	10/23/18	10/23/18
Vinyl chloride	10/23/18	10/23/18
Xylenes (total)	10/23/18	10/23/18
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	7/26/16	6/21/16
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	7/26/16	6/21/16
Semivolatile Organic Chemicals		
Bentazon	1/21/16	2/19/18
2,4-D	1/21/16	2/19/18
Dalapon	1/21/16	2/19/18
Dinoseb (DNBP)	1/21/16	2/19/18
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	1/21/16	2/19/18
Picloram	1/21/16	2/19/18
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1/21/16	2/19/18
Endrin	6/21/16	6/21/16
HCH-gamma (Lindane)	6/21/16	6/21/16
Heptachlor	6/21/16	6/21/16
Heptachlor epoxide	6/21/16	6/21/16
Hexachlorobenzene	6/21/16	6/21/16
Hexachlorocyclopentene	6/21/16	6/21/16
Methoxychlor	6/21/16	6/21/16
PCB-1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, 1260	6/21/16	6/21/16
Toxaphene	6/21/16	6/21/16
Chlordane (tech)	6/21/16	6/21/16
Benzo (a) pyrene	6/21/16	6/21/16

Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	6/21/16	6/21/16
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6/21/16	6/21/16
Glyphosate	6/21/16	6/21/16
Endothall	6/21/16	6/21/16
Diquat	6/21/16	6/21/16
Total PCBs	6/21/16	6/21/16
Regulated Organic Chemicals		
Carbofuran (Furadan)	6/21/16	6/21/16
Oxamyl (Vydate)	6/21/16	6/21/16
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	10/23/18	10/23/18
Unregulated Organic Chemicals		
Aldicarb (Temik)	6/21/16	6/21/16
Aldicarb Sulfone	6/21/16	6/21/16
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	6/21/16	6/21/16
Carbaryl (Sevin)	6/21/16	6/21/16
Dicamba (Banvel)	Not Yet Tested	2/19/18
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	6/21/16	6/21/16
Methomyl	6/21/16	6/21/16
Additional Organic Chemicals		
2,4,5-T	Not Yet Tested	2/18/19

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is colored yellow. Additional information regarding the violation is provided at the end of this report.

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Fe: Wells #3 & 5	<u>Untreated</u> water from our wells naturally has iron and manganese above Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS) MCLs.	Ongoing	We treat our water to remove iron	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
Mn: Well #3	<u>Untreated</u> water from our wells naturally has iron and manganese above Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS) MCLs.	Ongoing	We treat our water to remove manganese	The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system.
1,2,3 TCP Sample, Q2	We missed taking our sample in Q2	Q2	Sampled in Q1, Q3, Q4	

We had no violations of an MCL on treated water distributed in 2018.

Untreated water from our wells naturally has iron and manganese above Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS) MCLs. We take care of that by treating the water to remove iron and manganese in the treatment plant! It works very well; iron and manganese have met standards in our treated and distributed water in 2018.

We missed our second quarter 1,2,3 TCP sample. We sampled in Q1, Q3 and Q4 and are on schedule for 2019.

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 US 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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

**This report and previous annual reports are available at
www.MelodyWoods.com/ccr/**

Remember, Melody Woods Water Company is a **volunteer-operated, Community water system. Your participation is encouraged and appreciated. Thank you.**

Lorenzo Dunn, President and Treatment Operator
Russ Lee, Distribution Operator
Dale Pennington, Treasurer
Donna Dunton, Secretary

Report Prepared by Lorenzo Dunn
Pres., Melody Woods Water Co.
lorenzo@melodywoods.com
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