

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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).

Lead Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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 the service lines and home plumbing. Woodridge Mutual Water Co. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information A Drinking Water Source Assessment was conducted for the WELL 01, WELL 02, WELL 03, WELL 04 of the WOODRIDGE MUTUAL WATER CO water system on April, 2002.

Well 01 - Not Treated - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Septic systems - low density (<1/acre)

Well 02 - Raw - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Septic systems - low density [<1/acre]

Well 04 - Not Treated - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Septic systems - low density (<1/acre)

Discussion of Vulnerability

There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source. These activities include the use of private septic systems in the area of the wells. The water system conducts monthly laboratory testing of the water to check for bacteriological contaminants associated with septic systems.

Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at: Shasta County Environmental Health Division 1855 Placer Street, Suite 201 Redding, CA 96001

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting: Environmental Health R.E.H.S. - Water Systems Program Manager (530)225-5787 (530)225-5413 FAX (fax) scehd@co.shasta.ca.us

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 by-products 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 Water Resource Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 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.

Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	Sample Date	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Copper (mg/L)	5 (2018)	0.10	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	(2017)	1.6	ND - 2.8		0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.

Table 3 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Iron (ug/L)	(2015)	ND	ND - 180	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

Woodridge Mutual Water Co.
Analytical Results By FGL - 2018

LEAD AND COPPER RULE									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	90th Percentile	# Samples
Copper		mg/L		1.3	.3			0.1	5
CuPb-31143 Woodridge Drive	CH 1874993-4	mg/L				2018-07-09	ND		
CuPb-31399 Woodridge Drive	CH 1874993-3	mg/L				2018-07-09	0.07		
CuPb-6822 Winterwood Drive	CH 1874993-5	mg/L				2018-07-09	0.13		
CuPb-6850 Wilson Hill Road	CH 1874993-1	mg/L				2018-07-09	ND		
CuPb-6930 Wilson Hill Road	CH 1874993-2	mg/L				2018-07-09	0.05		

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Hexavalent Chromium		ug/L			0.02			1.6	ND - 2.8
Well 01 - Not Treated	CH 1771107-1	ug/L				2017-05-03	1.9		
Well 02 - Raw	CH 1771107-2	ug/L				2017-05-03	ND		
Well 04 - Not Treated	CH 1771107-3	ug/L				2017-05-03	2.8		

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Iron		ug/L		300	n/a			ND	ND - 180
Well 01 - Not Treated	CH 1572286-1	ug/L				2015-05-19	ND		
Well 02 - Raw	CH 1572287-1	ug/L				2015-05-19	180		
Well 04 - Not Treated	CH 1572288-1	ug/L				2015-05-19	ND		