

2001 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: MEADOWLARK RANCHES MUTUAL WATER CO. Report Date: 4-7-02

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2001.

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

Type of water source(s) in

use: WELL WATER

Name & location of source(s): Well #2 SANTA YNEZ RIVER

Well #3 WHITE OAK

Well #4 SANTA YNEZ RIVER

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: _____

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: _____

For more information, contact STEVE HARPER Phone: (805) 688-2901

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs 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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

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 (USEPA).

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

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**, 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 byproducts 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services (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, 2, 3, 4, and 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 does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	5	0	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	5	0.05	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water 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)	4/01	39.0	—	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	4/01	480	—	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

* Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.

ATTACHMENT #1

Special Language for Nitrates, Arsenic and Lead

(A) For systems which detect arsenic at levels above 25 mg/l, but below the MCL, the following language is REQUIRED:

EPA is reviewing the drinking water standard for arsenic because of special concerns that it may not be stringent enough. Arsenic is a naturally occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations.

(B) For systems which detect nitrates at levels above 22 mg/l, but below the MCL, the following language is REQUIRED:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

(C) For systems which detect lead above the action level in more than 5%, but fewer than 10%, of homes sampled, the following language is REQUIRED:

"Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)."

(E) Systems that have performed any monitoring for radon that indicates that radon may be present in the finished water must include the results of the monitoring and an explanation of the significance of the results

NA "We constantly monitor the water supply for various contaminants. We have detected radon in the finished water supply in _____ out of _____ samples tested. There is no federal regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Exposure over a long period of time to air transmitting radon may cause adverse health effects."

Summary of Surface Water Treatment Compliance Information

Only for system which utilize surface water sources:

- NA
1. You must include in the CCR report any violations of surface water treatment requirements.
 2. You must in the CCR report the highest single turbidity measurement for the entire year based on your compliance monitoring.
 3. You must include in the CCR report the lowest percentage of samples, which met your turbidity compliance standard.

Attachment #2: Information to provide for detected chemicals

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violati on Y/N	Level Detected	Range	Unit Measure ment	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Major origins in drinking water
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND		PPM	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	N/A	0	Naturally present in the environm
2. Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	N	ND		PPM	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	N/A	0	Human and animal waste
3. Turbidity	N	NA		NTU	TT	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff

Radioactive Contaminants								
4. Beta Activity, Gross	N	NA		pCi/L	50	N/A	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
5. Alpha Activity, Gross	N	<1.0		pCi/L	15	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Radium 226 & 228 (total)	N	NA		pCi/L	5	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
7. Strontium 90	N	NA		pCi/L	8	N/A	N/A	Decay of natural and man made deposits
8. Tritium	N	NA		pCi/L	20,000	N/A	N/A	Decay of natural and man made deposits
9. Uranium	N	NA		pCi/L	20	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Aluminum	N			ppm <50	1	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
11. Antimony	N			ppb <6	6	20	N/A	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronic solder
12. Arsenic	N			ppb <2	50	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
13. Asbestos	N			MFL NA	7	N/A	7	Internal corrosion of asbestos ceme water mains; erosion of natural deposits
14. Barium	N			ppm <100	1	N/A	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

15. Beryllium	N			ppb <1	4	N/A	4	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electric aerospace, and defense industries
16. Cadmium	N			ppb <1	5	.07	N/A	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
17. Chromium	N			ppb <10	50	2.5	N/A	Discharge from steel and pulp mill and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
18. Copper	N			ppm 0.5	AL=1.3	0.17	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
19. Cyanide	NA			ppb	200	150	N/A	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
20. Fluoride	N			ppm 0.5	2	1	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong tee discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
21. Lead	N			ppb 0	AL=15	2	N/A	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
22. Mercury (inorganic)	N			ppb <1	2	1.2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
23. Nickel				ppb	100	N/A	100	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
24. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N			ppm 3.08	10	10	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

25. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N			ppm <.004	1	1	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
26. Selenium	N			ppb <5	50	N/A	50	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
27. Thallium	N			ppb <1	2	0.1	N/A	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

28. 2,4-D		ND		ppb	70	70	N/A	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
29. 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)		ND		ppb	50	N/A	50	Residue of banned herbicide
30. Acrylamide		ND			TT	N/A	0	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
31. Alachlor		ND		ppb	2	4	N/A	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
32. Atrazine		ND		ppb	3	0.15	N/A	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways
33. Bentazon		ND		ppb	18	200	N/A	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on beans, peppers, corn, peanuts, rice, and ornamental grasses

34. Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)		ND		ppt	200	4	N/A	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution ma
35. Carbofuran		ND		ppb	18	N/A	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa, and grape vineya
36. Chlordane		ND		ppt	100	30	N/A	Residue of banned insecticides
37. Dalapon		ND		ppb	200	790	N/A	Runoff from herbicide used on rights- of-ways, and crops and landscape maintenance
38. Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate		ND		ppb	400	N/A	400	Discharge from chemical factories
39. Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate		ND		ppb	4	12	N/A	Discharge from rubber and chemi factories; inert ingredient in pesticides
40. Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)		ND		ppt	200	1.7	N/A	Banned nematocide that may still present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use o soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
41. Dinoseb		ND		ppb	7	14	N/A	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans, vegetables, and fruits
42. Diquat		ND		ppb	20	N/A	20	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds
43. Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]		ND		picogra ms/l	30	N/A	0	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
44. Endothall		ND		ppb	100	580	N/A	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds; deflia
45. Endrin		ND		ppb	2	1.8	N/A	Residue of banned insecticide and rodenticide
46. Epichlorohydrin		ND			TT	N/A	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; impurity of some water treatment chemicals
47. Ethylene dibromide (EDB)		ND		ppt	50	N/A	0	Discharge from petroleum refinere; underground gas tank leaks; banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops
48. Glyphosate		ND		ppb	700	1000	N/A	Runoff from herbicide use
49. Heptachlor		ND		ppt	10	8	N/A	Residue of banned insecticide
50. Heptachlor epoxide		ND		ppt	10	6	N/A	Breakdown of heptachlor
51. Hexachlorobenzene		ND		ppb	1	N/A	0	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories and byproduct of chlorination reactions i wastewater
52. Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene		ND		ppb	50	50	N/A	Discharge from chemical factories
53. Lindane		ND		ppt	200	32	N/A	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
54. Methoxychlor		ND		ppb	40	30	N/A	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
55. Molinate		ND		ppb	20	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice
56. Oxamyl [Vydate]		ND		ppb	200	50	N/A	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes

57. PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]		ND		ppt	500	N/A	0	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
58. Pentachlorophenol		ND		ppb	1	0.4	0	Discharge from wood preserving factories
59. Picloram		ND		ppb	500	500	N/A	Herbicide runoff
60. Simazine		ND		ppb	4	N/A	4	Herbicide runoff
61. Thiobencarb		ND		ppb	70	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice
62. Toxaphene		ND		ppb	3	N/A	0	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Volatile Organic Contaminants

63. Benzene		ND		ppb	1	N/A	0	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
64. Carbon tetrachloride		ND		ppt	500	N/A	0	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
65. 1,2-Dichlorobenzene		ND		ppb	600	600	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
66. 1,4-Dichlorobenzene		ND		ppb	5	6	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
67. 1,1 - Dichloroethane		ND		ppb	5	N/A	N/A	Extraction and degreasing solvent used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay, and glass products; fumigant
68. 1,2 - Dichloroethane		ND		ppt	500	400	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
69. 1,1 - Dichloroethylene		ND		ppb	6	10	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
70. cis-1,2-dichloroethylene		ND		ppb	6	N/A	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
71. trans - 1,2 - Dichloroethylene		ND		ppb	10	N/A	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
72. Dichloromethane		ND		ppb	5	N/A	0	Discharge from pharmaceutical chemical factories; insecticide
73. 1,2-Dichloropropane		ND		ppb	5	0.5	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants
74. 1,3 - Dichloropropene		ND		ppt	500	200	N/A	Runoff/leaching from nematocides used on croplands
75. Ethylbenzene		ND		ppb	700	300	N/A	Discharge from petroleum refineries, industrial chemical factories
76. Monochlorobenzene		ND		ppb	70	N/A	100	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories and drycleaning facilities
77. Styrene		ND		ppb	100	N/A	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
78. 1,1,1,2 - Tetrachloroethane		ND		ppb	1	N/A	N/A	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers
79. Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)		ND		ppb	5	N/A	0	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops (metal degreaser)

80. 1,2,4 - Trichlorobenzene		ND		ppb	70	5	N/A	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
81. 1,1,1 - Trichloroethane		ND		ppb	200	N/A	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings
82. 1,1,2 - Trichloroethane		ND		ppb	5	N/A	3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
83. Trichlorofluoromethane		ND		ppb	150	700	N/A	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant
84. 1,1,2 - Trichloro 1,2,2- trifluoroethane		ND		ppm	1.2	4	N/A	Discharge from metal degreasing site and other factories; dry cleaning solvent; refrigerant
85. Trichloroethylene (TCE)		ND		ppb	5	.8	N/A	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
86. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]		ND		ppb	100	N/A	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
87. Toluene		ND		ppb	150	150	N/A	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks
88. Vinyl Chloride		ND		ppt	500	N/A	0	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories; biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
89. Xylenes		ND		ppm	1.75	1.8	N/A	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: MEADOWLARK RANCH MUTUAL WATER CO.

Water System Number: 0612

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Health Services.

Certified by: Name STEVE HARPER

Title WATER MASTER

Phone Number (805) 688-8901 Date 4-7-02

Water systems are not required to report the following information, but may do so by checking all items that apply:

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

_____ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

_____ Posted the CCR on the Internet at www. _____

_____ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)

_____ Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)

_____ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)

_____ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

_____ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

_____ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

_____ [For systems serving at least 100,000 persons] Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www. _____

_____ [For investor-owned utilities] Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission