

2009 Consumer Confidence Report

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Dual-media pressure filters, coagulation and contact clarifiers
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 0.3 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.28
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

- (a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- (b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results that meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.



Montara Water and Sanitary District
P.O. Box 370131
8888 Cabrillo Highway
Montara, CA 94037

Continuing Our Commitment

MWSD Board of Directors

Paul Perkovic, President
Jim Harvey, President pro tem
Scott Boyd, Secretary
Bob Ptacek, Treasurer
Kathryn Slater-Carter, Director

The District Board Meetings for public participation are held on the first and third Thursday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the District Office at 8888 Cabrillo Highway, Montara, CA 94037.

For more information about this report and with any questions related to your public water system, please contact the District at (650) 728-3545.

You may also fax to us at (650) 728-8556, or email to mwsd@coastside.net, or visit us online at mwsd.montara.org

About Your Water

The Montara Water and Sanitary District is served by groundwater sources from local aquifers and surface water from the Montara Creek. Drinking water treatment technologies used in the water system include conventional coagulation, filtration, ion exchange and disinfection. The Drinking Water Source Assessment for all sources was completed in January 2003 and is on file with the California Department of Public Health (Department or CDPH).

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 through December 31, 2009.

Substances Expected to be in Drinking 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 from human activity.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and CDPH 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.

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.

Message from the Board President

Dear Customer,

We are pleased to report continued compliance of your local water with all drinking water regulations as demonstrated by the Consumer Confidence Report for 2009. Since the community acquired the water system in 2003, there have been water quality improvements in turbidity, iron, nitrates, and color. Residential testing under the Lead and Copper Rule conducted in 2009 showed further improvement over prior tests, especially in the Moss Beach area. Careful management of local water resources allowed our community to meet normal water demands without any water use restrictions despite the continuing drought. You can obtain more information from the District's office, the web site at mwsd.montara.org, or by attending one of our Board meetings. District Staff and Board Members are always available to discuss issues with customers and constituents. Thank you for your continuing support of our efforts to improve your water system.

Sincerely,

Paul Perkovic
MWSD Board President



Our Mission Statement

To sensitively manage the natural resources entrusted to our care, to provide the people of Montara and Moss Beach with reliable, high-quality water, wastewater, and trash disposal services at an equitable price, and to ensure the fiscal and environmental vitality of the district for future generations.

Important Information about Your Drinking Water

Manganese was found at levels that exceeded the secondary MCL of 50 ppb. Secondary MCLs were set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as color, taste, odor, and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. Exceeding the secondary MCLs poses no health risks. The high manganese levels are most likely due to leaching of natural deposits.

Educational Information – Special Health Report

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. 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).

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. Montara Water and Sanitary District 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/safewater/lead>.

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 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 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.

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.

Variations 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)

USEPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

CDPH: California Department of Public Health

CDC: Centers for Disease Control

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)	8/25, 12/1	46.5	21 - 89	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	1/27, 8/25, 12/1	153.14	57 - 230	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

TABLE 4 – 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 Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (NTU)	8/25, 12/21	0.42	ND - 1.7	TT	N/A	Soil runoff
Fluoride (ppm)	8/25, 12/1	0.63	0.58 - 0.67	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	As Needed	18.11	ND - 41.43	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	8/25, 12/1	4	2.6 - 5.4	50	(50)	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
TTHMs (ppb) (Total Trihalomethanes)	Annually	14.8	7.2 – 22	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Annually	3.68	2.4 – 5.6	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Control of DBP precursors (TOC) (ppm)	Monthly	0.71	0.24 - 2	TT	N/A	Various natural and man-made sources

TABLE 5 – 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 Source of Contaminant
Color	8/25, 12/1	0.42	ND - 2.5	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	Varies	7.86	ND - 55	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	Varies	*108.27	ND – 422.5	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	8/25, 12/1	0.08	ND – 0.5	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	8/25, 12/21	0.42	ND – 1.7	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) (TDS)	1/27, 8/25, 12/1	354.17	230 – 550	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	4/29, 8/25, 12/1	589.17	400 – 880	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	8/25, 12/21	75.75	48 – 120	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	8/25, 12/1	50	16 – 97	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
**None				

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided in this report.

**There was no detection of any State or Federal unregulated contaminants i.e. regulated contaminants with no MCL.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0 (In a mo.)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0 (In the year)	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	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	33	2.5	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	33	0.3	1	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives