



2024

Annual

Water Quality

Report

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Rite of Passage / Sierra Ridge

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual Consumer Confidence Report. This is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources include both groundwater and surface water. Both active sources are located on property at 10400 Fricot City Rd. The main source of water is Well #1 and Surface Water from San Antonio Creek. Currently, Well #2 and Well #4 are both inactive.

Please contact our office directly if you have any questions about this report and/ or your water quality at (209)245-6723. Regularly scheduled board meeting for public participation are held the first Wednesday of each month at 10:00 am at the Administration Building.

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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink the U.S. environmental Protection agency (USEPA) and the California State Water Resource Control Board have created regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

All 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 the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbiological 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 are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. They can also come from stormwater runoff, agricultural, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally - occurring or be the result of petroleum and mining activities.

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers. USEPA/Center for disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Rite of Passage/ Sierra Ridge, CA050091

Report Date: June 14, 2025

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, 2024 to December 31, 2024 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater(GW) and Surface Water(SW)

Name & general location of source(s): 10400 Fricot City Rd., San Andreas, CA 95249 APN:038-008-011 PWS CA050091

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Well #1 active and in use, San Antonio Creek(Surface Water) active and in use. Well #2 Not Active not in use(radioactive contaminants). Well #4 Active not in use (Low Flow).

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Board meetings for public participation Held the first Wednesday of each month at 10:00AM at the Administration Building

For more information, contact: One of our staff members Phone: (209) 736-4500

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 (U.S. EPA).

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.

Variances and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

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

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

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/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 U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount 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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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 violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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) None	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) None	0	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) None	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .					
(b) Samples not collected May, August, & November 2022					

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)	06/21/2023	5	ND	None	15	0.2		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	06/21/2023	5	0.14 Average of two highest results	None	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 (Clear Well)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	SW.06/05/24	2.9	-----	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	SW.06/05/24	21	-----	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 (Clear Well)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Toluene (µg/L)	02/04/2016	21.2	-----	150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (Clear Well)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	SW.06/05/24	1.7	-----	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	SW.06/05/24	35	-----	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Iron (µg/L)	Monthly 2024	Average = 4,023	1,200-34,000	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/L)	Monthly 2024	Average = 925	77-1,100	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor – Threshold (Units)	SW.06/05/24	13	-----	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/L)	SW.06/05/24	55	-----	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (mg/L)	SW.06/05/24	40	-----	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	SW.06/05/24	5.8	-----	5	N/A	Soil runoff

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

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 health care 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: 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. Rite of Passage/ Sierra Ridge 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
*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.
*Manganese	-----	-----	-----	
*Odor				
*Turbidity	-----	-----	-----	

**Iron* was found at levels that exceeded the secondary maximum contaminant level (SMCL) of 300 µg/L in untreated source water samples. The SMCL for iron is set to prevent unpleasant aesthetic effects such as color, metallic taste, and staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and laundry. The elevated iron levels were attributed to the natural leaching of local mineral deposits.

**Manganese* was also detected in untreated source water above the SMCL of 50 µg/L. While manganese is not considered a health risk at low levels, exposures to high concentrations over time have been associated with neurological effects. Manganese exceedances were also attributed to naturally occurring sources. Treated water samples showed manganese levels to be non-detect, indicating that treatment was effective.

**Odor* exceeded the SMCL of 3 threshold odor units in one surface water sample, with a reported result of 13 units. This exceedance is due to naturally occurring organic material in the source water. While odor exceedances do not pose a health risk, they may affect the water's taste and smell.

**Turbidity* was measured at 5.8 NTU in one untreated surface water sample. While this turbidity result exceeded the SMCL of 5.0 NTU for aesthetic standards, it occurred in source water prior to treatment. Treated water complied with all filtration performance standards. Turbidity in source water is typically caused by soil runoff or the presence of suspended organic matter.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

**TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING
FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 13	Jan-Dec 2024	TT	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	-	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	-	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Groundwater TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE				
During 2024, <i>E. coli</i> was detected in several untreated groundwater source samples collected from inactive or offline wellheads. All detections were addressed through source disinfection, confirmatory monitoring, or bypass procedures, and none entered the distribution system without treatment. No treatment technique violations occurred, and the system remained in compliance with state and federal microbial water quality standards.				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
There were no uncorrected significant deficiencies identified by the State Water Resources Control Board or local primacy agency in 2024. The water system continues to monitor for potential deficiencies and corrects any issues promptly in collaboration with regulatory authorities.				
VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Slow Sand Filtration
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 <u>0.2</u> NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 0.5 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	Not Available
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year 2021	Not Available
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	Not Available

(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 which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were **not required** to conduct any Level 1 assessment(s). **None** of the Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were **not required** to take corrective actions and we completed **none** of these actions.

During the past year **none** of the Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. **None** of the Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were **not** required to take corrective actions and we completed **none** of these actions.

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were **not** required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found **no** *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were **not** required to take corrective actions and we completed **none** of these actions.

Report prepared 04-21-2024 by Alpha Analytical Laboratories, Inc., using *CCR Guidance for Water Suppliers* available at, http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.html, employing due diligence with instructions given. Data contained in this report are based on the analytical results generated by Alpha Analytical Laboratories and its subcontract laboratories.