PLEASANTIMES MUTUAL WATER COMPANY, INC.
2024-25 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Pleasantimes Mutual Water Company, Inc.; Water System Number: CA0707576

Report Date: June, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Well Water

Name and General Location of Source(s): wells at 4311 Windsweep, 4467 Windsweep, & 4420 Willow, Bethel Island

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: None

Time and Place of **Annual Meeting** for Public Participation:
Sunday August 24, 2025; 1 PM; BIMID Hall; 3085 Stone Road, Bethel Island, CA 94511

For More Information, Contact: John Gennrich at (925) 684-9660

About This Report
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 July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Pleasantimes Mutual Water Company, Inc. 925-684-9660 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系[Enter Water System Name]以获得中文的帮助: Pleasantimes Mutual Water Company, Inc. 925-684-9660.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Pleasantimes Mutual Water Company, Inc. o tumawag sa 925-684-9660 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Pleasantimes Mutual Water Company, Inc. tại 925-684-9660 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu Pleasantimes Mutual Water Company, Inc. Ntawm 925-684-9660 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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.
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.

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

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source 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.

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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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.

ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER QUALITY

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 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. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL; combined with
Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator – Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants	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) 0	0	2 positive monthly sample [(a)]	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	None	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL
(b) 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

Samples were taken at the kitchen sinks of 5 members. This Table summarizes the results.

Lead, ug/L	9/29/2022	5	0.005	0	15	0.2	0	Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper, mg/L	9/29/2022	5	0.050	0	1.3	0.3	N/A	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 , mg/L	4/30/2024	233	220-250	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness , mg/l	4/30/2024	154	128-181	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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic, ug/L	4/30/2024	4.3	<2.0-5.9	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ug/L	4/30/2024	160	140-180	1000	2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel, ug/L	4/30/2024	<10	<10	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	4/30/2024 5/14/2019	ND ND	ND	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Manganese* ppb	4/30/2024	115	76-150	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate, mg/l	4/30/2024	122	86-150	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids, mg/L	4/30/2024	823	770-910	1000	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance, umhos/cm	4/30/2024	1500	1400-1700	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
pH	4/30/2024	8.10	8.09-8.11	6.5-8.5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

*Additional information is provided later in the report.

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: 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. Pleasantimes Mutual Water Company, Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes.. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have you water tested, contact Pleasantimes Mutual Water Company, Inc. at 925-684-9660. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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

MANGANESE – Manganese is typically considered a nuisance adding to the taste and odor of our water. Any member having an operating water softener should be removing manganese. Some health researchers fear high manganese exposure can affect the central nervous system. The manganese at our three wells tests higher than the current secondary standard (test average 115 ppb, secondary standard is 50 ppb). Since we have an old license to operate, we will not be expanding our service area, and most members have water softeners; we asked for and received an exemption from lowering our manganese level after the membership voted for getting the exemption.

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 a Level 1 assessment.

During the past year NO Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system.

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 NO *E. coli* bacteria, we did NOT need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. If found, 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.

Special Notes

COMPLETE WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS
At the State's Drinking Water Watch web site (https://sdwis.waterboards.ca.gov/PDWW/index.jsp), enter our Water System number (CA0707576) or name to see our complete water Monitoring Results for each of our wells.

BACKFLOW PREVENTION – California State Law under Title 17 requires a backflow prevention device to be installed in any location where our water supply can be contaminated from unclean water. Title 17 requires us to install a backflow preventer where any cross connection exists like where dead end fire sprinkler piping is connected to our water. If your dock pump is cross connected with your household system (PMWC water) you must remove the cross-connection. Backflow preventers are in our future at an installed cost approaching $2,000 each.

WATER FILTERS – The nature of water systems is at times they contain some sand and other small particles. The Board recommends each member install a water filter where the water enters the residence. In addition, some members have installed an activated carbon filter if they feel the water has an odor.

WATER MAINS – We basically have 2-inch water mains throughout the system. To improve the water pressure on Riverview, we replaced the 2-inch water main with a 4-inch across the front of Sugar Barge's levee parking lot. To improve the water pressure at the beginning of Windsweep, we replaced the 2-inch water main with a 6-inch from the 4311 Windsweep Well to just past the driveway leading to Emerald Point Marina.

Our current Water Main Master Plan is to increase the water pressure at the ends of our system by constructing parallel water mains starting from our existing wells and heading toward the ends of our existing water mains. We have already been doing this as described above. We would like any new water main additions to be sized with the idea someday they will be a part of a fire hydrant system.

WATER PRESSURE - A three story home needs about 30+ psi of water pressure at the street to insure there is enough water pressure for a third story shower or, if installed, the initial fire sprinkler demand. On a hot day, our well sites are currently pumping about 15+ gallons per minute. (As we approach 40 gallons per minute, we typically start pumping

some sand, thus a potential limiting factor.) Our 2-inch water main, moving 15 gallons per minute, is losing about 0.2 psi as the water passes by a lot. This 0.2 psi loss per lot yields about a 10 psi loss at our water main ends. We have the pumps, at each well site, set to try to maintain about 55 to 60 psi leaving the well site. Thus we usually are able to maintain about 45 psi throughout the system (with no high demands such as landscape watering or a fire demand).

There is a limit as to how high we can raise a well site water pressure and how much water we can move down a 2-inch water main. We are near that limit. A personal booster pump should help maintain a higher water pressure at a specific member's home. It should be noted the new homes recently built were required to install fire sprinkler systems. For design purposes, a fire sprinkler system, when activated, will require about 30 gallons per minute. It is the member's responsibility to design their fire sprinkler system starting from a well site through the piping to the highest point in their system. The Fire Marshall shall approve each system.

Before we installed the water meters, on a hot day we were lucky to keep the water pressure above 25 psi because of the large water demand. With the water meters, we initially determined about 25% of the members were using about 40+% of the water. Over a few years, we found most members were using about 5,000 gallons of water per month. A few years ago during the drought, we set the base water rate at $0.002 per gallon for the first 10,000 gallons of water used per month (double the typical 5,000 gallon per month use). For any water used over 10,000 gallons per month, we set the rate at $0.004 per gallon. This $0.004 per gallon penalty rate seems to help keep our water demand at a pumping rate where we can maintain our goal of at least 45 psi in the system. As the water demand rises, we definitely see a drop in system water pressure.

To give you an idea of how we are currently doing, we last read the water meters for the time period covering March/April/May/June, 2025. We have 196 members. The top 16 water users (8.1%) used an average of 56,979 gallons or 26.8% of the total water pumped. The next 40 members (20.4% of 196 members), used an average of 30,119 gallons or 35.4% of the total water pumped. Together, the top 28.5% of the water users used about 62.2% of the total water pumped.

In fiscal year 2024-25 we pumped 9,440,715 gallons. In fiscal year 2023-24 we pumped 9,706,720 gallons. The good news is if our members continue to use less water, it will help maintain our water pressure.

FINANCIALS – Attached is Exhibit A, which shows our financial history over the last three fiscal years. Our membership income increased over the last two years because the Annual Dues were raised. This year we will be including the Fire Dues in the Annual Dues, with the total staying the same. Last year the interest we received from our savings increased significantly because of the higher rates being paid. This year the interest rates have dropped.

In general our expenses have remained steady except for a few notable exceptions. We went through an IRS audit this past June. It turns out as a non-profit corporation we are limited on how much non-member income (interest) we can receive (15% of our total income) to be exempt from paying corporation tax on our net income. Last year we went over the 15% threshold. We settled the audit by paying some tax. In the past this was not a problem because the interest rates were low so our interest percentage calculation ratio was below 15%. In the past two years, the State Health Department has added more reporting requirements, which has increased our labor expense. The County Health Department has recently notified us they will be significantly increasing our *Permit to Operate* fee. Last year our insurance cost increased by almost 50% (we were lucky to find any policy). Of course our PG&E expense keeps rising. Overall, we are projecting our 2025-26 Net Income to be similar to 2024-25.

Our Total Current Assets (essentially our cash plus accounts receivable) has been rising. Our main concern is maintaining the buying power of those assets. With inflation running high the last few years, we were concerned. Hopefully, inflation will come down. That is what is expected, so the Board did not raise our Annual Dues and Water Rates for 2025-26.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS ELECTION – At our upcoming Annual Meeting, the Director positions will be up for election for the 2025-2026 fiscal year. The current Board is: Arjan Bok, President & Secretary; Robert Olsen, Vice-President & Treasurer; Joel Rogge and John Gennrich as Directors. We have a vacant position to fill. If you are interested, please call John Gennrich at 925-684-9660.