

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Oak Knolls Mutual Water**

Report Date: **June 26, 2026**

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 to December 31, 2025 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Oak Knolls Water a [928-201-9778] para asistirlo en español.

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground Water Well's - Treated

Name & general location of source(s): Well #1, Well #2, Well #3 – Burbon St, Wofford Heights

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A Water Source Assessment was conducted in August 2002 on all 3 Wells. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Septic systems – high density [>1/acre], Housing – high density [>1 house/0.5 acre], campgrounds/recreational areas. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Wells – Water supply. To view a complete copy of the Water Source Assessments for all 3 wells you may contact Calvin Kendrick at the number below.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Meetings are as needed. No set schedule, customers are notified when and where.

For more information, contact: Dennis Trubey

Phone: (928)-201-9778

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, 6, and 7 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	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) 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

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)	9/23/25	5	1	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/23/25	5	0.246	0.023	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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	7/16/25	73	64-78	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	7/16/25	473.3	450-510	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
Nitrate	12/17/25	9.09	4.6-13	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Barium	7/16/25	0.103	0.100-0.110	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	8/25/25	10	9.4-11	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from fertilizer use and septic systems
Fluoride	7/16/25	0.49	0.43-0.53	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	7/16/25	0.56	ND-1.7	15	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2/05/20	3.80	3.04 – 4.02	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	1/02/25	0.32	0.23-0.43	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	0.55	0.24-0.84	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl)]	[MRDLG=4 (as Cl)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

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
Chloride (ppm)	7/16/25	60.6	55-72	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	7/16/25	206.7	140-240	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	7/16/25	856.6	820-890	1000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	7/16/25	0.10	ND-0.21	5	None	Soil runoff
Color (Units)	7/16/25	1.0	1.0	15	None	Naturally-occurring materials.
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	7/16/25	1103.3	1090-1110	1600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	CCR Detection Level	Health Effects Language
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ng/L)	2025	7.73	4.8-11	2.0	Perfluorooctanoic Acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ng/L)	2025	3.68	ND-7.7	2.0	Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ng/L)	2025	25.3	15-36	2.0	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ng/L)	2025	5.91	3.1-8.7	2.0	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) ng/L	2025	3.48	2.5-4-4	2.0	None
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2025	5.56	4.5-7.5	2.0	None
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ng/L)	2025	3.45	2.6-4.7	2.0	None
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) ng/L	2025	5.2	4.2-6.9	2.0	None
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	2025	1.16	ND-2.4	2.0	None

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

TABLE 7 - VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Lead Service Line Inventory – Initial	We failed to develop an LSL Inventory by the deadline of October 16, 2024.	Since October 16, 2024		Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

TABLE 7 - VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Lead Service Line Reporting – Initial	We failed to report the LSL Inventory by the deadline of October 16, 2024.	Since October 16, 2024		Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

TABLE 7 - VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
MCL, Average Nitrate	Our water system failed the drinking water standard for Nitrate.	<u>Well 01</u> February, August, and December of 2025 <u>Well 02</u> March and December of 2025 <u>Well 03</u> January 2025	Monthly monitoring is being conducted at all three wells.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.

STAGE 2 DETECTION OF DISINFECTANTS/DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT RULE MONITORING

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	8/09/23	5.4	5.4	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (5) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/09/23	1.9	1.9	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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. **Oak Knolls Water** 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.