natural systems utilities

Estero Mutual – CA2100519
100 Ocean View Boulevard
Dillon Beach, CA 94929
Phone: (916) 417-2749
Attn: Steve Labourdette

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Estero Mutual – CA2100519

Report Date: 6/26/26

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Surface water and Ground Water Wells

Name and General Location of Source(s): 100 Ocean View Boulevard, Dillon Beach, CA 94929; Reservoir, Well 12, Well 13, Well 15, Well 16

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Available at California Department of Public Health

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Monthly Board of Director Meetings and Tomales Regional History Center, Tomales, CA

For More Information, Contact: Steve Labourdette, (916) 417-2749

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 January 1 to December 31, 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 Estero Mutual 100 Ocean View Boulevard, Dillon Beach, CA 94929 or (916) 417-2749 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 Estero Mutual 以获得中文的帮助: 100 Ocean View Boulevard, Dillon Beach, CA 94929 or (916) 417-2749.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Estero Mutual 100 Ocean View Boulevard, Dillon Beach, CA 94929 o tumawag sa (916) 417-2749 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 Estero Mutual 100 Ocean View Boulevard, Dillon Beach, CA 94929 (916) 417-2749 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 rau Estero Mutual 100 Ocean View Boulevard, Dillon Beach, CA 94929 or (916) 417-2749 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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).
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 and 5 list all 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
E. coli	(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	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/19/25	5	ND	0	ND	15	0.2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/19/25	5	0.13	0	ND – 0.21	1.3	0.3	No	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 (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	7/22/25	37	33-41	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	7/22/25	66	51-81	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 (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic (ppb)	7/22/25	1.9	ND-3.8	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium (hexavalent) (ppb)	2/7/25	0.33	ND-0.88	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits, transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather, tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis refractory production.
Chromium (Total) (ppb)	7/22/25	1.4	1-1.8	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2/24/25	0.68	ND-1.35	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors						
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2025	4.4	2.0-6.9	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	2025	4.5	ND-11	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2025	0.43	ND-1.3	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

(Water Storage Tank)						
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	0.79	0.27-1.41	[4]	[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

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

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	7/22/25	55	39-71	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	7/22/25	12.5	ND-25	15	None	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	7/22/25	**350**	270-430	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	7/22/25	45	ND-90	50	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	7/22/25	320	270-370	1,600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	7/22/25	11.25	5.5-17	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	7/22/25	180	160-200	1,000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	7/22/25	2.9	1.9-3.9	5	None	Soil runoff

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. Caymus Cordelia Winery 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 your water tested, contact NCHA Mondavi Farm Worker Center at (707) 229-1352. 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.

Estero Mutual has completed a lead service line inventory and is pleased to report that the service lines feeding the system are all classified as non-lead. If you have any questions about this inventory or would like to obtain a copy, please contact us at (916) 417-2749.

Table 6. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique [a] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	**Direct Media 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 0.1 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 2.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100% - All samples met Turbidity Performance Standards.
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.097
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 which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements