2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Skywalker/Big Rock Ranch** Report Date: **June 22, 2020**

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, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [*Enter Water System's Name Here*] a [*Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here*] para asistirlo en español.

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's Name Here*]以获得中文的帮助:[*Enter Water System's Address Here*][*Enter Water System's Phone Number Here*]

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [*Enter Water System's Name and Address Here*] o tumawag sa [*Enter Water System's Phone Number Here*] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [*Enter Water System's Name Here*] tại [*Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here*] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [*Enter Water System's Name Here*] ntawm [*Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here*] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground Water

Name & general location of source(s): Deep Rock Wells #1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 located in the surrounding hills on company owned property.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: An assessment was performed on 12/2/2002. The results are on file in the Ranch Managers' office. All sources of water were determined to be most vulnerable to cattle grazing. The highest risk with cattle grazing is the possibility of microbial contamination. The raw water from the Main House Group and Farm Group is treated with ozone, chlorine, and is softened. All wells are classified as non-vulnerable to organic chemical contamination.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: None

For more information, contact: Lou Bouc Phone: (415) 662-1733

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

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.

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.

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) 0		1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0		A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive		Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 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**	**90th Percentile Level Detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	6/7/2017	5	0.002 ppm	0	15	0.2		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/7/2017	5	0.325 ppm	0	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)				None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Farm Group (treated)	8/18/2007	47	47			
Main House (treated)	8/18/2007	17	17			
BRR (treated)	8/18/2007	84	84			
Hardness (ppm)				None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Farm Group (treated)	8/18/2007	60	60			
Main House (treated)	8/18/2007	180	180			
BRR (treated)	8/18/2007	140	140			

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
INORGANIC						
Arsenic	**9/19/2019**	**ug/L**	**ug/L**	**10 ug/L**	**0.004 ug/L**	Arsenic occurs naturally as a trace component in many rocks and sediments.
Well 01		9.2	9.2			
Well 03		6.2	6.2			
Well 08		7.0	7.0			
Well 09		9.0	9.0			
Baruim	**9/1/2019**	**mg/L**	**mg/L**	**1.0 mg/L**	**2.0 mg/L**	Discharge of oil drilling waste and from meal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Well 01		0.22	1.0			
Fluoride (F)	**9/1/2019**	**mg/L**	**mg/L**	**2.0 mg/L**	**1.0 mg/L**	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Well 01		0.28	0.28			
Well 05		0.12	0.12			
Well 06		0.32	0.32			
Well 07		0.30	0.30			
Well 08		0.23	0.23			
Well 09		0.24	0.24			
Well 10		0.31	0.31			
Nickel	**9/19/2019**	**ug/L**	**ug/L**	**100 ug/L**	**12 ug/L**	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Well 09		25	25			
RADIOLOGICAL						
Gross Alpha	**9/19/2019**	**pCi/L**	**pCi/L**	**15 pCi/L**	**(0)**	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Well 01		0.421	0.421			
Well 03		2.45	2.45			
Well 05		0.566	0.566			
Well 06		0.906	0.906			
Well 07		1.05	1.05			
Well 08		0.293	0.293			
Well 09		1.89	1.89			
Well 10		1.43	1.43			

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
Farm Group Raw						
Odor	6/10/2009	1 TON	1 TON	3 TON	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	6/10/2009	260 umho	260 umho	1600 umho	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate as SO4	6/10/2009	7.3 ppm	7.3 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	6/10/2009	190 ppm	190 ppm	1000 ppm	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Farm Group Treated						
Aluminum	8/18/2007	71 ppb	71 ppb	200 ppb	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.
Odor	8/18/2007	3 TON	3 TON	3 TON	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials.

Main House Group-Raw						
Chloride:						Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Well 03	11/17/2010	13 ppm	13 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Well 05	11/17/2010	14 ppm	14 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Well 08	11/17/2010	6 ppm	65 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Manganese:						Leaching from natural deposits.
Well 05	11/17/2010	89 ppm	89 ppm	50 ppb	N/A	
Odor:						Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Well 03	11/17/2010	1 TON	1 TON	3 TON	N/A	
Well 05	11/17/2010	1 TON	1 TON	3 TON	N/A	
Well 08	11/17/2010	1 TON	1 TON	3 TON	N/A	
Specific Conductance:						Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Well 03	11/17/2010	930 umho	930 umho	1600 umho	N/A	
Well 05	11/17/2010	460 umho	460 umho	1600 umho	N/A	
Well 08	11/17/2010	340 umho	340 umho	1600 umho	N/A	
Sulfate as SO4:						Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Well 03	11/17/2010	180 ppm	180 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Well 05	11/17/2010	50 ppm	50 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Well 08	11/17/2010	80 ppm	80 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS):						Run-off/leaching from natural deposits.
Well 03	11/17/2010	560 ppm	560 ppm	1000 ppm	N/A	
Well 05	11/17/2010	250 ppm	250 ppm	1000 ppm	N/A	
Well 08	11/17/2010	200 ppm	200 ppm	1000 ppm	N/A	
Turbidity:						Soil run-off.
Well 05	11/17/2010	26 NTU	26 NTU	5 NTU	N/A	
Zinc:						Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Well 05	11/17/2010	0.061 ppm	0.061 ppm	5 ppm	N/A	
Main House Group-Treated						
Aluminum	8/18/2007	150 ppb	150 ppb	200 ppb	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Odor	8/18/2007	2.5 TON	2.5 TON	3 TON	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	8/18/2007	300 umho	300 umho	1600 umho	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Zinc	8/18/2007	0.11 ppm	0.11 ppm	5 ppm	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Big Rock Ranch-Raw						
Aluminum:						Erosion of natural deposits.
Well 10	11/17/2010	510 ppb	510 ppb	200 ppb	N/A	
Chloride:						Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Well 06	11/17/2010	10 ppm	10 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Well 07	11/17/2010	5.1 ppm	5.1 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Well 09	11/17/2010	14 ppm	14 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Well 10	11/17/2010	6.3 ppm	6.3 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Iron:						Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Well 06	11/17/2010	300 ppb	300 ppb	300 ppb	N/A	
Well 09	11/17/2010	200 ppb	200 ppb	300 ppb	N/A	
Well 10	11/17/2010	1800 ppb	1800 ppb	300 ppb	N/A	

Manganese:						Leaching from natural deposits.
Well 10	11/17/2010	1500 ppm	1500 ppm	50 ppb	N/A	
Specific Conductance:						Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Well 06	11/17/2010	420 umho	420 umho	1600 umho	N/A	
Well 07	11/17/2010	230 umho	230 umho	1600 umho	N/A	
Well 09	11/17/2010	740 umho	740 umho	1600 umho	N/A	
Well 10	11/17/2010	670 umho	670 umho	1600 umho	N/A	
Sulfate as SO4:						Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Well 06	11/17/2010	53 ppm	53 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Well 07	11/17/2010	29 ppm	29 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Well 09	11/17/2010	740 ppm	740 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Well 10	11/17/2010	670 ppm	670 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS):						Run-off/leaching from natural deposits.
Well 06	11/17/2010	220 ppm	220 ppm	1000 ppm	N/A	
Well 07	11/17/2010	130 ppm	130 ppm	1000 ppm	N/A	
Well 09	11/17/2010	440 ppm	440 ppm	1000 ppm	N/A	
Well 10	11/17/2010	400 ppm	400 ppm	1000 ppm	N/A	
Turbidity:						Soil run-off.
Well 06	11/17/2010	2.1 NTU	2.1 NTU	5 NTU	N/A	
Well 09	11/17/2010	1.7 NTU	1.7 NTU	5 NTU	N/A	
Well 10	11/17/2010	29 NTU	29 NTU	5 NTU	N/A	
Zinc:						Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Well 07	11/17/2010	0.062 ppm	0.062 ppm	5 ppm	N/A	
Well 09	11/17/2010	0.28 ppm	0.28 ppm	5 ppm	N/A	
Well 10	11/17/2010	0.071 ppm	0.071 ppm	5 ppm	N/A	
Big Rock Ranch-Treated						
Odor	8/18/2007	2.5 TON	2.5 TON	3 TON	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	8/18/2007	460 umho	460 umho	1600 umho	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate as SO	8/18/2007	70 ppm	70 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

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. [***Skywalker Water System***] 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. [***OPTIONAL:*** 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**
0	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

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**
E. coli	(In the year)	Monthly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year)	Monthly	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year)	Monthly	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
N/A
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
0			**N/A**	
0			**N/A**	