# 2020 Consumer Confidence Report

## Water System Information

Water System Name: Skywalker

Report Date: 6-23-2021

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

Name and 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 12/2002. 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 associated with cattle grazing is the possibility of microbial contamination. The raw water in the Main House and Farm Group systems is treated with ozone, chlorine, and is softened. The raw water in the Big Rock Ranch system is treated with 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 (415) 662-1733

## 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, 2020 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 [Enter Water System’s Name] a [Enter Water System’s Address or Phone Number] 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: [Enter Water System’s Address][Enter Water System’s Phone Number].

Language in Tagalog: 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] o tumawag sa [Enter Water System’s Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System’s Name] tại [Enter Water System’s Address or Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System’s Name] ntawm [Enter Water System’s Address or Phone Number ] 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. |
| 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, 6, 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. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

| **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 | 1 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) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the 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

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

| **Lead and Copper**  | **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) | 9-18-2020 | 5 | 0.007 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | 0 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 9-18-2020 | 5 | 0.175 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Notapplicable |

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chemical or Constituent, (reporting units), and** source. | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |

|  |
| --- |
| **Sodium (ppm)** |
| Farm Group (Raw)Well # 3Well # 5Well # 6Well # 7Well # 8Well # 9Well # 10Farm GroupMain HouseBRR | 6-10-0911-17-1011-17-1011-17-1011-17-1011-17-1011-17-1011-17-108-18-078-18-078-18-07 | 18 ppm24 ppm14 ppm13 ppm13 ppm16 ppm18 ppm20 ppm47 ppm17 ppm84 ppm | 1824141313161820471784 | NoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNone | NoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNone | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| **Hardness (ppm)** |
| Farm Group (Raw)Well # 3Well # 5Well # 6Well # 7Well # 8Well # 9Well # 10Farm GroupMain HouseBRR | 6-10-0911-17-1011-17-1011-17-1011-17-1011-17-1011-17-1011-17-108-18-078-18-078-18-07 | 120 ppm470 ppm230 ppm150 ppm90 ppm140 ppm380 ppm470 ppm60 ppm180 ppm140 ppm | 1204702301509014038047060180140 | NoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNone | NoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNoneNone | 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),** Source. | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL [MRDL]** | **PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| **Arsenic ug/L**Well 01Well 03Well 08Well 09 | **9-19-19** | **ug/L**9.26.27.09.0 | **ug/L**9.26.27.09.0 | **10** | **0.004**  | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| **Barium mg/L**Well 01 | **9-19-19** | **mg/L**0.22 | **mg/L**0.22 | **1.0** | **2.0** | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| **Fluoride (F)**Well 01Well 05Well 06Well 07Well 08Well 09Well 10 | **9-19-19** | **mg/L**0.280.120.320.300.230.240.31 | **mg/L**0.280.120.320.300.230.240.31 | **2.0** | **1.0** | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| **Nickel**Well 09 | **9-19-19** | **ug/L**25 | **ug/l**25 | **100** | **12** | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories. |
| **Gross Alpha**Well 01Well 03Well 05Well 06Well 07Well 08Well 09Well 10 | **9-19-19** | **pCi/L**0.4212.450.5660.9061.050.2931.891.43 | **pCi/L**0.4212.450.5660.9061.050.2931.891.43 | **15 pCi/L** | **0** | Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. |
| **Haloacetic Acid\*\***Main House | **2-24-21** | **ug/L**1.6 | **ug/L**1.6 | **60 ug/L** | **N/A** | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.  |
| **Chlorine**Farm GroupMain HouseBRR | **Weekly** | **ppm**0.6 average0.6 average0.5 average | **ppm**0.4 to 0.80.4 to 0.80.2 to 1.7 | **4 ppm Average** | **4 ppm Average** | 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** |
| **Farm Group – Raw Water** |
| Bicarbonate | 6/10/09 | 140 ppm | 140 ppm | N/A | N/A |  |
| **Calcium\*\*** | 6/10/09 | 31 ppm | 31 ppm | 30 ppm | N/A |  |
| Chloride | 6/10/09 | 12 ppm | 12 ppm | 500 ppm | N/A | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence. |
| Magnesium | 6/10/09 | 9.5 ppm | 9.5 ppm | 125 ppm | N/A | Naturally occurring organic materials. |
| Odor | 6/10/09 | 1 TON | 1 TON | 3 TON | N/A | Naturally occurring organic materials. |
| Specific Conductance | 6/10/09 | 260 umho | 260 umho | 1600 umho | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence. |
| Sulfate as SO4 | 6/10/09 | 7.3 ppm | 7.3 ppm | 500 ppm | N/A | Run-off, leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes. |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | 6/10/09 | 190 ppm | 190 ppm | 1000 ppm | N/A | Run-off, leaching from natural depoits. |
| **Total Alkalinity\*\*** | 6/10/09 | 140 ppm | 140 ppm | 80 to 120 ppm | 80 to 120 ppm |  |
| Total Hardness | 6/10/09 | 120 ppm | 120 ppm | 50 to 150 ppm | N/A |  |
| pH | 6/10/09 | 7.13 | 6.84 | 6.5-8.5 | 6.5-8.5 |  |
| **Farm Group – Treated Water** |
| **Aggressive Index\*\*** | 8/18/07 | 11.3 | 11.3 | >12 |  |  |
| Aluminum | 8/18/07 | 71 ppb | 71 ppb | 200 ppb | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Bicarbonate | 8/18/07 | 120 ppm | 120 ppm | N/A | N/A |  |
| Calcium | 8/18/07 | 17 ppm | 17 ppm | N/A | N/A |  |
| Chloride | 8/18/07 | 14 ppm | 14 ppm | 500 ppm | N/A | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence. |
| Magnesium | 8/18/07 | 4.4 ppm | 4.4 ppm | 125 pm | N/A |  |
| Odor | 8/18/07 | 3 TON | 3 TON | 3 TON | N/A | Naturally occurring organic materials. |
| Specific Conductance | 8/18/07 | 220 umho | 220 umho | 1600 umho | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence. |
| Sulfate as SO4 | 8/18/07 | 8.7 ppm | 8.7 ppm | 500 ppm | N/A | Run-off, leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes. |
| Total Alkalinity | 8/18/07 | 120 ppm | 120 ppm | 80 to 120 ppm | 80 to 120 ppm |  |
| Total Hardness | 8/18/07 | 60 ppm  | 60 ppm | 50 to 150 ppm | N/A |  |
| pH | 8/18/07 | 7.44 | 7.44 | 6.5-8.5 | 6.5-8.5 |  |
| **Main House Group – Raw Water** |
| **Bicarbonate** |
| Well #3 | 11/17/10 | 280 ppm  | 280 ppm  | N/A | N/A |  |
| Well #5 | 11/17/10 | 150 ppm | 150 ppm | N/A | N/A |  |
| Well #8 | 11/17/10 | 60 ppm  | 60 ppm | N/A | N/A |  |
| **Calcium** |
| Well #3 | 11/17/10 | 140 ppm | 140 ppm | N/A | N/A |  |
| Well #5 | 11/17/10 | 70 ppm  | 70 ppm | N/A | N/A |  |
| Well #8 | 11/17/10 | 42 ppm | 42 ppm | N/A | N/A |  |
| **Chloride**  |
| Well #3 | 11/17/10 | 13 ppm  | 13 ppm | 500 ppm | N/A | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence. |
| Well #5 | 11/17/10 | 14 ppm | 14 ppm | 500 ppm | N/A | “ |
| Well #8 | 11/17/10 | 6 ppm | 6 ppm | 500 ppm | N/A | “ |
| **Color** |
| **Well #5 \*\*** | 11/17/10 | 45 units | 45 units | 15 units | N/A | Naturally occurring organic materials. |
| **Iron** |
| **Well #5 \*\*** | 11/17/10 | 2100 ppb | 2100 ppb | 300 ppb | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes. |
| **Magnesium** |
| Well #3 | 11/17/10 | 28 ppm | 28 ppm | N/A | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits. |
| Well #5 | 11/17/10 | 13 ppm | 13 ppm | N/A | N/A | “ |
| Well #8 | 11/17/10 | 7.5 ppm | 7.5 ppm | N/A | N/A | “ |
| **Manganese** |
| **Well #5 \*\*** | 11/17/10 | 89 ppm | 89 ppm | 50 ppb | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits. |
| **Odor** |
| Well #3 | 11/17/10 | 1 TON | 1 TON | 3 TON | N/A | Naturally occurring organic materials. |
| Well #5 | 11/17/10 | 1 TON | 1 TON | 3 TON | N/A | “ |
| Well #8 | 11/17/10 | 1 TON | 1 TON | 3 TON | N/A | “ |
| **Specific Conductance** |
| Well #3 | 11/17/10 | 930 umho | 930 umho | 1600 umho | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water; sea water. |
| Well #5 | 11/17/10 | 460 umho | 460 umho | 1600 umho | N/A | “ |
| Well #8 | 11/17/10 | 340 umho | 340 umho | 1600 umho | N/A | “ |
| **Sulfate as SO4** |
| Well #3 | 11/17/10 | 180 ppm | 180 ppm | 500 ppm | N/A | Run off, leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes. |
| Well #5 | 11/17/10 | 50 ppm | 50 ppm | 500 ppm | N/A | “ |
| Well #8 | 11/17/10 | 80 ppm | 80 ppm | 500 ppm | N/A | “ |
| **Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)** |
| Well #3 | 11/17/10 | 560 ppm | 560 ppm | 1000 ppm | N/A | Run off, leaching from natural deposits. |
| Well #5 | 11/17/10 | 250 ppm | 250 ppm | 1000 ppm | N/A | “ |
| Well #8 | 11/17/10 | 200 pm | 200 ppm | 1000 ppm | N/A | “ |
| **Total Alkalinity** |
| **Well #3 \*\*** | 11/17/10 | 280 ppm | 280 ppm | 80-120 ppm | 80-120 ppm |  |
| **Well #5 \*\*** | 11/17/10 | 150 ppm | 150 ppm | 80-120 ppm | 80-120 ppm |  |
| Well #8 | 11/17/10 | 60 ppm | 60 ppm | 80-120 ppm | 80-120 ppm |  |
| **Total Hardness** |
| **Well #3 \*\*** | 11/17/10 | 470 ppm | 470 ppm | 50-150 ppm | N/A |  |
| **Well #5 \*\*** | 11/17/10 | 230 ppm | 230 ppm | 50-150 ppm | N/A |  |
| **Well #8 \*\*** | 11/17/10 | 140 ppm | 140 ppm | 50-150 ppm | N/A |  |
| **Turbidity** |
| **Well #5 \*\*** | 11/17/10 | 26 NTU | 26 NTU | 5 NTU | N/A | Soil run-off. |
| **Zinc** |
| Well #5 | 11/17/10 | .061 ppm | .061 ppm | 5 ppm | N/A | Run off, leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes. |
| **pH** |
| Well #3 | 11/17/10 | 7.12 | 7.12 | 6.5-8.5 | 6.5-8.5 |  |
| Well #5 | 11/17/10 | 7.19 | 7.19 | 6.5-8.5 | 6.5-8.5 |  |
| Well #8 | 11/17/10 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 6.5-8.5 | 6.5-8.5 |  |
| **Main House Group – Treated Water** |
| **Aggressive Index\*\*** | 8/18/07 | 11.8 | 11.8 | >12 |  |  |
| Aluminum | 8/18/07 | 150 ppb | 150 ppb | 200 ppb | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Bicarbonate | 8/18/07 | 110 ppm | 110 ppm | N/A | N/A |  |
| Calcium | 8/18/07 | 57 ppm | 57 ppm | N/A | N/A |  |
| Chloride | 8/18/07 | 9 ppm | 9 ppm | 500 ppm | N/A | Run-off, leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence.  |
| Magnesium | 8/18/07 | 9.5 ppm | 9.5 ppm | 125 ppm | N/A |  |
| Odor | 8/18/07 | 2.5 TON | 2.5 TON | 3 TON | N/A | Naturally occurring organic materials. |
| Specific Conductance | 8/18/07 | 300 umho | 300 umho | 1600 umho | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water; sea water. |
| Sulfate as NO4 | 8/18/07 | 65 ppm | 65 ppm | 500 ppm | N/A | Run off, leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes. |
| Total Alkalinity | 8/18/07 | 120 ppm | 120 ppm | 80-120 ppm | 80-120 ppm |  |
| **Total Hardness\*\*** | 8/18/07 | 180 ppm | 180 ppm | 50-180 ppm | N/A |  |
| pH | 8/18/07 | 7.45 | 7.45 | 6.5-8.5 | 6.5-8.5 |  |
| Zinc | 8/18/07 | 0.11 ppm | 0.11 ppm | 5 ppm | N/A | Run off, leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes. |
| **Big Rock Ranch – Raw Water** |
|  **Aluminum** | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| **Well # 10\*\*** | 11/17/10 | 510 ppb | 510 ppb | 200 ppb | N/A |  |
| **Bicarbonate** |
| Well # 6 | 11/17/10 | 140 ppm | 140 ppm | N/A  | N/A |  |
| Well # 7 | 11/17/10 | 57 ppm | 57 ppm | N/A | N/A |  |
| Well # 9 | 11/17/10 | 260 ppm | 260 ppm | N/A  | N/A |  |
| Well # 10 | 11/17/10 | 210 ppm | 210 ppm | N/A | N/A |  |
| **Calcium** |
| Well # 6 | 11/17/10 | 36 ppm | 36 ppm | N/A  | N/A |  |
| Well # 7 | 11/17/10 | 30 ppm | 30 ppm | N/A | N/A |  |
| Well # 9 | 11/17/10 | 94 ppm | 94 ppm | N/A  | N/A |  |
| Well # 10 | 11/17/10 | 150 ppm | 150 ppm | N/A | N/A |  |
|  **Chloride**  | Run off/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence. |
| Well # 6 | 11/17/10 | 10 ppm | 10 ppm | 500 ppm | N/A  |  |
| Well # 7 | 11/17/10 | 5.1 pm | 5.1 ppm | 500 ppm | N/A |  |
| Well # 9 | 11/17/10 | 14 ppm | 14 ppm | 500 ppm | N/A  |  |
| Well # 10 | 11/17/10 | 6.3 ppm | 6.3 ppm | 500 ppm | N/A |  |
|  **Color** | Naturally occurring organic materials. |
| Well # 10 | 11/17/10 | 15 units | 15 units | 15 units | N/A |  |
|  **Iron** | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes. |
| Well # 6 | 11/17/10 | 300 ppb | 300 ppb | 300 ppb | N/A |  |
| Well # 9  | 11/17/10 | 200 ppb | 200 ppb | 300 ppb | N/A |  |
| **Well # 10\*\*** | 11/17/10 | 1800 ppb | 1800 ppb | 300 ppb | N/A |  |
| **Magnesium** |
| Well # 6 | 11/17/10 | 14 ppm | 14 ppm | N/A | N/A |  |
| Well # 7 | 11/17/10 | 3.4 ppm | 3.4 ppm | N/A | N/A |  |
| Well # 9 | 11/17/10 | 36 ppm | 36 ppm | N/A | N/A |  |
| Well # 10 | 11/17/10 | 21 ppm | 21 ppm | N/A | N/A |  |
|  **Manganese** | Leaching from natural deposits. |
| **Well # 10\*\*** | 11/17/10 | 1500 ppm | 1500 ppm | 50 ppb | N/A |  |
|  **Odor** | Naturally occurring organic materials. |
| Well # 6 | 11/17/10 | 1 TON | 1 TON | 3 TON | N/A |  |
| Well # 7 | 11/17/10 | 1 TON | 1 TON | 3 TON | N/A |  |
| Well # 9 | 11/17/10 | 1 TON | 1 TON | 3 TON | N/A |  |
| Well # 10 | 11/17/10 | 1 TON | 1 TON | 3 TON | N/A |  |
|  **Specific Conductance** | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.  |
| Well # 6 | 11/17/10 | 420 umho | 420 umho | 1600 umho | N/A |  |
| Well # 7 | 11/17/10 | 230 umho | 230 umho | 1600 umho | N/A |  |
| Well # 9 | 11/17/10 | 740 umho | 740 umho | 1600 umho | N/A |  |
| Well # 10 | 11/17/10 | 670 umho | 670 umho | 1600 umho | N/A |  |
|  **Sulfate as SO4** | Run off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes. |
| Well # 6 | 11/17/10 | 53 ppm | 53 ppm | 500 ppm | N/A |  |
| Well # 7 | 11/17/10 | 29 ppm | 29 ppm | 500 ppm | N/A |  |
| **Well # 9\*\*** | 11/17/10 | 740 ppm | 740 ppm | 500 ppm | N/A |  |
| **Well # 10\*\*** | 11/17/10 | 670 ppm | 670 ppm | 500 ppm | N/A |  |
|  **Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)** | Run off/leaching from natural deposits. |
| Well # 6 | 11/17/10 | 220 ppm | 220 ppm | 1000 ppm | N/A |  |
| Well # 7 | 11/17/10 | 130 ppm | 130 ppm | 1000 ppm | N/A |  |
| Well # 9 | 11/17/10 | 440 ppm | 440 pm | 1000 ppm | N/A |  |
| Well # 10 | 11/17/10 | 400 ppm | 400 ppm | 1000 ppm | N/A |  |
| **Total Alkalinity** |
| **Well # 6\*\*** | 11/17/10 | 140 ppm | 140 ppm | 80-120 ppm | 80-120 ppm |  |
| Well # 7 | 11/17/10 | 57 ppm | 57 ppm | 80-120 ppm | 80-120 ppm |  |
| **Well # 9\*\*** | 11/17/10 | 260 ppm | 260 ppm | 80-120 ppm | 80-120 ppm |  |
| **Well # 10\*\*** | 11/17/10 | 210 ppm | 210 ppm | 80-120 ppm | 80-120 ppm |  |
| **Total Hardness** |
| Well # 6 | 11/17/10 | 150 ppm | 150 ppm | 50-150 ppm | N/A |  |
| Well # 7 | 11/17/10 | 90 ppm | 90 ppm | 50-150 ppm | N/A |  |
| **Well # 9\*\*** | 11/17/10 | 380 ppm | 380 ppm | 50-150 ppm | N/A |  |
| **Well # 10\*\*** | 11/17/10 | 470 ppm | 470 ppm | 50-150 ppm | N/A |  |
|  **Turbidity** | Soil run off. |
| Well # 6 | 11/17/10 | 2.1 NTU | 2.1 NTU | 5 NTU | N/A |  |
| Well # 9 | 11/17/10 | 1.7 NTU | 1.7 NTU | 5 NTU | N/A |  |
| **Well # 10\*\*** | 11/17/10 | 29 NTU | 29 NTU | 5 NTU | N/A |  |
|  **Zinc** | Run off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes. |
| Well # 7 | 11/17/10 | .062 ppm | .062 ppm | 5 ppm | N/A |  |
| Well # 9 | 11/17/10 | .28 ppm | .28 ppm | 5 ppm | N/A |  |
| Well # 10 | 11/17/10 | .071 ppm | .071 ppm | 5 ppm | N/A |  |
| **pH** |
| Well # 6 | 11/17/10 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 6.5-8.5 | 6.5-8.5 |  |
| Well # 7 | 11/17/10 | 7.48 | 7.48 | 6.5-8.5 | 6.5-8.5 |  |
| Well # 9 | 11/17/10 | 7.12 | 7.12 | 6.5-8.5 | 6.5-8.5 |  |
| Well # 10 | 11/17/10 | 7.61 | 7.61 | 6.5-8.5 | 6.5-8.5 |  |
| **Big Rock Ranch – Treated Water** |
| Aluminum | 8/2/10 | 93 ppb | 93ppb | 200 ppb | N/A |  |
| Bicarbonate | 6/10/09 | 210 ppm | 210 ppm | N/A | N/A |  |
| **Calcium \*\*** | 6/10/09 | 34 ppm | 34 ppm | 30 ppm | N/A |  |
| Chloride | 6/10/09 | 14 ppm | 14 ppm | 500 ppm | N/A |  |
| Magnesium | 6/10/09 | 16 ppm | 16 ppm | 125 ppm | N/A |  |
| Odor | 6/10/09 | 2.5 TON | 2.5 TON | 3 TON | N/A |  |
| Specific Conductance | 6/10/09 | 460 umho | 460 umho | 1600 umho | N/A |  |
| Sulfate as SO4 | 6/10/09 | 70 ppm | 70 ppm | 500 ppm  | N/A |  |
| **Total Alkalinity\*\*** | 6/10/09 | 210 ppm  | 210 ppm | 80-120 ppm | 80-120 ppm |  |
| **Total Hardness\*\*** | 6/10/09 | 140 ppm | 140 ppm | 50-150 ppm | 50-150 ppm |  |
| pH | 6/10/09 | 7.77 | 7.77 | 6.5-8.5 | 6.5-8.5 |  |

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **Notification Level** | **Health Effects Language** |
| None | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

### 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. [Enter Water System’s Name] 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>.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

### 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 Reporting Requirement

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| None | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |

### For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. 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* | 0 | N/A | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | 0 | N/A | TT | N/A | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | 0 | N/A | TT | N/A | Human and animal fecal waste |

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample:** [Enter Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample] |

|  |
| --- |
| **Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies:** [Enter Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies] |

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

### For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Treatment Technique (a) (Type of approved filtration technology used) | [Enter Treatment Technique] |
| 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 [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard to Be Less Than or Equal to 95% of Measurements in a Month] NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.2 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded for More Than Eight Consecutive Hours] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.3 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded at Any Time] NTU at any time. |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1. | N/A |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year | N/A |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements | N/A |

(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 Violation of a Surface Water TT

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| None | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

**In Accordance with Title 22 section 64481(g)(l)**

**Citation # 02\_18\_21C\_027:**

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the calendar year 2020, we did monitor for **Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Methoxychlor, Toxaphene, total trihalomethanes, Haloacetic Acids**, and **Antimony,** and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water at that time. Since the citation we have corrected matters by testing our water for those constituents we missed. What is reported here for those constituents are the results of those make up tests, occurring in 2021. What is in this report, under the aforementioned constituents, are the make-up tests we did for those missed in 2020. All results of the make-up tests fell within the acceptable range of the state drinking water health standards. Following is a copy of that citation notification.

**Citation No. 02\_18\_21C\_027**

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

(The following two sentences are in Spanish relaying information on the importance of this notice. Translated to English, it would read as follows: [This notice contains important information regarding your drinking water, please read the Spanish notice if it is included. If the Spanish notice is not included, please contact the water system and ask for a copy.])

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

**MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET FOR SKYWALKER CA2100566**

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation. The population served by Skywalker is 250.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the year 2020 we failed to monitor for Antimony, Disinfection Byproducts, Asbestos, Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Methoxychlor, and Toxaphene and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

**What should I do?**

• There is nothing you need to do at this time.

• The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Contaminant**  | **Required Sampling Frequency**  | **Number of Samples Taken**  | **When All Samples Should Have Been Taken**  | **When Samples Were or Will Be Taken**  |
| \*DBP Disinfection Byproducts  | Every 12 months | none | July, 2020  | March 2021 |
| \*\*IO Inorganic  | Every 3 or 9 years.  | none  | September 2020 | March, April 2021. |
| \*\*\*SOC Synthetic Organic Compounds  | Every 3 or 9 years. | none | September 2020 | March 2021 |

\*Examples of Disinfection Byproducts are: HALOACETIC ACIDS (5) HAA5; and TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES. [We specifically missed the tests for HAA5 and Total Trihalomethanes]

\*\* Examples of Inorganic compounds are: ALUMINUM; ANTIMONY; ARSENIC, ASBESTOS; BARIUM; BERRYLLIUM; CADMIUM; CHROMIUM (Total); FLUORIDE (F) (Natural-Source); MERCURY; NICKEL; PERCHLORATE; SELENIUM; THALLIUM. [We specifically missed the tests for Asbestos and Antimony]

\*\*\* Examples of Synthetic Organic Compounds are 2, 4, 5-TP (SILVEX); 2, 4-D; CARBOFURAN; DALAPON; ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE (EDB); HEPTACHLOR; HEPTACHLORE EPOXIDE; METHOXYCHLOR; PENTACHLOROPHENOL; PICLORAM; TOXAPHENE. [We specifically missed the tests for Heptachlor; Heptachlor Epoxide; Methoxychlor; and Toxaphene]

* If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

**What happened? What is being done?**

We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The samples showed that nothing tested was over the State Maximum Contaminant Level and that we are meeting drinking water standards.

**Citation No. 02\_18\_21C\_027**

For more information, please contact Lou Bouc at (415) 662-1733. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Skywalker

State Water System ID#: 2100566

Date distributed**: 04-14-2021**

**APPENDIX F: Certification Form (Suggested Format)**

**Consumer Confidence Report**

**Certification Form**

*(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)*

**(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board’s website at** [**http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml**](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)**)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Water System Name: | Skywalker Ranch |
| Water System Number: | 2100566 |

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on \_\_\_\_6/30/2021\_\_\_\_ (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Certified by: | Name: | **Jason Hesterly** |  |  |
|  | Signature: |  |  |  |
|  | Title: | **Facilities Engineer** |  |  |
|  | Phone Number: | (415) 662-1743 | Date: | **6/28/2021** |

*To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:*

[x]  CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: CCR was posted to company intranet site with instructions on how to view. An “all-hands” email was sent to advise on the availability of the report on the company intranet site.

[ ]  “Good faith” efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

[x]  Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.https://spl.myhubintranet.com

[ ]  Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)

[ ]  Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)

[ ]  Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)

[ ]  Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

[ ]  Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

[ ]  Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

[ ]  Other (attach a list of other methods used)

[ ]  *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www.

[ ]  *For investor-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

*This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).*