2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Skywalker Ranch

Report Date: 5/30/24

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, 2023 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)

Term	Definition
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
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

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	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8-22-2023	5	0.0043 mg/L	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8-22-2023	5	0.21 mg/L	0	1.3	0.3	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)						

Farm Group (Raw)						Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Well # 3	6-10-09	18 ppm	18	None	None	
Well # 5	11-17-10	24 ppm	24	None	None	
Well # 6	11-17-10	14 ppm	14	None	None	
Well # 7	11-17-10	13 ppm	13	None	None	
Well # 8	11-17-10	13 ppm	13	None	None	
Well # 9	11-17-10	16 ppm	16	None	None	
Well # 10	11-17-10	18 ppm	18	None	None	
Farm Group	11-17-10	20 ppm	20	None	None	
Main House	8-18-07	47 ppm	47	None	None	
BRR	8-18-07	17 ppm	17	None	None	
	8-18-07	84 ppm	84	None	None	
Hardness (PPM)						
Farm Group (Raw)	6-10-09	120 ppm	120	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Well # 3	11-17-10	470 ppm	470	None	None	
Well # 5	11-17-10	230 ppm	230	None	None	
Well # 6	11-17-10	150 ppm	150	None	None	
Well # 7	11-17-10	90 ppm	90	None	None	
Well # 8	11-17-10	140 ppm	140	None	None	
Well # 9	11-17-10	380 ppm	380	None	None	
Well # 10	11-17-10	470 ppm	470	None	None	
Farm Group	8-18-07	60 ppm	60	None	None	
Main House	8-18-07	180 ppm	180	None	None	
BRR	8-18-07	140 ppm	140	None	None	

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
2,4,5-TP	**8-22-22**	UG/L	UG/L	50	3	Residue of banned herbicide
Well 01		<1				
Well 08		<1				
Well 09		<1				
Well 10	**7-10-23**	<1				
2,4-D	**8-22-22**	UG/L	UG/L	70	20	Runoff from herbicide used

Well 01 Well 08 Well 09 Well 10	 **7-10-23**	<10 <10 <10 <10				on row crops, range land, lawns, and aquatic weeds
ANTIMONY, TOTAL Well 03 Well 05 Well 06 Well 07 Well 08 Well 09 Well 10	**8-22-22**	**UG/L** <6 <6 <6 <6 <6 <6 <6	**UG/L**	6	1	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
ARSENIC Well 01 Well 03 Well 05 Well 06 Well 07 Well 08 Well 09 Well 10	**8-22-22**	**UG/L** 3.5 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2	**UG/L**	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM Well 03 Well 05 Well 06 Well 07 Well 08 Well 09 Well 10	**8-22-22**	**MG/L** <0.1 <0.1 <0.1 <0.1 <0.1 <0.1 <0.1	**MG/L**	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
BENTAZON Well 01 Well 08 Well 09 Well 10	**8-22-22** **7-10-23**	**UG/L** <2 <2 <2 <2	**UG/L**	18	200	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on beans, peppers, corn, peanuts, rice, and ornamental grasses
BERYLLIUM, TOTAL Well 03 Well 05 Well 06 Well 07 Well 08	**8-22-22**	**UG/L** <1 <1 <1 <1 <1	**UG/L**	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and

Well 09 Well 10		<1				defense industries
BROMATE Farm Group Main House BRR	**Monthly**	**UG/L** <5 <5 <5	**UG/L**	10	0.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
CADMIUM Well 03 Well 05 Well 06 Well 07 Well 08 Well 09 Well 10	**8-22-22**	**UG/L** <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1	**UG/L**	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
CHLORINE Farm Group Main House BRR	**Monthly**	**MG/L** 1.1 avg 1.45 avg 1.29 avg	**MG/L** 0.30-1.84 0.72-2.52 0.74-1.97	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
CHROMIUM Well 03 Well 05 Well 06 Well 07 Well 08 Well 09 Well 10	**8-22-22**	**UG/L** <10 <10 <10 <10 <10 <10 <10	**UG/L**	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
DALAPON Well 01 Well 08 Well 09 Well 10	**8-22-22** **7-10-23**	**UG/L** <10 <10 <10 <10	**UG/L**	200	790	Runoff from herbicide used on rights-of-way, and crops and landscape maintenance
DINOSEB Well 01 Well 08 Well 09 Well 10	**8-22-22** **7-10-23**	**UG/L** <2 <2 <2 <2	**UG/L**	7	14	Runoff from herbicide use on soybeans, vegetables, and fruits

FLOURIDE Well 03 Well 05 Well 06 Well 07 Well 08 Well 09 Well 10	**8-22-22**	**MG/L** <0.1 <0.1 <0.1 <0.1 <0.1 <0.1 <0.1	**MG/L**	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
GROSS ALPHA PARTICLE ACTIVITY Well 10	**8-22-22**	**pCi/L** 0.968+/-0.583	**pCi/L**	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
MERCURY Well 03 Well 05 Well 06 Well 07 Well 08 Well 09 Well 10	**8-22-22**	**UG/L** <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1	**UG/L**	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
NICKEL Well 03 Well 05 Well 06 Well 07 Well 08 Well 09 Well 10	**8-22-22**	**UG/L** <10 <10 <10 <10 <10 13 <10	**UG/L**	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
NITRATE Well 01 Well 03 Well 05 Well 06 Well 07 Well 08 Well 09 Well 10	**7-10-23**	**MG/L** <0.4 <0.4 <0.4 <0.4 <0.4 <0.4 <0.4 <0.4	**MG/L**	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
NITRITE Well 01 Well 03 Well 05 Well 06 Well 07 Well 08 Well 09 Well 10	**8-22-22**	**MG/L** <0.2 <0.2 <0.2 <0.2 <0.2 <0.2 <0.2 <0.2	**MG/L**	1 (as N)	1 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
PENTACHLOROPHENOL Well 01 Well 08	**8-22-22**	**UG/L** <0.2 <0.2	**UG/L**	1	0.3	Discharge from wood preserving factories, cotton and other

Well 09 Well 10	**7-10-23**	<0.2 <0.2				insecticidal/herbicidal uses
PERCHLORATE Well 01 Well 03 Well 05 Well 06 Well 07 Well 08 Well 09 Well 10	**8-22-22**	**UG/L** <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2	**UG/L**	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
PICLORAM Well 01 Well 08 Well 09 Well 10	**8-22-22** **7-10-23**	**UG/L** <1 <1 <1 <1	**UG/L**	500	166	Herbicide runoff
SELENIUM Well 03 Well 05 Well 06 Well 07 Well 08 Well 09 Well 10	**8-22-22**	**UG/L** <5 <5 <5 <5 <5 <5 <5	**UG/L**	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
THALLIUM, **TOTAL** Well 03 Well 05 Well 06 Well 07 Well 08 Well 09	**8-22-22**	**UG/L** <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1	**UG/L**	2	0.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Well 10		<1				
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) Farm Group Main House Big Rock	**7-11-23**	**UG/L** 4.1 10.2 4.2	**UG/L**	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM Farm Group Main House Big Rock	**7-11-23**	**UG/L** 21.53 45.49 35.56	**UG/L**	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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
ALUMINUM Well 03 Well 05 Well 06 Well 07 Well 08 Well 09 Well 10	**8-22-22**	**MG/L** <0.05 <0.05 <0.05 <0.05 <0.05 <0.05 <0.05	**MG/L**	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Farm Group – Raw Water						
Bicarbonate	5/24/23	110 ppm	110 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
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	

Total Alkalinity	5/24/23	120 ppm	120 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				N/A	
Odor	8/18/07				N/A	
Specific Conductance	8/18/07				N/A	
Sulfate as SO4	8/18/07				N/A	
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	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 umh	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; sea water
Well #5	11/17/10	460 umho	460 umho	1600 umh	N/A	“

Well #8	11/17/10	340 umho	340 umho	1600 umh	N/A	“
Sulfate as SO4						
Well #3	11/17/10	180 ppm	180 ppm		N/A	Run off, leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Well #5	11/17/10	50 ppm	50 ppm		N/A	“
Well #8	11/17/10	80 ppm	80 ppm		N/A	“
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)						
Well #3	11/17/10	560 ppm	560 ppm		N/A	Run off, leaching from natural deposits.
Well #5	11/17/10	250 ppm	250 ppm		N/A	“
Well #8	11/17/10	200 pm	200 pm		N/A	“
Total Alkalinity						
Well #3 **	11/17/10	280 ppm	280 ppm	80-120 ppm		
Well #5 **	11/17/10	150 ppm	150 ppm	80-120 ppm		
Well #8	11/17/10	60 ppm	60 ppm	80-120 ppm		
Total Hardness						
Well #3 **	11/17/10	470 ppm	470 ppm		N/A	
Well #5 **	11/17/10	230 ppm	230 ppm		N/A	
Well #8 **	11/17/10	140 ppm	140 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		N/A	
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	Naturally occurring organic materials.
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 pp	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		N/A	
Well # 7	11/17/10	5.1 pm	5.1 pm		N/A	
Well # 9	11/17/10	14 ppm	14 ppm		N/A	
Well # 10	11/17/10	6.3 ppm	6.3 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	1500 ppm	1500 ppm	

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	220 ppm	220 ppm	1000 ppm	N/A	
Well # 9	11/17/10	440 ppm	440 ppm	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	93 ppb	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 Alkalinity**	6/10/09	140 ppm	140 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
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]

State 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)	N/A
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 [N/A] NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed [N/A] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed [N/A] 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
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

N/A

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].

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.

The water system shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we were required to conduct [Insert Number of Level 1 Assessments] Level 1 assessment(s). [Insert Number of Level 1 Assessments] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

During the past year [Insert Number of Level 2 Assessment] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [Insert Number of Level 2 Assessments] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

If the water system failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we failed to conduct all of the required assessment(s).

During the past we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment.

[For Violation of the Total Coliform Bacteria TT Requirement, Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 2 assessment requirement that is due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(2)].

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 *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

If a water system failed to complete the required assessment or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

We failed to conduct the required assessment.

We failed to correct all sanitary defects that were identified during the assessment.

If a water system detects *E. coli* and has violated the *E. coli* MCL, include one or more the following statements to describe any noncompliance, as applicable:

We had an *E. coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform positive routine sample.

We had a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.

We failed to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.

We failed to test for *E. coli* when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.

[If a water system detects *E. coli* and has not violated the *E. coli* MCL, the water system may include a statement that explains that although they have detected *E. coli*, they are not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL.]