2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information:

The Mesa Del Toro MWC consists of two (02) groundwater sources located within the water system.
Well #03 is the primary source and was the only source used in 2025.
Well #02 is a standby source and **was not used** in 2025.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: N/A

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: The board will notify water system users of all upcoming Board meetings.

Contact Information: California SCADA Services, LLC – (831) 262-9071

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 the 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 using disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. **Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)**: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.	**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)**: MCLs for contaminants that affect the drinking water's taste, odor, or appearance. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect 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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. **Variances and Exemptions**: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions. **Level 1 Assessment**: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. **Level 2 Assessment**: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions. **ND**: not detectable at testing limit **ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) **ppb**: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) **ppt**: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L) **ppq**: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L) **pCi/L**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells.
As water travels over the land surface or through the ground, it naturally dissolves minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances from animal or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, 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* 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, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits on contaminants in bottled water that provide the same level of public health protection.
Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all drinking water contaminants 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 their concentrations do not change frequently.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # Detections	# Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources of Bacteria
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine and a repeat sample are total coliform-positive, and one is also fecal coliform- or E. coli-positive.		Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive or E. coli-positive, or the system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze the total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	# Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	# Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2025	5	3.65	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems, discharges from industrial manufacturers, and erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2025	5	986	0	1300	300	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, and 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 Sources of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	9/2024	141	N/A	None	None	Salt is present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	6/2023	329	N/A	None	None	A sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	6/2023	0.6	N/A	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	6/2023	30.2	N/A	1000	100	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	6/2023	0.1	N/A	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronic production wastes
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	3/2025	4.4	N/A	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	6/2023	2.6	N/A	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Selenium (ppb)	6/2023	1.4	N/A	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)

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	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Color (units)	6/2023	7.0	N/A	15	Naturally occurring organic materials
Chloride (ppm)	9/2024	122	N/A	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	6/2023	155	N/A	300	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	3/2026	50	N/A	50	Leaching from natural deposits
Conductivity (umho/cm)	3/2026	1240	N/A	900	Substances that form ions when in water
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	3/2026	775	N/A	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	6/2023	0.65	N/A	5	Soil runoff

Manganese was found at levels that are at the secondary MCL of 50 µg/L.
High levels of Manganese in people have been shown to affect the nervous system.
The water system is monitored quarterly for Manganese.

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. Immunocompromised 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 healthcare providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate measures to reduce the risk of infection from *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.

Mesa Del Toro MWC 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 risk of lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/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**
None	None	N/A	None	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 Sources of Contaminant**
E. coli	0	Taken Monthly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	-	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	-	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
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES
VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT

TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
None	None	N/A	None	N/A

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule

Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are naturally occurring bacteria used as indicators that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

- During the past year, we were required to conduct 0 Level 1 assessment(s).
- During the past year, 0 Level 2 assessments were required for our water system.

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an E. coli MCL Violation

The presence of E. coli bacteria 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 were NOT required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we did not find E. coli in our water system.
- In addition, we were not required to take any corrective actions.