

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Apricot Lane Water Association

Report Date: May 10, 2025

Type of Water Source in Use: One Ground Water Well

Name and General Location of Source: Well No. 1, Near San Miguel Canyon Road, Royal Oaks, CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Monterey County Health Department performed a Water System Inspection on April 24, 2024. Summary of the Assessment, the water system has one active well drilled in 1992 to a depth of 280 ft with an annular seal of 180 ft. The area is rural residential. There is a public works yard near the well with a previous leaking underground storage tank. Although the clean-up site is closed, a VOC waiver is not approved as a precaution, last well water samples for VOC were taken on 10-3-2024 and No VOCs were present. There are agriculture fields about 1000 feet from the well, so the system is required to test the Monterey Ag SOC panel every 3 years. Last well water SOC samples were taken on 12-12-2024 and no SOC were present. Primary inorganics and secondaries, due to a waiver are taken every nine years, last well water samples were taken on October 2, 2024 and analysis shows all primary and secondary water analytes are less than MCL levels. The system has a waiver for asbestos source and distribution system since the well is not drilled in an area with Serpentine formations and the water system utilizes PVC Distribution pipes. A copy of the MCHD Inspection report is available on request. Current Water Testing results are available at [Monitoring Schedules](#)

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Month and Date Varies, Location Varies, Times varies, 30 Day notices sent out in advance of each meeting. Last Meeting was held on 5/3/2025.

For More Information, Contact: Robert Crain (831) 331-3169

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, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Spanish

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Apricot Lane Water Association a 16268 Apricot Lane Royal Oaks, CA 95076 or (831) 331-3169 para asistirlo en español.

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 <i>E. coli</i> 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
<i>E. coli</i>	(Year 2024) 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	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/21/22	5	<0.001	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/21/22	5	0.201	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)	10-3-24	44	NA	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10-3-24	240	NA	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chromium (ppb)	10/3/24	7	NA	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits]
NO3 (Nitrate) (ppm)	10/3/24	2.9	NA	45	0.5	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	10/3/24	0.07	NA	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	10/3/24	0.05	NA	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate Nitrogen(ppm)	10/3/24	0.7	NA	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	12/12/24	13	NA	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile

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
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate (ppm)	10/3/24	276.90	NA	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	10/3/24	40	NA	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	10/3/24	72	NA	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Hardness, Total (CaCO3) (ppm)	10/3/24	240	NA	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Magnesium (ppm)	10/3/24	34	NA	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor (TON)	10/3/24	1	NA	3	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
PH (pH)	10/3/24	7.2	NA	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	10/3/24	44	NA	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Conductivity @ 25 degrees C (UMHOS/CM)	10/3/24	681	NA	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	10/3/24	18	NA	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS (ppm)	10/3/24	365	NA	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	10/3/24	0.1	NA	5	NA	Soil Runoff
Zinc (ppb)	10/3/24	14	NA	5000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
None	Varies	NA	NA	NA	NA

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).

Additional Special Language for Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. In 2024, Nitrate Levels in our water system was 0.7 mg/L.

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. Apricot Lane Water Association 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>.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) establishes a “find-and-fix” approach for investigating and correcting causes of coliform problems within water distribution systems. In 2024 we had no positive test for Total Coliform.

Chromium (hexavalent) was detected at a level (well water was sampled on 12/12/24) of 13 ppb that exceeds the chromium (hexavalent) MCL of 10 ppb. While a water system of our size is not considered in violation of the chromium (hexavalent) MCL until after October 1, 2028, we are working to address this exceedance and comply with the MCL. Specifically, we have taken a confirmation well water sample on 1/7/25 with a result of 7 ppb. We are now taking quarterly well water samples. The first quarterly test of 2025 was taken on 3/3/25 with a result of 2.8 ppb. We will take two more well water samples this year every 3 months (June and September). If the average of all the water tests is less than the MCL of 10 ppb, we will be in compliance. At the same time, we are researching possible treatment methods that will bring the Chromium (hexavalent) into compliance by October 1, 2028. Health Effects: Some people who drink water containing Hexavalent Chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The public health goal (phg) for this contaminant is 0.02 ppb. You are encouraged to further research the possible health effects of Hexavalent Chromium. The only way currently for individual residences to meet the phg would be to install a reverse osmosis system specifically for drinking and cooking water. If you have further questions, feel free to reach out to Apricot Lane Water Association by email or phone.

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	NA	NA	NA	NA

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
<i>E. coli</i>	2024 None	NA	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	2024 None	NA	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	2024 None	NA	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: None

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: None
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Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None	None	NA	NA	NA

Our Systems does not use any Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water.

Our System had no *E. coli* detections in 2024, so there were no Level 1 or 2 Assessments

mg/L (milligrams per liter) equals parts per million (ppm).

ug/L (micrograms per liter) equals parts per billion (ppb).