

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information:

Water System: Apricot Lane Water Association 270-2026

Report Date: May 9, 2026

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 completed 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. Lead and Copper water samples were taken from five homes in September 2025, both lead and copper were below MCL. The water 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, a minimum 30-Day notice is sent out in advance of each scheduled 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, 2025, 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 Asociación at 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

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>Total Coliform</i>	(2025) 0	0	0	0	Naturally occur in Soil, on plants, and on water surfaces
<i>E. coli</i>	(2025) 0	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

All monthly water samples are routinely checked for both Total Coliform and 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 Dates	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/7/25 9/8/25	5	<0.001	0	All 5 were <0.001	0.015	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/7/25 9/8/25	5	0.167	0	0.08 to 0.176	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
NO ₃ (Nitrate) (ppm)	9/15/25	3.0	NA	45	10.0	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	10/3/24	70	NA	1000	2000	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	10/3/24	50	NA	2000	1000	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate Nitrogen (ppm)	9/15/25	0.7	NA	10.0	10.0	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	9/11/23	1.210 +/- 0.522	NA	15	NA	Runoff, leaching and erosion of natural deposits the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	1/7/25 3/3/25 6/18/25 9/15/25	7.0 2.8 5.4 4.1	Range for 2025: 2.8 to 7.0	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	250	250	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	6.5 to 8.5	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
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	250	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS (ppm)	10/3/24	365	NA	1000	900	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	2000	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	NA	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 (ppm) 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 2025, Nitrate Nitrogen Level in our water system was 0.7 mg/L (ppm) with a MCL of 10 ppm. In 2025 Nitrate (NO3) level was 3.0 ppm, with a MCL of 45 ppm and a PHG of 10 ppm.**

Lead-Specific Language: 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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Apricot Lane Water Association. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/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 2025 we had no positive test for Total Coliform.

Follow up for the Chromium (hexavalent) that was detected at a level (well water was sampled on 12/12/24) of 13 ppb that exceeded the chromium (hexavalent) MCL of 10 ppb, however a repeat sample on 1/9/2025 had a test result of 7.0 ppb. Follow up testing in 2025 (3/3/2025, 6/18/2025 & 9/15/2025) showed the average results for four quarters was 6.325 ppb. Since the average of all the water tests is less than the MCL of 10 ppb, Apricot Lane Water Association is in compliance. Further testing will be done every 3 years. 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 or need additional, 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>	2025 None	NA	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	2025 None	NA	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	2025 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, NA

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: None

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

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

Apricot Lane Water System does not use any Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water.

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption: NA

Our Water System had no Total Coliform or E. Coli detections in 2025, so there were no Level 1 or 2 Assessments required.

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

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