2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Rod McLellan Botanicals WS CA2702293

Report Date: June 25, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater from Well # 1

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well # 1 is located at 2352 San Juan Road, Aromas CA 95004. Taisuco America Corporations Main Office Site. The well is just below the main office building.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: On a monthly basis before taking the routine bacteria water samples for Total Coliform & E. Coli, the distribution system, well and holding tank are reviewed for leaks and any possible or foreseeable issues. The numerous valves in the inspection route are exercised and checked for deficiencies. Meters are read and recorded on a monthly basis. Maintenance on the system is done on an as-needed basis. The holding tank A (20,000 gal. capacity) is flushed quarterly for a short interval of approximately 1,000 gallons to remove sediment debris that may have settled in the bottom of the tank. Disinfection of the system is done annually or if a positive bacteria sample and repeat sample within the system it would be done immediately. Equipment and repair tools along with the replacing parts are disinfected prior to use or installation.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: This is a Private Business System and thus no public participation.

For More Information, Contact: Richard Muñoz at 831-234-4112 for 24/7 calls -System Operator, site Operations Manager/Safety Director. Office number is 831-726-1797 Ext. 107

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 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 Rod McLellan Botanicals Water System CA2702293 a 2352 San Juan Road, Aromas CA 95004 al (831)-726-1797 Ext. 107 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 Rod McLellan Botanicals CA2702293以获得中文的帮助：2352 San Juan Road, Aromas CA 95004 (831)726-1797 Ext.107

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Rod McLellan Botanicals Water System

CA2702293, 2352 San Juan Road, Aromas CA 95004 o tumawag sa (831) 726-1797 Ext. 107 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 Rod McLellan Botanicals Water System CA2702293 tại 2352 San Juan Road, Aromas CA 95004 (831) 726-1797 Ext. 107 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 Rod McLellan Botanicals Water System CA2702293 ntawm 2352 San Juan Road, Aromas CA 95004 (831) 726-1797 Ext. 107 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.

Term	Definition
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
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)	6/27/2024	5	1.0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/27/24	5	0.048	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)	4-28-2021	72	1	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	4-28-2021	264	5	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
Turbidity NTU	4-28-2021	0.10	0.1	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Gross Alpha Particle Activity pCi/L	5/18/2021	5.00 +- 0.793	N/A	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Strotntium Total ug/L	4-28-2021	483	2	None	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Arsenic ug/L	7-23-2024	3.1	1	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; glass and electronics
Barium ug/L	4-28-2021	110	5	1000	2	Discharge of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Chromium Total ug/L	4-28-2021	3.4	1	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel ug/L	4-28-2021	10.1	5	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate, Nitrogen, N mg/L	12-12-2024	9.7	0.1	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium ug/L	4-28-2024	6.7	1	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemicals manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additives)

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
Turbidity ug/L	4-28-2021	0.10	0.1	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc mg/L	4-28-2021	0.03	0.03	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste

***Specific Conductance umhos/cm**	**4-27-2023**	***901**	**3**	***900**	**N/A**	***Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence**
***Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)**	**5-31-2022**	***552**	**0.01**	***500**	**NA**	**Runoff/leaching from natural deposits**
Chlorine mg/L	4-28-2021	0.162	0.001	0.25	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate mg/L	4-28-2021	0.041	0.001	0.25	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Silica (Sio2), Total mg/L	4-28-2021	46.1	1	N/A	N/A
Calcium mg/L	4-28-2021	63	1	N/A	N/A
Magnesium mg/L	4-28-2021	25.6	0.5	N/A	N/A
Potassium mg/L	4-28-2021	1.6	0.5	N/A	N/A
Alkalinity Total (as CaCo3)	4-28-2021	123	10	N/A	N/A
Bicarbonate (as HCo3)	4-28-2021	150	10	N/A	N/A
pH pH (H)	4-10-2024	6.52	0.1	8.5	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. Rod McLellan Botanicals Water System CA2702293 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.

Consistent with the California Code of Regulations, section 64482(c), systems that detect lead above 15 µg/L in more than 5 percent, and up to and including 10 percent, of sites sampled (or if your system samples fewer than 20 sites and has even one sample above the Action Level [AL]), the following language is REQUIRED:

Our Lead samples were below the MCL, but important information below.

> Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic

Arsenic - While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. *In April 2021the Water system tested for Arsenic and the result is in this report.*

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. The water system test for Nitrate on a monthly basis and the results fluctuate. You may request a copy of the monthly nitrate report results by asking Operations Manager/Safety Director Richard Muñoz.*

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR):

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): Level 1 Assessment

If a water system collects...	Level 1 Assessment is required within 30 days if...
...Less than 40 routine and repeat samples per month	More than 1 TC-positive sample in a month
...40 or more routine and repeat samples per month	More than 5.0% TC-positive samples in a month
…a sample that is total coliform positive	Fails to collect all required repeat samples

Under the RTCR, a water system which exceeds one of the trigger levels in the table above must conduct a Level 1 Assessment within 30 days. The completed assessment must be submitted to the local regulating agency (DDW District Office or County Health Office) within 30 days of exceeding the trigger level. The Level 1 Assessment will require water systems to identify a possible cause to the total coliform positive samples and corrective actions taken/needed. Failure to conduct or submit a completed assessment, or failure to complete the corrective actions is a violation of the Coliform Treatment Technique in the RTCR. The **Water system will follow the established Sample Site Plan registered with their Primacy for Repeat Samples.**

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	(In the year) 0	January - December	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	January - December	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	January - December	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: Rod McLellan Botanicals WS CA2702293 did not have any Fecal Positive Indicators in Groundwater Source Samples

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: Rod McLellan Botanicals WS CA2702293 did not have any uncorrected significant Deficiencies within its water system.

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

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

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Rod McLellan Botanicals Water System CA2702293 did not operate under a Variance or Exemption.

APPENDIX I: Source Water Protection and Water Conservation Tips for Consumers

Examples of tips for source water protection and water conservation

Examples of Source Water Protection Tips for Consumers

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use U.S. EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste – Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water". Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Water Conservation Tips for Consumers

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers – a 5 minutes shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit https://www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.