

## 2022 Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

Water System Name: Hidden Canyon Ranch Mutual Water

Report Date: 6/27/2023

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater Wells

Name and General Location of Source(s): (3) EA Groundwater wells

-Well #1, End of Cathrein Trail

-Well #2, (Standby Well) Near the end of Donny's Ridge Road

-Well #4, Near the end of Hidden Canyon Road (near Pesante Road)

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Last Updated January 2003, Copies of the assessment on file and available upon request

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Second Wednesday of March, Annually, at 560 Crazy Horse Canyon Road, Salinas, CA 93907

For More Information, Contact: Donald Chapin, Jr. (831) 449-4273

### 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, 2022 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 <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)

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**

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) <b>ONE</b>	<b>0</b>	1/100	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*.

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.

During routine February sampling, Coliform was found to be present. Consistent with the California State Revised Total Coliform Rule, repeat samples were taken from all four (4) sample tap locations as well as the Pressure Tank. These samples were taken within 24-hours of notification of a positive Coliform result from the laboratory. All follow up samples were found to be **NEGATIVE** for coliform.

On March 21, 2022, follow up Coliform sampling was performed at all four (4) sample tap locations, the Pressure Tank, as well as Wells 1 and 4 (the active groundwater wells). All of the follow up samples were **NEGATIVE** for Coliform.

The water system did not require flushing or disinfection due to the absence of Coliform in all repeat and follow up samples. Ten additional Coliform samples were taken during 2022; all of which were **NEGATIVE** the presence of Coliform. Although we did detect the presence of Coliform in one routine sample, the system is not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL [Cal. Code Regs., Title 22, § 64481(n)(4)].

**Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper**

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected		No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7/1/2020	5 EA	ND		NONE	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/1/2020	5 EA	0.766		NONE	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)	Well #1 4/1/2020	78	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring  *Wells sampled every 3 years
	Well #2 4/1/2020	95				
	Well #4 2/1/2022	110				
Hardness (ppm)	Well #1 4/1/2020	169	N/A	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring  *Wells sampled every 3 years
	Well #2 4/1/2020	157				
	Well #4 2/1/2022	151				

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

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	1/3/2022	1.84	N/A	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (mg/L)	Well #1 4/1/2020	<.005	N/A	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
	Well #2 4/1/2020	.051				
	Well #4 2/1/2022	.028				*Wells sampled every 3 years
Arsenic (µg/L)	Tank Blending Monthly 1/2022 – 12/2022	2	0-3	10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	Well #1 4/1/2020	.053	N/A	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	Well #2 4/1/2020	.097				
	Well #4 2/1/2022	.117				*Wells sampled every 3 years
Chromium (µg/L)	Well #1 4/1/2020	3	N/A	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
	Well #2 4/1/2020	3				
	Well #4 2/1/2022	<1				*Wells sampled every 3 years
Fluoride (mg/L)	Well #1 4/1/2020	.29	N/A	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that

	Well #2 4/1/2020	.37				promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	Well #4 2/1/2022	.18				*Wells sampled every 3 years
Nickel (µg/L)	Well #1 4/1/2020	<1	N/A	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
	Well #2 4/1/2020	2				*Wells sampled every 3 years
	Well #4 2/1/2022	<1				
Nitrate (mg/L)	Wells 1, 2, and 4 sampled quarterly	4.033	2.2 – 5.1	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

**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 (µg/L)	Well #1 4/1/2020	<5	N/A	200	50	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
	Well #2 4/1/2020	51				*Wells sampled every 3 years
	Well #4 2/1/2022	28				
Color Determination (Color Units)	Well #1 4/1/2020	<2	N/A	15	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
	Well #2 4/1/2020	5				*Wells sampled every 3 years
	Well #4	12				

	2/1/2022					
Iron (µg/L)	Tank Blending Monthly 1/2022 – 12/2022	226.10	100-419	300	100	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/L)	Tank Blending Monthly 1/2022 – 12/2022	22.4	11-32	50	20	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold (Tons)	Well #1 4/1/2020	1	N/A	3	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials  *Wells sampled every 3 years
	Well #2 4/1/2020	1				
	Well #4 2/1/2022	1				
Turbidity (NTU)	Well #1 4/1/2020	.10	N/A	5	.10	Soil Runoff  *Wells sampled every 3 years
	Well #2 4/1/2020	4.1				
	Well #4 2/1/2022	3.9				
Zinc (mg/L)	Well #1 4/1/2020	.017	N/A	5	.05	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes  *Wells sampled every 3 years
	Well #2 4/1/2020	.172				
	Well #4 2/1/2022	.141				
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	Well #1 4/1/2020	435	N/A	1000	0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Well #2	485				



	4/1/2020					*Wells sampled every 3 years
	Well #4 2/1/2022	420				
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	Well #1 4/1/2020	711	N/A	1600	0	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
	Well #2 4/1/2020	818				
	Well #4 2/1/2022	676				*Wells sampled every 3 years
Chloride (mg/L)	Well #1 4/1/2020	103	N/A	500	50	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
	Well #2 4/1/2020	151				
	Well #4 2/1/2022	110				*Wells sampled every 3 years
Sulfate (mg/L)	Well #1 4/1/2020	14	N/A	500	.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
	Well #2 4/1/2020	23				
	Well #4 2/1/2022	17				*Wells sampled every 3 years

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid PFOA (ng/L)	Well #1 5/1/19	ND	N/A	5.1	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight in laboratory animals.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid PFOS (ng/L)	Well #1 5/1/19	ND	N/A	6.5	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression, specifically, a decrease

					in antibody response to an exogenous antigen challenge.
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### 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*:

**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 a 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 certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

**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.

**Iron:** Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 300 µg/L. The iron MCL was set to protect you from unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g. color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g. tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. Elevated iron levels are due to the leaching of natural deposits.

### 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				

### 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>	(In the year) NONE	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) NONE	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) NONE	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

<b>Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: NONE</b>
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<b>Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: NONE</b>
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**Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT**

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
NONE				

**For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water****Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources**

Treatment Technique <sup>(a)</sup> (Type of approved filtration technology used)	NOT APPLICABLE
Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<p>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</p> <p>1 – Be less than or equal to [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard to Be Less Than or Equal to 95% of Measurements in a Month] NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.</p> <p>2 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded for More Than Eight Consecutive Hours] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.</p> <p>3 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded at Any Time] NTU at any time.</p>
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	NOT APPLICABLE
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	NOT APPLICABLE
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	NOT APPLICABLE

(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
NOT APPLICABLE				

**Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption**

NONE