Appendix A

Consumer Confidence Report 2024
Certification Form

Return Completed Form To:
Jenny Choi
Sacramento County EMD
11080 White Rock Road Ste 200
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

Due No later than October 1, 2025

Water System Name: Rancho Marina

Water System Number: 3400149

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 9/25/2025 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Sacramento County Environmental Management Department.

Certified by:
Name: Amanda Nash
Signature: Amanda Nash
Title: Development Leader
Phone Number: 916-829-7696 Date: 9/25/2025

Check all items that were used to distribute the CCR:

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ *For investor-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Disclosure: Be advised that Section 116725 and 116730 of the California Health and Safety Code states that any person who knowingly makes any false statement on any report or document submitted for the purpose of compliance may be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000) for each separate violations for each day that the violation continues. In addition, the violators may be prosecuted in criminal court and upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $25,000 for each day of violation, or be imprisoned in county jail not to exceed one year, or both the fine and imprisonment.

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Rancho Marina** Report Date: May 1, 2025

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.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Disinfected Treated Groundwater

Name & location of source(s): Main well
395 Brannan Island Road, Isleton 95641

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source assessment was completed in September 2011. The well is considered most vulnerable to agricultural drainage and septic systems-low density [<1/acre].

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: N/A

For more information, contact: Brock Kaveny Phone: 858-380-6718

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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 (USEPA).

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 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.

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.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission 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 (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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 by-products 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 Department 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.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	(2024) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform	(2024) 0	0	(a)	0	Naturally occurring in the environment.

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

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 9/9/21	10	ND	1	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 9/9/21	10	ND	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)	5/14/24	30 ppm		none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	5/14/24	99.3 ppm		none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*****Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

(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 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**
Nitrate	5/14/24	ND		10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Trihalomethanes	5/14/24	70 ppb		80 ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Arsenic	Quarterly Samples May-Nov 2024	70 ppb **ARA**	46-89 ppb	10 ppb	0.004 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	5/14/24	49.4 ppb		1000 ppb		Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	5/14/24	9 ppb		50 ppb		Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	5/14/24	0.1 ppb		200 ppb		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium	5/14/24	2 ppb		50 ppb		Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Perchlorate	5/14/24	0.7 ppb		6 ppb		Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Aluminum	5/14/24	ND		1000 ppb		Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Copper	5/14/24	3 ppb		1000 ppb		Internal corrosion of household plubing systems; erosion of natural deposits; keaching from wood preservatives.
Color	5/14/24	35		15 Units		Naturally occurring organic materials.
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	5/14/24	ND		500 ppb		Municipal and industrial waste discharge.

Odor	5/14/24	ND				Naturally occurring organic materials.
Turbidity	5/14/24	3.5 NTU				Soil runoff
TDS	5/14/24	210 ppm		1000 ppm	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	5/14/24	334 ohms		630 ohms	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	5/14/24	30 ppm		500 ppm	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	5/14/24	0.7 ppm		500 ppm	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Iron	Quarterly Samples May-Nov 2024	2766 ppb **ARA**	46-89 ppb	300 ppb	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	Quarterly Samples May-Nov 2024	444 ppb **ARA**	960-4040 ppb	50 ppb	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Vanadium	5/14/24	3 ppb		50 ppb	
Calcium	5/14/24	20 ppm		N/A	
Magnesium	5/14/24	12 ppm		N/A	
Potassium	5/14/24	ND		N/A	
Alkalinity	5/14/24	130 ppm		N/A	
Hydroxide	5/14/24	ND		N/A	
Carbonate	5/14/24	ND		N/A	
Bicarbonate	5/14/24	160 ppm		N/A	
pH	5/14/24	7.2		N/A	

**Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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 - 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. *Rancho Marina* water system 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. 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Acquiring Information

Sacramento County Environmental Management Department
11080 White Rock Rd., Suite 200
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670
(916)875-8484

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 AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
Arsenic MCL Exceedance	**Water system exceeds the MCL for Arsenic based on the annual running average.**	**2024**	**Water system has received a Compliance Order No. 14-010. The water system is to submit an Action Plan to the Environmental Mangement Department describing how the system will provide water that meets the CH&SC and Title 22 CCR water quality standards; Water system to continue with quarterly monitoring.**	**The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the EPA MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems and may have an increases risk of getting cancer.**

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER 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	(2024) 0	2024	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(2024) 0	2024	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(2024) 0	2024	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE
NONE
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES
NONE

Table 9 – Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

NONE