2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name:	Rosa Morada Mutual Water Company
Report Date:	June 26, 2022
Type of Water Source(s) in Use:	Well (Groundwater sources - no surface waters used)
Name and General Location of Source(s):	Primary Well (-002) – Dooling Road Secondary Well (-004) – Morada Lane
Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:	July 2002 assessments for both wells are available upon request.
Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation:	Yearly in July and other dates as scheduled. Contact Larry Slonaker for more information.
For More Information, Contact:	Janet Serrano: (408) 835-4316 Larry Slonaker: (831) 245-6250

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, 2021 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 Rosa Morada Mutual Water Company a 831-245-6250 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 Rosa Morada Mutual Water Company以获得中文的帮助:831-245-6250.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Rosa Morada Mutual Water Company o tumawag sa 831-245-6250 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 Rosa Morada Mutual Water Company tại 831-245-6250 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 Rosa Morada Mutual Water Company ntawm 831-245-6250 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.
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
Total Coliform Bacteria	0 (In a month)	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and *E. coli*	0 (In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	None	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL

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

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/1/21	5	ND < 5.0	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/1/21	5	0.34	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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)	1/7/2020	25	1 sample	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	1/7/2020	160	1 sample	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
MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS						
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	The Dooling well is monitored quarterly and the well is monitored annually. No samples contained coliform bacteria. No E. coli was detected.					Naturally present in the environment
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS						
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	9/17/2019	1.19	1 sample	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & Radium 228 (pCi/L)	3/17/2020	0.07	1 sample	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Aluminum (ppb)	1/7/2020	600	1 sample	1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	1/7/2020	5.5	1 sample	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium -Total (ppb)	1/7/2020	14	1 sample	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride – Natural Source (ppm)	1/7/2020	0.13	1 sample	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N) (ppm)	11/15/22	ND	1 sample	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrate (as nitrogen, N) (ppm)	1/7/2020	0.64	1 sample	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTION RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT PRECURSORS IN HOMES						
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/1/2021	3.6	1 sample	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	8/1/2021	2.6	1 sample	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly Samples	0.83	12 samples	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

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
Chloride (ppm)	1/7/2020	19	1 sample	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	1/7/2020	30	1 sample	15	n/a	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	1/7/2020	1400	1 sample	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	1/7/2020	210	1 sample	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	1/7/2020	14	1 sample	5	n/a	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	1/7/2020	300	1 sample	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1/7/2020	400	1 sample	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	1/7/2020	23	1 sample	500	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
Chromium-VI (ppb)	2/9/2014	5	1 sample	n/a	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits

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: The water supplied to homes in Rosa Morada does not contain measurable levels of lead. Nevertheless, consistent with 40 CFR section 141.154(d)(1), every Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) must include the following 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. The Rosa Morada Mutual Water Company 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 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Arsenic-Specific Language: *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 cost 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.*

Citation 02_05_22C_049 No backflow Prevention Assembly Testing for 2021.

> California Health and Safety Code, Section 116555 requires all public water systems to … be subject to backflow under normal operating conditions. CCR, Title 17, Section 7605, subdivision (c) requires all backflow preventers to be tested at least annually or more frequently if determined to be necessary by the health agency or water supplier. When devices are found to be defective, they must be repaired or replaced in accordance with the provisions of CCR, Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5.

Backflow prevention devices were installed at all residential connections to the distribution system in 2020 and the devices were tested at installation. Rosa Morada management, not aware of the requirement for annual testing, did not schedule annual testing of the backflow devices in 2021. The above referenced citation was issued in 2022. Annual testing and any necessary repair of all backflow devices has been requested for 2023 and annually going forward.

Hello Neighbors!

We are lucky to have two very good water sources. I am of the opinion that these annual CCR reports do not show the total picture for Rosa Morada since the CCR format is directed towards reporting violations of water quality contaminant levels to consumers. To get the full picture, you need to know that not only are the "contaminants" reported in this CCR below recommended concentration levels, but many of the concentrations shown in this report are close to the analytical detection limit of that chemical.

In prior years, I reported the concentrations of contaminants found over the last ten years of testing. DHS has asked that we simplify the report to you to show only those measurable levels of contaminants most recently reported. To see all of the sampling data, the California Waterboards has made the entire sample collection database of California water systems open to the public. The following is the link to the Rosa Morada "page" of this database.

https://sdwis.waterboards.ca.gov/PDWW/JSP/WaterSystemDetail.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=3679&tinwsys_st_code=CA

If you have questions, let me know.

--Janet Serrano 408-835-4315