

# 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

## Water System Information

Water System Name: Rancho San Joaquin MWC 3500581 Report Date: May 2, 2025

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater Well

Name & general location of source(s): Well 01 located on the property

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted in February 2002 for Well 01. A copy of the complete assessment can be obtained from Servando Flores at (831) 524-3192 or email at sjmflores@yahoo.com

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Annually between February and October. Exact time and place to be included in billing statement.

For more information, contact: Servando Flores Phone: (831) 524-3192

## 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.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Rancho San Joaquin MWC a (831) 524-3192 para asistirlo en español.**

### 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 (U.S. EPA).

**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:** 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

**mg/L:** milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)

**ug/L:** micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)

**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 7 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 (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive, or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .					

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

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ug/L)	7/2024	5	<1	0	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	7/2024	5	0.268	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	Sample	Level	Range of	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
-------------------------	--------	-------	----------	-----	-----	-------------------------------

(and reporting units)	Date	Detected	Detections		(MCLG)	
Sodium (mg/L)	2022	172	172	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2022	511	511	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
Nitrate as Nitrogen (mg/L)	Quarterly	1.9	1.4-2.2	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
*Arsenic (ug/L)	Monthly	36	21-50	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ug/L)	2022	258	258	1000	2000	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Total) (ug/L)	2022	6	86	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	2022	0.13	0.13	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel (ug/L)	2022	2	2	100	12	Leaching from metals that are in contact with drinking-water, such as in pipes and fittings

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/l)	2022	199	199	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
*Manganese (ug/l)	Quarterly	292	264-308	50	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	2022	1	1	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
**Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2022	1620	1620	1600	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), mg/L	2022	900	900	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	0.15	0.15	5	Soil runoff

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha particle activity (pCi/L)	2020	2.71	15	(0)	Natural decay of uranium in rocks and soil; and natural cosmic ray bombardment in the atmosphere
Combined Uranium, (pCi/L)	2022	2.4	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

**TABLE 7 – DETECTION OF DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Residual Chlorine (mg/L)	Monthly	0.47	0.30 – 0.74	[4 as Cl <sub>2</sub> ]	[4 as Cl <sub>2</sub> ]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
TTHMs – Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	8/2022	ND	<1-<2	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ug/L)	8//2022	<2	<0.5	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

**\*Table 8. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement**

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Arsenic MCL Violation Citation No. 02_05_23C_012	In violation of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Arsenic	2022 to present	Currently monitoring and working with water operator researching corrective measures	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Manganese Secondary MCL	In violation of the Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) for Manganese	2022 to present	Currently monitoring and working with water operator researching corrective measures	Some people who drink water containing manganese in excess of the U.S. EPA lifetime health advisory (HA) level (300 ug/L) over many years, experience potential neurological effects.

\*\*Specific Conductance exceeds the Secondary MCL of 1600 micromhos. There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for this constituent because secondary MCLs are set based on esthetic concerns.

### 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. **Rancho San Joaquin MWC** 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.