2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Bayer Research & Development Svs LLC (BRDS-SJB) San Juan Bautista

Report Date: May 28, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater – Well 01

Name and General Location of Source(s): PWS CA3500804_001_001 located at 500 Lucy Brown Lane, San Juan Bautista, CA 95045

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: According to the Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program performed by the San Benito County Department of Health Services in September 2001, the source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Crops, irrigated: Berries, hops, mint, orchards, sod, greenhouses, fertilizer, Pesticide/Herbicide Application, Septic systems - low density [<1/acre]. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Pesticide/fertilizer/petroleum storage & transfer areas Research laboratories, Wells - Agricultural/ Irrigation. A copy of the complete assessment is available for review at Bayer Research and Development Services LLC - 500 Lucy Brown Lane, San Juan Bautista, CA 95405 or, the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water – District 05 – 1 Lower Ragsdale Drive, Bldg 1, Suite 120, Monterey, CA 93940. Please contact BRDS-SJB to schedule appointment to review.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Not Applicable

For More Information, Contact: Staci Rosenberg (530) 669-6229

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 Bayer Research & Development Service LLC a 500 Lucy Brown Lane, San Juan Bautista, CA 95045 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 Bayer Research & Development Services LLC 以获得中文的帮助: 500 Lucy Brown Lane, San Juan Bautista, CA 95045.

Langauge in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Bayer Research & Development Services LLC - 500 Lucy Brown Lane, San Juan Bautista, CA 95045 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 Bayer Research and Development Services LLC tại 500 Lucy Brown Lane, San Juan Bautista, CA 95045 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 Bayer Research and Development Services LLC ntawm 500 Lucy Brown Lane, San Juan Bautista, CA 95045 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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform	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	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
***Lead** (ppm)	07/17/24 11/06/24	5 5	***0.51** ***29**	3 2	15 15	0.2 0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	11/06/24	5	0.43	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)	NONE			None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

Hardness (ppm)	NONE			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
Chlorine (mg/L) [MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl_2)]	12/04/24	0.44	0.29 – 0.75	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl2)]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Arsenic - ppb	06/14/23	2		10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium (hexavalent) ppb	11/06/24	0.65		10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical

						synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.
Fluoride ppm	06/28/23	1.5	1.3 – 1.7	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	03/08/23	10.6		15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	07/17/24	14.1		60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
***Nitrate (as Nitrogen)** ppm	12/04/24	***10.26**	6.5 – 12.8	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium ppb	06/14/23	19		50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots

						(feed additive)
Total Radium PCI/L	09/06/22	0.26	ND – 0.52	5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHMs (Total Trihalomet-hanes) ppb	07/17/24	6.4		80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	03/08/23	9.6		20	0.43	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
Chloride ppm	12/30/24	280	280 - 280	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
***Specific Conductance µS/cm**	12/30/24	***2600**	2600 – 2600	1,600 µS/cm		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
***Sulfate ppm**	12/30/24	***620**	610 – 630**	500		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
Boron - ppm	06/28/23	1.45	1.3 – 1.6	1 ppm	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Vanadium - ppb	06/14/23	4		50 ppb	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

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. Bayer Research and Development Services LLC – San Juan Bautista 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 Lead exceedance, Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*:

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at this site may be higher than at other sites in the community as a result of materials used in the site's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in this site'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).

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.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): Not applicable.

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
***Nitrate (as Nitrogen) ppm**	The raw source - Well 01 exceeds the MCL for Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	Continuous (prior to treatment)	This water system has a Nitrate reduction (treatment) system that is capable of reducing the Nitrates to less than 1 ppm. Weekly nitrate laboratory analysis of the production water (Post RO Sample Tap) averages to 1.17 ppm during 2024, which reflects the treatment has effectively reduced the Nitrates to well below the MCL of 10 ppm	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
***Specific Conductance µS/cm**	The test result for this analyte reflects it was over the MCL effective 12/14/2017, at 2,500 µS/cm.	Ongoing since 12/14/2017.	No action taken to correct MCL violation as there are no public health goals (PHGs) or maximum contaminant level goals (MCLGs) for these constituents because secondary standards are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
***Sulfate ppm**	The test result for this analyte reflects it was over the MCL effective 12/14/2017, at 2,500 µS/cm.	Ongoing since 12/30/2024	No action taken to correct MCL violation as there are no public health goals (PHGs) or maximum contaminant level goals (MCLGs) for these constituents because secondary standards are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

***Lead ppm**	The test results for this analyte reflects it was over the MCL effective 07/17/24, at 0.51 ppm and again on 11/06/24 at 0.29 ppm.	Ongoing since 07/17/2024	This water system is currently collecting additional samples and will make a determination on the next steps required based upon the results of current sampling.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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	0	Monthly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	Monthly	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	Monthly	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: None.

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: Not Applicable

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Not Applicable				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption: Not Applicable.

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an E. coli MCL Violation

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.

A Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment was not required for Bayer Research and Development Services LLC CA3500804 during 2024.