2024 Consumer Confidence Report
Hollister Ranch Estates
June 13, 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 para beber. Favor de comunicarse MCSI Water Systems Management [Hollister Ranch Estates] a (831) 659-5360 para asistirlo en español.

Type, Name, and General Location of Water Source(s) in Use: Hollister Ranch Estates is served by two (2) groundwater wells located off Union Road.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Well 01 and Well 02 source assessments were completed in March 2002. Both wells are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: Grazing, Septic System – low density. Well 01 and 02 are also considered vulnerable to transportation corridors – roads/streets. Contaminants associated with these activities include but are not limited to: nitrates, phosphates, household chemicals, automotive wastes. Please contact MCSI listed below to obtain a copy

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: An annually meeting is in November with notified by mail.

For More Information, Contact: MCSI Water Systems Management – (831) 659-5360

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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.
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.
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)
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 applications, 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

Tables 1, 2, 3, 3a, and 4 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 Lead and Copper

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)	9/2023	5	0.5	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/2023	5	0.311	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/L)	2022	(166)	159 - 173	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2022	(798)	724 – 873	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 3. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (µg/L)	12/2022	(6)	6.0 – 6.1	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	12/2022	(0.09)	0.074 – 0.105	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium [Total] (µg/L)	12/2022	(19.6)	11.9 – 27.4	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (hexavalent) (µg/L)	2024	(2.87)	0.24 – 5.5	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 (mg/L)	12/2022	(0.25)	0.2 – 0.3	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (µg/L)	12/2022	(6.55)	5.4 – 7.7	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate – (mg/L)	2024	(4.91)	1.1 – 8.2	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (µg/L)	12/2022	(4.1)	3.0 – 5.2	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)

Primary Drinking Water Standard – Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2022 - 2023	(9.55)	9.25 – 9.85	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L) – Blending	2024	(7.05)	4.8 – 12.9	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 3a. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard - Distribution

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected (AVG)	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	9/2024	18	--	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Sum of Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	9/2024	ND	--	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/L)	2024	(1.47)	0.79 – 1.65	[MRDL=4 (as Cl_2)]	[MRDL=4 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorine residuals are taken in the field in conjunction with the bacteriological sampling						

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source Of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	2022	(389.5)	278 – **501***	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2022	(3.5)	ND - 7	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (µg/L)	2022	**(454.5)***	ND – **909***	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/L)	2024	**(59.37)***	ND - **110***	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2022	**(2280)***	**2030* - 2530***	1,600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	2022	(196.5)	187 - 206	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2022	**(1310)***	**1180* - 1440***	1,000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	2022	2.4	0.15 – 4.7	5	NA	Soil runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	2022	0.1	0.051 – 0.149	5	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

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. Hollister Ranch Estate 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. Consistent with 40 CFR sections 141.84(a)(7) and 40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)(ii), a Lead Line Service Inventory was conducted in the Hollister Ranch Estates water system. The distribution system has no lead lines. A copy of the Inventory may be viewed by contacting the Hollister Ranch Estates board at hrewaterboard@gmail.com

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

- **Chloride, *Iron, *Specific Conductivity and *Total Dissolved Solids* results exceeded the SMCL during 2024. These are secondary drinking water contaminants and are set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects. These are not health (primary) constituents.
- *Manganese was over the SMCL of 50 µg/L but under the Health Advisory Level of 300 µg/L. Four of the eight samples were over the MCL. The water system monitors both wells quarterly. The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effects on the nervous system. Hollister Ranch Estates is conducting quarterly monitoring per regulations and exploring possible treatment options.

Additional Special Language for Arsenic

Arsenic above 5 µg/L (50 percent of the MCL), but below or equal to 10 µg/L (the MCL):
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.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate

Nitrate above 5 mg/L as nitrogen (50 percent of the MCL), but below 10 mg/L as nitrogen (the MCL):
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.