

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **City of San Juan Bautista Water System**
3510002

Report Date: June 17, 2024

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

Name & general location of source(s): Wells 1, 5, and 6 are located near the south end of the City.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at: Water Resources Control Board, Drinking Water Division Operations Branch, 1 Lower Ragsdale, Building 1, Suite 120, Monterey, CA 93940 or at: San Juan Bautista City Hall, 311 Second Street, San Juan Bautista, CA 95045

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: _____

For more information, contact: City Clerk

Phone: (831) 623-4661

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, 2023 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of San Juan Bautista Water System a (831)623-4661 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: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ug/L)	8//2022	10	1.3	0	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	8//2022	10	0.124	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	Ave Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/L):	2023	69	53-85	N/A	N/A	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L):	2023	397	377-417	N/A	N/A	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	Ave Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate as Nitrogen (mg/L)	2023	1.05	<0.1 – 2.1	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	20231	0.75	0.5-1.0	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Arsenic (ug/L)	2023	1.6	<1-2.1	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	2023	0.105	0.084-0.128	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Total (ug/L)	2023	2.1	1.9-2.3	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Ave Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	2023	79.4	57.8-101	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Color Units)	2023	14	<3-25	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
*Iron (ug/L) – *Raw - Quarterly Treated - Monthly	2023	1505 <30	<30-1990 <30	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
*Manganese (ug/L) *Raw - Quarterly Treated - Monthly	2023	253 <15	<15-280 <15	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Units)	2023	1	<1-1	3	NA	Naturally occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/L)	2023	97	73-121	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2023	1013	964-1061	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (mg/L)	2023	603	588-618	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
*Turbidity (NTU)	2023	7	0.1-14	5	NA	Soil runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	2023	61	<30-92	5.0	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Ave Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha particle activity (pCi/L) Well #1 & Well #6	2019	5.84	3.69 – 6.87	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Well #5	2018	<3	<3			
Uranium (pCi/L)	2019	3.12	1.80 – 5.34	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

**TABLE 7 – DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS,
AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Ave Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Residual Chlorine (Field) (mg/L)	Monthly	0.95	0.3-1.6	MRDL 4 as Cl ₂	MRDLG 4 as Cl ₂	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ug/L)	8/28/2023	6.5	4 - 9	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ug/L)	8/28/2023	<6	<6	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

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. City of San Juan Bautista 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 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>.

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

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Secondary MCL for Iron and Manganese	Raw water for Well 5 exceeds MCL	Ongoing	Treatment system installed. Levels after treatment were Not Detected.	The iron and manganese MCL were set to protect the public against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as color, taste, and odor and staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high Iron and Manganese levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.
Secondary MCL for Turbidity	Raw water for Well 5 exceeds MCL	Tested on 9/27/2023	Treatment system installed for iron and manganese removal. Turbidity after treatment was not determined.	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
Citation No. 02_05_23C_028 Failure to test each Backflow Preventer Annually	During 2022 the City (SJB) only tested 13 of its 27 backflow assemblies.	2022	By September 1, 2023 , all of SJB's backflow prevention assemblies were tested. On September 11, 2023 , SJB submitted a backflow prevention assembly testing status report, copies of the individual assembly test reports, and an inventory of all identified backflow prevention assemblies in the distribution system to the State Water Board. On 1/16/2024, SJB submitted a plan to the State Water Board for review and approval that outlines a process to ensure that all backflow prevention assemblies are tested at least annually.	Water suppliers must protect the public water supply from contamination by implementation of a cross-connection control program. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 17, § 7584.) Water systems must maintain the records of locations, tests, and repairs of backflow preventers. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 17, § 7584, subd. (f).) All backflow preventers must be tested at least annually or more frequently if determined to be necessary by the health agency or water supplier.