

## 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

Water System Name: H&  
J Water Company 3700073

Report Date: 06/27/2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater Wells

Name and General Location of Source(s): H&J Water Co. PO Box 1214, 4835 Belvedere Drive, Julian, CA 92036

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Well #2 is the Primary Source located in H&J Water Company's property in Heise County Park; Well #1 is the Standby Source located next to Lot #23 (4745 Belvedere Drive, Julian, CA 92036) in the Pine Hills subdivision of Frisius Park. On file with the Department of Health

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: [The fourth Sunday of every June (end of fiscal year): and periodically throughout the year as the Board deems necessary. The location and dates/times differ, and the members are notified 10 days prior to any meeting.

For More Information, Contact: H&J Water Company Josue Vega (operator) 760-522-1034, Rosa Arias, 760-803-2492 and Peter Girten 760-270-1627.

### 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 [Enter Water System's Name] a [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System Name]以获得中文的帮助: [Enter Water System's Address][Enter Water System's Phone Number].

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Enter Water System's Name and Address] o tumawag sa [Enter Water System's Phone Number] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

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Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [Enter Water System's Name] tại [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System's Name] ntawm [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] 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 <i>E. coli</i> 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.

Term	Definition
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

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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
<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**

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10/24/24	5	0.066 mg/L	0	0.00494 mg	0.015 mg/L	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10/24/24	5	0.13 mg/L	0	0.094 mg	1300 mg/L	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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**Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Sodium (ppm)	12/30/23	27	27	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12/30/23	260	260	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**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Calcium	03/05/25	59	59	0	0	[Enter Source]
Magnesium	12/29/23	24	24	0	0	[Enter Source]
Nitrate	12/30/24	0-ND	ND-1.00	10	0.05	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Dioxin 2,3,7,8-TCDD (ng/ml)	12/15/2018	10.9	7.3-14.6	0.03	0.05	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion discharge from chemical factories
Potassium	12/29/23	3.4	3.4	0	0	

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**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
Alkalinity	03/05/25	220	220			
Bicarbonate (HC 03)	01/15/24	250	250			
Color	12/29/23	40	40	15		Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Odor	12/29/23	1	1	3		Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
pH	02/25/25	7.0	7.0			
Specific Conductance	02/20/25	620	620	1600		Substance that form ions when in water, seawater influence.
TDS	12/29/23	340	340	1000		Runoff/leaching of natural deposits.
Chloride	12/29/23	34	34	500		Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; seawater influence.
Turbidity	12/29/23	10	10	5		Leaching of natural deposits.
Iron	01/27/24 02/15/24 03/28/24 04/18/24 05/29/24 06/24/24 07/18/24 08/15/24 09/24/24 10/17/24 11/21/24 12/31/24	840 570 730 800 660 1100 780 970 860 460 1000 1400	840 570 730 800 660 1100 780 970 860 460 1000 1400	300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300		Leaching of natural deposits
Manganese	12/29/23	26	26	50		Leaching of natural deposits

**Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid [PFBS]	03/04/2025	4	4	500 ng/L	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid

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					hormone in pregnant female mice. PFBS only detected in Well 01. not well 2
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**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:** 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. [H&J Water Company] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact [H&J Water Company, Rosa Arias 760-803-2492]. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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
Iron	Water source is naturally high in iron	ongoing	Working on improving all the filtration system and chlorinator.	Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 300 ug/L. The iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g color, taste, and odor) and

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				the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g.) tubs, and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high iron levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.
Manganese	Water source is naturally high in Manganese	Ongoing	Looking into a new system.	Manganese exposures result in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in adverse effects to the nervous system.
Nitrate	H&J Water is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of a regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the calendar year of 2021 and 2022, we did not monitor for Nitrate from Well 02 and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.	Years 2021 and 2022	Took nitrate tests on 12/30/24 the results showed that no nitrate was detected	Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10mg/L is at health risks 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 to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzymes deficiencies. If you are pregnant, you should ask advice



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				from your health care provider.
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## 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
<i>E. coli</i>	2024 0	Each month of 2024	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	2024 0	Each month of 2024	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	2024 0	Each month of 2024	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None	None	None	None	None

## Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

## Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Not applicable