2024 Consumer Confidence Report
Sullivan Mutual Water, CA4300571
June 25, 2024

Water System Information

- *Type, Name, and General Location of Water Source(s) in Use:* The water system is served by one (1) groundwater well located off Lantz Road.
- *Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:* The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminant: septic systems-high density (>1/acre). The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities septic systems, wells, and transportation corridors. A copy of the Assessment may be viewed at the SWRCB-DDW, 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Bldg P, 2nd Floor Richmond, CA 94804
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About This Report

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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 the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the 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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect the taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
ND	Not detectable at the testing limit.
ppm/ppb	parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L) / parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, 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.

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Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 list all the drinking water contaminants 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, and/or an MCL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing Detection for Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	09/2024	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	09/2024	5	0.224	0	1.3	0.3	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	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	12/2023	31	--	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12/2023	281	--	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 - Source

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (mg/L)	12/2023	0.127	--	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (hexavalent) (µg/L)	12/2024	1.9	--	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,
Fluoride (µg/L)	12/2023	0.1	--	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (mg/L)	6/20242024	5	--	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (µg/L)	6/2024	1.9	--	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.

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

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
*Chlorine (mg/L)	2024	(0.55)	ND – 1.33	[4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[4.0 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
*Chlorine residuals are performed in the field in conjunction with Coliform Bacteria Monitoring using a field test kit						

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

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride, mg/L	12/2023	42	--	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	12/2023	7	--	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	12/2023	703	--	1,600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate, mg/L	12/2023	52	--	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids, TDS, mg/L	12/2023	398	--	1,000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity, Units	12/2023	0.15	--	5	NA	Soil runoff

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 healthcare 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. Sullivan Mutual Water 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 Sullivan water system. The distribution system has no lead lines. A copy of the Inventory may be viewed by contacting Sullivan Mutual Water.

Violation of a Monitoring Reporting Requirement

In January 2024, Sullivan Mutual Water could not complete its regular monthly water quality test on time. Although we collected the required water sample, the laboratory did not process it quickly enough. By the time we were informed, the testing window for January had already closed, and we couldn't collect a new sample in time.

As a result, the State Water Resources Control Board issued us a monitoring and reporting violation for that month. We want to reassure you that this was a timing issue, not a water quality problem. Water samples collected in December 2023 and February 2024 showed no signs of harmful bacteria (Total Coliforms).

We remain committed to providing safe and reliable water and are taking steps to prevent this kind of issue in the future. Thank you for your understanding.

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Nitrate (mg/L)	6/20242024	5	--	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (µg/L)	6/2024	1.9	--	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.

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

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
*Chlorine (mg/L)	2024	(0.55)	ND – 1.33	[4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[4.0 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
*Chlorine residuals are performed in the field in conjunction with Coliform Bacteria Monitoring using a field test kit						

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

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride, mg/L	12/2023	42	--	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	12/2023	7	--	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	12/2023	703	--	1,600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate, mg/L	12/2023	52	--	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids, TDS, mg/L	12/2023	398	--	1,000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity, Units	12/2023	0.15	--	5	NA	Soil runoff

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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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 healthcare 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).

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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 Sullivan water system. The distribution system has no lead lines. A copy of the Inventory may be viewed by contacting Sullivan Mutual Water.

Violation of a Monitoring Reporting Requirement

In January 2024, Sullivan Mutual Water could not complete its regular monthly water quality test on time. Although we collected the required water sample, the laboratory did not process it quickly enough. By the time we were informed, the testing window for January had already closed, and we couldn't collect a new sample in time.

As a result, the State Water Resources Control Board issued us a monitoring and reporting violation for that month. We want to reassure you that this was a timing issue, not a water quality problem. Water samples collected in December 2023 and February 2024 showed no signs of harmful bacteria (Total Coliforms).

We remain committed to providing safe and reliable water and are taking steps to prevent this kind of issue in the future. Thank you for your understanding.

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

2024 Consumer Confidence Report
Sullivan Mutual Water, CA4300571
June 25, 2024

Water System Information

- *Type, Name, and General Location of Water Source(s) in Use:* The water system is served by one (1) groundwater well located off Lantz Road.
- *Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:* The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminant: septic systems-high density (>1/acre). The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities septic systems, wells, and transportation corridors. A copy of the Assessment may be viewed at the SWRCB-DDW, 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Bldg P, 2nd Floor Richmond, CA 94804
- *Time and Place o Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation:* Annually – Date, time, and location will be provided via text or email. Last meeting was 01/25/2024
- *For More Information, Contact*: MCSI Water Systems Management at (831) 659-5360

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.

Important Information About This Report in Spanish:

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse MCSI Water Systems Management [Sullivan Mutual Water] a (831) 659-5360 para asistirlo en español.

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 the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the 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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect the taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
ND	Not detectable at the testing limit.
ppm/ppb	parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L) / parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

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, 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

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 list all the drinking water contaminants 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, and/or an MCL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing Detection for Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	09/2024	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	09/2024	5	0.224	0	1.3	0.3	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	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	12/2023	31	--	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12/2023	281	--	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 - Source

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (mg/L)	12/2023	0.127	--	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (hexavalent) (µg/L)	12/2024	1.9	--	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,
Fluoride (µg/L)	12/2023	0.1	--	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (mg/L)	6/20242024	5	--	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
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