

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Muriel Wright Residential Center

June 9, 2026

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

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, 2025 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Type of Water Source(s) in Use, Name, and General Location: The water system receives its water from Great Oaks Water Company. All of Muriel Wright Residential Center's water is pumped from Great Oaks Water Company's 20 groundwater wells. The information provided in this report was taken from the Great Oaks Water Company's Consumer Confidence Report. Additional information may be found on the website: www.greatoakswater.com.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Great Oaks Water conducted Drinking Water Source Assessments for all wells to determine potential sources of contamination. A copy is available for viewing at the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water Santa Clara District, 850 Mariana Bay Parkway, Building P, Second Floor, Richmond CA 94804.

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.
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.
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 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

Tables 1, 2, 3, 3A, 4, and 5 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	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	6/2023	5	ND	0	--	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/2023	5	0.098	0	0.027 – 0.112	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 (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2025	(29)	23 – 42	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally-occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2025	(241)	233 – 364	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 (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2025	(0.029)	ND – 0.15	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	(0.14)	0.11 – 0.21	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2025	(0.695)	ND – 2.62	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	2025	(1.34)	0.71 – 6.5	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; 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 (Average)	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2025	(24)	17 – 34	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Sum of Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	2025	(2)	ND – 9	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual* (ppb)	2025	(1.06)	0.13 – 2.48	[MRDL =4 (as Cl ₂)]	[MRDL=4 (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 (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	2025	(40)	36 – 55	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2025	(1.56)	ND – 10	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2025	(2.7)	ND - 120	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2025	(584)	530 – 790	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	(40)	35 – 58	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	(307)	270 – 440	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	2025	(0.1)	ND – 0.49	5	NA	Soil runoff
* Secondary MCLs do not have PHGs or MCLGs because secondary MCLs are set to protect the aesthetics of water and PHGs and MCLGs are based on health concerns						

Table 5. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Affects
Lithium (ppb)	2025	(12.35)	9.03 – 15.4	--	--
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid [PFHxS] (ppb)	2025	(0.0073)	0.0066 – 0.0080	0.0100	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid [PFOS] (ppb)	2025	0.0046	--	0.0040	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.
Perfluorohexanoic acid [PFHxA] (ppb)	2025	(0.0044)	0.0043 – 0.0045	--	--
Perfluoropentanoic acid [PFPeA] (ppb)	2025	(0.0043)	0.0039 – 0.0047	--	--

These unregulated contaminants did not have a drinking water standard set by the USEPA at the time of sampling. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. Since sampling the USEPA has set standards for some of the PFOS constituents as noted by the notification Level posted in the table above.

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. Muriel Wright Residential Center 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 Muriel Wright Residential Center at mcsiwatermanager@gmail.com. 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>.

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. Nitrate levels in Great Oaks Water Company's water sources are shown in Table 3 above.

PFOS

Some people who drink water containing PFOS or PFHxS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including liver cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOS or PFHxS in excess of the AL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.