

# 2019 Annual Water Quality Report

**Christopher Ranch L.L.C.**

**Non-Transient / Non-Community**

**305 Bloomfield Ave., Gilroy, CA. 95020**

**Water System #: CA4300957**

Christopher Ranch L.L.C. has prepared the following Annual Water Quality Report in an effort to keep our employees and users informed about the quality of the water supply. This report outlines the water quality and what it means. If anyone has any questions concerning the water quality or this report, please contact Jason Christopher at: (408) 848-9282.

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber.**

**Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Christopher Ranch L.L.C. routinely monitors 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 - December 31, 2019.

A source water assessment of the drinking water sources for Christopher Ranch was conducted in September 2003 for Well #1, in July 2012 for Well #2 and in May 2016 for the well at building AE. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants in the water supply: Automotive Repair, Metal Fabrication, Petroleum & Chemical Storage and Wastewater treatment plant operations.

A copy of the assessment summary may be requested in the Christopher Ranch L.L.C. personnel office.

In this report you will find many terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions.

## **TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:**

**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 (USEPA).

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Variances and Exemptions:** Department permission to exceed on MCL or not comply with treatment technique under certain conditions.

**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.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs 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.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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

**ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**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*; which 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 storm water runoff and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*; which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, USEPA and the California State Water Resource Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 list 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 are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than a year old.

**TABLE 1 – MONTHLY SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

**TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

Lead and Copper Sample Date:	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 06/26/07	10	0.0025	0	0.015	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb) 11/20/07	10	0.0054	0	0.015	2	
Lead (ppb) 10/20/08	10	0.0050	0	0.015	2	
Lead (ppb) 07/26/12	10	<0.005	0	0.015	2	
Lead (ppb) 09/28/15	10	0.0054	0	0.015	2	
Lead (ppb) 09/10/18	10	ND	0	0.015	2	
Copper (ppm) 06/26/07	10	0.08	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Copper (ppm) 11/20/07	10	0.094	0	1.3	0.17	
Copper (ppm) 10/20/08	10	0.16	0	1.3	0.17	
Copper (ppm) 07/26/12	10	0.120	0	1.3	0.17	
Copper (ppm) 09/28/15	10	0.130	0	1.3	0.17	
Copper (ppm) 09/10/18	10	0.210	0	1.3	0.17	

**TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	10/04/18	37	34-37	None	None	Generally, found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	05/28/15	230	230-410	None	None	Generally, found in ground and surface water

**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium	04/29/15 02/28/18	130 ug/L 33 ug/L	100-160 ND-100ug/L	1000 ug/L	2000 ug/L	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	05/11/15 02/28/18	ND 0.3 mg/L	ND-ND ND-0.1 mg/L	2 mg/L	4 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chromium (Total)	04/29/15 02/28/18	.0000 ND	.0000 ND	50 ug/L	10 ug/L	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production and textile manufacturing facilities
Nitrate (as N)	04/06/16 11/01/16 01/18/18	4.05 mg/L 3.20 mg/L 2.9 mg/L	4.90-3.20 3.20-3.20 2.9-3.6	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	02/28/16 04/23/19	ND ND	ND-ND ND-ND	0.006 mg/L	0.006 mg/L	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches & a variety of industries.

Trichloropropane-1,2,3	02/28/18	ND	ND-ND	0.0050 ug/L		1,2,3- TCP is a chlorinated hydrocarbon with high chemical stability. It is a manmade chemical found at industrial or hazardous waste sites. It has been used as a cleaning and degreasing solvent and also is associated with pesticide products.
------------------------	----------	----	-------	-------------	--	--

*\*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.*

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride	10/22/19	48 mg/L	33-48	500-600 mg/L	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance Micromhos	04/23/19	715 mg/L	570-860	1,600-2,200 mg/L	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	10/22/19	50 mg/L	41-50	500-600 mg/L	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	10/02/19 11/25/19	420 mg/L 320 mg/L	320-420	1000-1500 mg/L	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	10/04/18	1.29 units		5 units	N/A	Soil runoff
Aluminum	02/28/18	ND	ND-ND	200 ug/L	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Iron	06/25/19	0		300 mg/L	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

*\*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

### Additional General Information on Drinking Water

All 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**Nitrate:** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 ppm 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 serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 ppm may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advise from your health care provider.

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.

USEPA/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).