

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

George Chiala Farms, Inc. – SC

Water System Information

Water System Name:	George Chiala Farms, Inc. – SC
Report Date:	June 25, 2026
Type of Water Source(s) in Use:	Groundwater
Name and General Location of Source(s):	Well 1 and Well 3 are located on the George Chiala Farms facility at 15500 Hill Road, Morgan Hill. Well 1 provided 44% and Well 3 provided 56% of drinking water.
Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:	A source water assessment has been completed for Wells 1 and 3. A copy can be obtained by contacting George Chiala Farms at the number below. The sources are considered most vulnerable to agricultural activities and have naturally elevated nitrate levels.
Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings:	Contact George Chiala Farms.
For More Information, Contact:	George Chiala Farms 669-766-5475

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, 2025, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report — Non-English Languages

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse George Chiala Farms, Inc. – SC a 669-766-5475 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 George Chiala Farms, Inc. – SC 以获得中文的帮助: 15500 Hill Road, Morgan Hill, CA 95037 669-766-5475.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa George Chiala Farms, Inc. – SC 15500 Hill Road, Morgan Hill, CA 95037 o tumawag sa 669-766-5475 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ George Chiala Farms, Inc. – SC tại 669-766-5475 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsaab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau George Chiala Farms, Inc. – SC ntawm 669-766-5475 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)	The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs protect health; secondary MCLs protect taste, odor, and appearance.
MCLG	The level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Set by the U.S. EPA.
PHG (Public Health Goal)	The level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Set by the California EPA.
AL (Action Level)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
MRDL / MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level / Goal — the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
TT (Treatment Technique)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.

ppm / ppb / ppt / pCi/L

Parts per million (mg/L) / parts per billion (ug/L) / parts per trillion (ng/L) / picocuries per liter.

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, 4, 5, and 6 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	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli (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	Sample Date	No. Samples	90th Percentile Detected	No. Sites > AL	AL	PHG	Schools Requesting Lead Sample	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2023	5	1.1	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2023	5	0.096	0	1.3	0.3	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3 - Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/L)	2022	25	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness, Total (as CaCO ₃) (mg/L)	2022	283	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

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Min	Max	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ug/L)	2025	172	145	206	1,000	700	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Hexavalent (ug/L)	2025	1.53	1.1	2.1	10	0.02	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	8/13/25	0.1			2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (mg/L)	2025	6.2	5.4	7	10	(10)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2020	3.06	2.13	3.99	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 5 - Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Min	Max	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	2022	91	70	112	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2022	24*	3	45*	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ug/L)	2/8/22	218			300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ug/L)	2/8/22	61*			50	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate (mg/L)	2022	31	29	33	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TDS (mg/L)	2022	402	362	442	1,000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ug/L)	2/8/22	131			5,000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2022	650	626	830	1,600	Substances that form ions in water; naturally occurring

Table 6 - Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Bromide (mg/L)	2/8/22	0.2	None	Naturally occurring
Potassium (mg/L)	2022	1.7	None	Naturally occurring

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. George Chiala Farms, Inc. – SC 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 George Chiala Farms, Inc. – SC at George Chiala Farms 669-766-5475. 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 Exceedance of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7 - Exceedance Summary

Exceedance	Explanation	Date	Actions Taken	Health Effects Language
Color (units)	The 2025 color level exceeded the secondary MCL of 15 units. There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.	2025	No corrective action has been taken at this time.	Secondary standards are set to protect the aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, appearance) of drinking water and are not health-based.

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

George Chiala Farms, Inc. – SC did not operate under a variance or exemption in 2025.