# 2023 Consumer Confidence Report

(NOTE: Consumer should keep this report until June 2025.)

Water System Name: **Rockwood Estates Mutual Water Company** Report Date: 06/30/24

*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 - December 31, 2023.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Type of water source(s) in use: Wells

Name & location of source(s): Well 4301013-002 (Standby Well 3), 4301013-003 (Active Well 5), 4301013-004 (Active Well 6)

**Drinking Water Source Assessment information:** Our wells are most vulnerable to the following activities **not** associated with any detected contaminants: Septic Systems – Low Density; Crops, irrigated and non-irrigated. A copy of the State assessment may be viewed by contacting: State Water Resources Control Board, Drinking Water Division, Santa Clara District Office, 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Bldg P-2, Richmond, CA 94804. (510) 620-3474.

*For more information, contact* Bryce Wolfson, Water Board *Phone:* (408) 396-4570

## *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).

**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.

**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 disinfectant added for water treatment 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.

**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.

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

**Variances and Exemptions**: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**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 *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**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)
**ppq**: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/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 stormwater 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 state Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department 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 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 Department requires 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, are more than one year old.

**TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

| **Microbiological Contaminants** (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria ) | **Highest No. of detections** | **No. of months in violation** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Typical Source of Bacteria** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Coliform Bacteria** | (In a mo.) **0** | **0** | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| **Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*** | (In the year) **0** | **0** | A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli* | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

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

| **Lead and Copper** (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set) | **No. of samples collected** | **90th percentile level detected** | **No. Sites exceeding AL** | **AL** | **MCLG** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (ppm) 06/28/23 | 5 | ND | 0 | 0.015 | 2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (ppm) 06/28/23 | 5 | 0.13 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.17 | 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** (and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | **Standby Well 3** | **Active Well 5** | **Active Well 6** | **MCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sodium (ppm) | 08/23 | N/A | 41 | 7.6 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occuring. |
| Hardness (ppm) | 08/23 | N/A | 420 | 390 | none | none | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occuring. |

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

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

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Standby Well 3 | Active Well 5 | Active Well 6 | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barium (ppb) | 08/23 | N/A | 59 | 350 | 1000 | N/A | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium Total (ppb) | 08/23 | N/A | ND | ND | 50 | N/A | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium Hexavalent (ppb) | 07/17 12/17 | N/A | ND | N/A | N/A | 0.02 | Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 07/23 | N/A | ND | ND | 10 | N/A (N/A) | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 08/23 | N/A | 0.13 | ND | 2 | 1 (N/A) | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity MDA95 (pCi/L) | 06/18 | N/A | 0.94 | 0.31 | 15 | (0) | Decay of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium 226 & 228 MDA95 (pCi/L) | 07/17 | N/A | 0.36 | N/A | 5 | (0) | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 08/23 | N/A | 0.16 | 2.2 | TT | NA (N/A) | Soil Runoff |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | 07/17 | N/A | ND | ND | 80 | NA (N/A) | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |

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

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Standby Well 3 | Active Well 5 | Active Well 6 | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 08/23 | N/A | 650 | 360 | 1000 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance (micromhos) | 08/23 | 900 | 670 | 670 | 1600 | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Chloride (ppm) | 08/23 | 26 | 30 | 8 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Iron (ppb) | 08/23 | ND | ND | ND | 300 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste. |
| Manganese (ppb) | 08/23 | 72 | 20 | ND | 50 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits; |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 08/23 | 61 | 150 | 15 | 500 | N/A | Runnoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

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

**TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (NO DRINKING WATER STANDARD)**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Standby Well 3 | Active Well 5 | Active Well 6 | Action Level | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) | 08/23 | ND | ND | | 5 ppt | Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the notification level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals. |

In addition to the results above, we tested for many other potential contaminants including 63 additional

Volatile Organic Chemicals and semi-VOCs in 2023. We also tested for 26 Synthetic Organic Chemicals in 2017. None were detected in either well.

## 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).

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).

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. Rockwood Estates Mutual Water Company 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. [Optional: 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

## Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL or AL, or a Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

An **Asbestos** fiber level exceeding the MCL is found in the **untreated** water of well 06. An asbestos removal system has filtered **all** water supplied from well 06 since April 2020. The asbestos content from the well, lead and lag filters is tested every other month starting August 2023.

Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps. The treatment system is reconfigured (lead lag filtration) to reduce the chance of MCL exceedance.

| Test results for 2023; well – lead - lag | |
|---|---|
| August | 101 - ND - ND |
| October | ND – ND - ND |
| December | ND – ND - ND |

## Rockwood Estates Mutual Water Company – Operations Contacts

| Name | Position | Contact for | Phone |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mike Fuller | Water billing | Billing questions | 650-453-8498 |
| Steve Keen | Treatment Operator | Water quality, company-side leaks or maintenance | 408-968-0767 |

## Rockwood Estates Mutual Water Company – Board Members

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Melanie Wolfson | President | Policy questions | (408) 396-4560 |
| Bryce Wolfson | Vice-President | Policy questions | (408) 396-4570 |
| Lynne Mobilio | Secretary | Policy questions | (408) 759-0298 |
| Mike Fuller | Treasurer | Policy questions | (650) 453-8498 |

The annual shareholder's meeting is held in February of each year.

Please note:

1. All water received from the Rockwood Estates Mutual Water Company system must be metered.
2. Common hydrants and hydrant faucets may be used only by CalFire and the system operator.
   Water trucks and contractors are NOT authorized to fill at fire hydrants.
   Please report any unauthorized water usage to Steve Keen, a Board Member, or the sheriff.
3. Leaks on the customer's side of the meter are the customer's responsibility.