2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Ridge Mutual Water Company Report Date: June 2020

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s): **The Ridge Mutual Water Company's drinking water in 2019 came exclusively from San Jose Water Company (via the Montevina pipeline). (Our well source was offline during 2020.) See SJWC CCR at https://s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/sjwater.external/website/CCR.pdf?q=ccr for San Jose Water's testing results. ("Mountain Surface Water")**

Name & location of source(s): San Jose Water Company, Montevina Treatment Plant-Los Gatos, Santa Clara County, CA

(Inactive) Ridge Mutual Well: 80' Road Well on Old Ranch Road, Santa Cruz County, CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: **Ridge Mutual Water Company's testing has not discovered any contaminant vulnerability**

For more information, contact Patrick Mantey at 408-353-2759 or email pmantey@yahoo.com
Members receive due notice of date and time of annual meeting, with the annual letter on system status.

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 (U.S. EPA).

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 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.

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 (µg/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)

Notes

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.**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources 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 provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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 FOR THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0		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*.	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	**9/12/2011**	**5**	**.002**	**0**	**15**	**0.2**	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	**9/12/2011**	**5**	**.065**	**0**	**1.3**	**0.3**	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS (WELL SOURCE)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	**3/16/2016**	20		none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	**3/16/2016**	270		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
Lead (ppm)	**7/21/2013**	ND		.05	N/A	Pumps and well plumbing (test on well sources)
Trihalomethanes (TTHM ppb)	**9/03/2019**	11		80	N/A	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination (SJWC source) **SJWC range 1.3 – 58. – see below*
Haloacetic Acids (THAA ppb)	**9/03/2019**	16		60	N/A	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination *SJWC range ND – 32.1– see below
Chloroform (TCM ppb)	**9/03/2019**	7.9		(included in TTHM)		Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination (SJWC)

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

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. Ridge Mutual 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 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.

2019 SJW Annual Water Quality Report

SJW tests our water supplies for over 200 possible parameters. Only those parameters that were detected in any of our water sources appear in this table. Primary standards relate to public health, while secondary standards relate to aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, and color. The state Division of Drinking Water allows us to monitor for some parameters less often than yearly because the concentrations do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than a year old.

2 3 4 5 6

PARAMETER	UNITS	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER AVERAGE	MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER RANGE	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	VW SURFACE WATER AVERAGE	VW SURFACE WATER RANGE	SFPUC SURFACE WATER AVERAGE	SFPUC SURFACE WATER RANGE	TYPICAL SOURCES*
INORGANIC MATERIALS												
Aluminum	ppm	1	0.6	ND	ND	ND	ND-0.12	0.019	ND-0.1	ND	ND-0.068	1, 4
Barium	ppm	1	2	ND	ND	0.12	ND-0.29	ND	ND	ND	ND	8, 10
Chromium-6[1]	ppb	N/A[1]	0.02	ND	ND	2.6	ND-4.5	ND	ND	0.12	0.04-0.19	8, 10
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	ND[2]	ND-0.14[2]	ND[2]	ND-0.17[2]	0.7[3]	0.4-0.9[3]	0.7[3]	0.2-0.9[3]	1
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	ND	ND	3.0	0.8-6.3	ND	ND-0.6	ND	ND	1, 2
Selenium	ppb	50	30	ND	ND	ND	ND-5.4	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,7,8
RADIONUCLIDES												
Gross Alpha Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND	ND-11	ND	ND-4.4	ND	ND	ND	ND	1
Combined Radium	pCi/L	5	(0)	ND	ND	ND	ND-2.6	ND	ND	ND	ND	1
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND	ND	ND	ND-1.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	1
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS												
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ppb	200	1000	ND	ND	ND	ND-1.3	ND	ND	ND	ND	8
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ppb	6	10	ND	ND	ND	ND-0.78	ND	ND	ND	ND	8

SURFACE WATER TREATMENT				MAXIMUM	MAXIMUM	MAXIMUM	MAXIMUM FILTERED	MAXIMUM UNFILTERED	
Turbidity[4]	NTU	TT ≤ 5 NTU[5]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.1	11
	NTU	TT ≤ 1 NTU	N/A	0.12	N/A	0.51	1	N/A	
	NTU	TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	100%	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	

DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS				AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.47	ND-2.3	ND	ND	9

IN SURFACE WATER SAMPLES COLLECTED PRIOR TO TREATMENT												
DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS				MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER AVERAGE	MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER RANGE	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	VW SURFACE WATER AVERAGE	VW SURFACE WATER RANGE	SFPUC SURFACE WATER AVERAGE	SFPUC SURFACE WATER RANGE	TYPICAL SOURCES*
Cryptosporidium	oocysts/L	TT	(0)	0.015	ND-0.3	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	ND	ND	10
Giardia	cysts/L	TT	(0)	0.02	ND-0.2	N/A	N/A	ND	ND-0.1	0.02	0-0.09	10

SJW DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLES							
DISINFECTION		**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE**			**TYPICAL SOURCES***
Total Chlorine	ppm	4.0 as Cl_2	4 as Cl_2	1.7			
DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS		**MCL**	**PHG**		**HIGHEST SITE AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	Samples Collected at Designated Sample Points:	53	5.8-64	9
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A		26	0.66-39	9
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS		**MCL**	**MCLG**		**AVERAGE %**	**HIGHEST MONTHLY %**	
Coliform Bacteria	%	> 5% of monthly samples positive	0	Samples Collected at Designated Sample Points:	0.17%	0.51%	10
LEAD AND COPPER		**AL**	**PHG**		**90TH PERCENTILE LEVEL**	**SITES ABOVE AL**	
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	Samples Collected at Customers' Taps (2019):	< 5	2	1, 14
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.3		0.25	0	1, 14

[1] There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium (Chromium-6). The previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017. There is also currently no detection limit for reporting. All results less than 1 ppb are considered ND. SJW is continuing to report the sample results for informational purposes.
[2] Fluoride was not added to these sources.
[3] State regulations recommend an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 ppm be maintained in the treated water. Concentrations listed here are provided by San Jose Water's wholesalers for treated water.
[4] These contaminant levels are only applicable to surface water treatment techniques.
[5] This contaminant level is only applicable to unfiltered water.

It is our understanding that our water is "Mountain Surface Water", coming from the Montevina treatment plant of SJ Water. From: https://s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/sjwater.external/website/CCR.pdf?q=ccr

Secondary Standards-Aesthetic Standards

PARAMETER	UNITS	SMCL	MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER		GROUNDWATER		VW SURFACE WATER		SFPUC SURFACE WATER		TYPICAL SOURCES*
			AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	
Aluminum	ppb	200	ND	ND	ND	ND-120	19	ND-100	ND	ND-68	1, 4
Color	CU	15	<5	<5-<5	<5	<5-<5	<5	<5-<5	<5	<5-10	11, 12
Chloride	ppm	500	19	17-23	50	39-66	49	27-86	8.7	<3-17	3, 6
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	N/A	150	110-170	320	190-500	99	53-150	47	8.9-77	1
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	grains/gal	N/A	8.8	6.4-9.9	19	11-29	5.8	3.1-8.7	2.7	0.52-4.5	1
Iron	ppb	300	ND	ND-86	ND	ND-310[4]	ND	ND	ND	ND	3, 5
Manganese	ppb	50	ND	ND-22	ND	ND-23	ND	ND	ND	ND	3
Odor - Threshold @ 60°C	TON	3	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	1-1	ND	ND	12
Sodium	ppm	N/A	20	20-20	29	17-76	46	24-67	14	2.8-21	1
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	1600	410	400-420	690	470-1000	420	240-560	160	32-230	6, 13
Sulfate	ppm	500	36	25-44	52	38-85	48	19-62	15	1-29	3, 5
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	220	160-250	430	290-680	250	150-330	76	<20-120	1
Turbidity	NTU	5	0.12	0.10-0.13	0.56	0.10-1.6	0.037	0.01-0.51	0.2	ND-0.5	11
Zinc	ppm	5	ND	ND-0.039	ND	ND-0.025	ND	ND	ND	ND	1

Contaminants with Notification Levels

PARAMETER	UNITS	NL	RL	MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER		GROUNDWATER		VW SURFACE WATER		SFPUC SURFACE WATER	
				AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	10	N/A	NS	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND-2.9	NS	NS
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ppt	N/A	N/A	NS	NS	ND	ND-3.8	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppt	N/A	N/A	NS	NS	2.5	ND-8.3	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ppt	N/A	N/A	NS	NS	ND	ND-5.2	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	5.1[7]	10[7]	NS	NS	ND	ND-2.7	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorooctyl Sulfonate (PFOS)	ppt	6.5[7]	40[7]	NS	NS	ND	ND-8.2[8]	ND	ND	ND	ND
Vanadium	ppb	N/A	50	ND	ND	3.1	1.3 - 5.7	ND	ND-3	ND	ND

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4)[9]

PARAMETER	UNITS	MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER		GROUNDWATER		IMPORTED SURFACE	
		AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE
Manganese (total)	ppb	6.8	0.84-22	0.37	ND-5.6	1.4	<0.4-6.7

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS		MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER		DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	
		AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE
HAA6Br	ppb	3.7	3.4.8	10	1.4-32
HAA9	ppb	15	13-18	20	1.4-43
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	11	9.7-14	12	0.66-33

[6] Typical Sources of Chemical Constituents
1. Erosion of natural deposits
2. Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
3. Runoff and leaching of natural deposits
4. Residue from some surface water treatment processes
5. Industrial waste
6. Seawater influence
7. Discharge from industrial chemical factories
8. Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
9. By-product of drinking water disinfection
10. Naturally present in the environment
11. Soil erosion and stream sediments
12. Naturally occurring organic materials
13. Substances that form ions when in water
14. Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems

[4] Compliance is determined by running average which remained below the SMCL level.
[7] The July 2018 notification levels for PFOA of 14 ng/L and for PFOS of 13 ng/L were superseded on August 22, 2019, with new notification levels 5.1 ng/L for PFOA and 6.5 ng/L for PFOS. Additionally, the response level was lowered from 70 ng/L combined to 10 ng/L for PFOA and 40 ng/L for PFOS. ng/L is equivalent to ppt.
[8] Wells above the notification limit went into standby and stopped serving water after those results were received.
[9] UCMR4 testing was conducted in 2019. Unregulated contaminants do not have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.

https://s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/sjwater.external/website/CCR.pdf?q=ccr

Other Web Sites / References on Drinking Water

California Safe Drinking Water Act & Related Laws: http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/pages/lawbook.aspx

California Drinking Water Standards: http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/chemicals/MCL/mclindex.htm

California Regulated Contaminants: http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Chemicalcontaminants.aspx

EPA Ground Water & Drinking Water – Current Standards: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/contaminants/index.html