2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Ridge Mutual Water Company

Report Date: June 2022

Our drinking water is tested for many possible contaminants / constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información mu	y 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 2021 came							
	exclusively from San Jose Water Company (via the Montevina pipeline).							
	(Our well source was offline during 2021.) See SJWC CCR at							
	https://www.sjwater.com/sites/default/files/2022-06/SanJoseWater2021-WEB.pdf							
_	<mark>for San Jose Water's testing results.</mark>							
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 Assessmer	nt 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 <u>pmantey@yahoo.com</u> 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. 	 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. 								
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.	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 <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple								
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.	occasions. ND: not detectable at testing limit ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) pnb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)								
 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 	 ppc. parts per billion 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) 								
affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.									

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	21 - SAMP	LING I	RESULTS I	FOR	THE DE	ETE	CTION	OF	F COL	IFC	ORM BACTERIA
Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed if bacteria detected	Highest detect	No. of ions	No. of months in violation		MCL		MCLG		Typical Source of Bacteria		
Total Coliform Bacteria	a (In a m <u>0</u>	no.)	0	1 p	oositive mo	itive monthly sample 0			0		Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the <u>0</u>	year)	0		A routine sam sample are tot positive, and c also fecal coli positive		imple and a repeat total coliform d one of these is pliform or <i>E. coli</i>		^t 0		Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the <u>0</u>	year)		Routine and repeat samples are coliform-positive and either is <i>E</i> positive or system fails to take r samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positi sample or system fails to analyz coliform-positive repeat sample			es are total er is <i>E. coli</i> - take repeat positive routine nalyze total ample for <i>E. col</i>	0 e li.		IE	Human and animal fecal waste
TABLE 2	– SAMPL	ING KI	ESULTS SE	iOw	ING TH	IE D	DETECT	10	N OF	LE	AD AND COPPER
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. Samp Collec	o. of mples lected		No. Sit Exceedi AL	ing AL P		РНG		Typical Source of Contaminant	
Lead (ppb)	9/21/2020	5	5 4 @"NE 1@ 5.!		0	15 0		0.2 plu ind		ernal corrosion of household water mbing systems; discharges from ustrial manufacturers; erosion of tural deposits	
Copper (ppb)	9/21/2020	5	2 @"N 1@5 2@1:	ID" 5 20	0	1300 3		300 plu dep pre		ernal corrosion of household mbing systems; erosion of natural posits; leaching from wood eservatives	
TABLE 3 - SAN	MPLING R	ESUL	FS FOR SO	DIU	M AND	HAI	RDNESS	()	VELL	so	URCE -NOW OFFLINE)
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample	Date	Level Detected		ange of tections	MCL		PHG (MCLG)		Typical Source of Contaminant	
Sodium (ppm)	3/16/2	016	20				none		none		Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	3/16/2	016	270				none no		none Generally fo surface wate		Generally found in ground and surface water
TABLE 4 - DE	TECTION	OF CC	ONTAMINA	NTS	S WITH	AP	RIMAR	ΥI	DRIN	KIN	IG WATER STANDARD
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample	Date	Level Detected	Ra Det	ange of tections		MCL		PHG (MCLG)		Typical Source of Contaminant
Trihalomethanes (TTHM ppb)	ihalomethanes 9/13/2021 THM ppb)		22				80		N//	4	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination (SJWC source) *SJWC range 2.8-61. – see below
Haloacetic Acids (THAA ppb)	Haloacetic Acids 9/13/2021 6. (THAA ppb)		6.7				60		N//	4	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination *SJWC range ND – 48 – see below
Chloroform (TCM ppb)	9/13/2	:021	ND			(in TT	cluded in HM)				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

The following was extracted from: <u>https://www.sjwater.com/sites/default/files/2022-06/SanJoseWater2021-WEB.pdf</u>

		<u>A</u> %		Primary standards relate to public health.		22 PRESENT		84 TESTED BUNDT PRES		JT ENT	
2	3	4	5				6 —			7 7	
PARAMETER	UNITS	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	MOUNTAIN SU AVERAGE	OUNTAIN SURFACE WATER		GROUNDWATER AVERAGE RANGE		VW SURFACE WATER		
SURFACE WATER PRIOR TO TREATMENT											
Asbestos	MFL	7	7	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.6	1.6	1, 10	
Cryptosporidium^	oocysts/L	π	(o)	ND	ND - 0.30	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	8	
Giardia^	cysts/L	π	(o)	0.22	ND - 2.0	N/A	N/A	ND	ND - 0.1	8	
SURFACE WATER TREA	TMENT		-					-			
				мах	імим	MAX	мим	МАХ	імим		
	NTU	TT ≤ 1 NTU	N/A	0.3	36	N	/A	о.	.28		
Turbidity ¹	NTU	TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	100%		N/A		100%		9	
ENTRY POINT SAMPLES	;										
INORGANIC MATERIAL	s			AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE		
Aluminum	ppm	1	0.6	ND	ND	ND	ND-0.09	ND	ND	1, 3	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	ND	ND	ND	ND - 4.0	ND	ND	1, 2, 4	
Barium	ppm	1	2	ND	ND	0.16	ND - 0.28	ND	ND	1, 6	
Chromium-6 ²	ppb	N/A²	0.02	ND	ND	2.6	ND - 4.5	ND	ND	1, 6	
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	ND	ND	ND	ND - 0.15 ³	0.8	0.6 - 0.9	1, 6, 11	
Nickel	ppb	100	12	ND	ND	ND	ND - 12	ND	ND	1, 6	
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	ND	ND	3.0	0.60 - 6.4	ND	ND - 1.0	1, 2	
RADIONUCLIDES											
Gross Alpha Activity	pCi/L	15	(o)	ND	ND	ND	ND - 3-5	ND	ND	1	
Combined Radium^	pCi/L	5	(o)	ND	ND	ND	ND - 2.6	ND	ND	1	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND	ND	ND	ND - 1.3	1.0	ND - 1.0	1	
VOLATILE ORGANIC CH	IEMICALS										
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ppb	200	1000	ND	ND	ND	ND - 1.4	ND	ND	6	
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ppb	6	10	ND	ND	ND	ND - 0.73	ND	ND	6	
DISINFECTION BY PROD	UCTS										
Bromate	dad	10	0.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.5	ND - 6 0	7	

SJW DISTRIBUTION SYST	TEM SAMPLES										
DISINFECTION		MRDL	MRDLG	RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE							
Total Chlorine	ppm	4.0 as Cl ₂	4 as Cl ₂	1.45							
DISINFECTION BY PROD	UCTS	MCL	PHG		HIGHEST SITE AVERAGE	RANGE					
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	Samples Collected at Designated	57	2.8 - 82.6					
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	Sample Points:	49	ND - 60.2					
MICROBIOLOGICAL CON	TAMINANTS	MCL	MCLG		AVERAGE %	HIGHEST MONTHLY %					
Coliform Bacteria*	%	> 5% of monthly samples positive	o	Samples Collected at Designated Sample Points:	0.06%	0.26%					
LEAD AND COPPER		AL	PHG		90th PERCENTILE LEVEL	SITES ABOVE AL					
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	Samples Collected at	< 5	2					
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.3	Customers' Taps (2019):	0.25	0					

It is our understanding that our water back in 2020 was "Mountain Surface Water", treated with chloramine at the San Jose Water Montevina treatment plant. With the current drought and consequent diminished availability of their surface water, in early February 2021 they switched us to Groundwater (treated with chlorine), then back to the "Mountain Surface Water" (treated with chloramine) in January 2022.

Note from the table, groundwater has significantly more hardness (CaCO3).

	Y 😂 (Secondary standards relate to aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, and color but do not pose any health risk.								
PARAMETER	UNITS	SMCL	MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER AVERAGE RANGE		GROUNDWATER AVERAGE RANGE		VW SURFACE WATER AVERAGE RANGE		TYPICAL SOURCES+	
Aluminum	ppb	200	ND	N/A	ND	ND	ND	ND - 51	1, 3	
Chloride	ppm	500	29	N/A	57	21 - 82	98	84 - 122	1, 5	
Color	cu	15	<5	N/A	<5	<5 - 5	<5	<5	8	
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	N/A	204	N/A	361	172 - 522	123	98 - 140	1, 8	
Hardness (as CaCO3)	grains/gal	N/A	12	N/A	21	10 - 30.5	7.2	5.7 - 8.2	1, 8	
Iron	ppb	300	ND	N/A	ND	ND - 140	ND	ND	1, 4	
Manganese	ppb	50	ND	N/A	ND	ND - 22	ND	ND	1	
Odor - Threshold @ 60°C	TON	3	1.4	N/A	ND	ND	1.0	1.0	3, 8	
Sodium	ppm	N/A	24	N/A	37	17-53	79-3	59 - 99	1, 5, 8	
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	1600	430	N/A	796	480 - 1100	666	586 - 784	1, 5, 8	
Sulfate	ppm	500	30	N/A	55	27 - 82	76	59 - 100	1, 4	
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	230	210 - 250	505	250 - 740	386	330 - 458	1, 5, 8	
Turbidity	NTU	5	0.35	N/A	0.19	ND - 2	ND	ND - 0.28	9	
Zinc	NTU	5	ND	N/A	ND	ND - 0.21	ND	ND	9	

NOTIFICATION LEVELS

Notification levels are health-based advisory levels that lack public health goals (PHGs).



PARAMETER	UNITS	NL	RL	MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER		GROUNE	WATER	VW SURFACE WATER	
				AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE
Boron	ppb	1000	N/A	ND	ND	160^	150 - 160^	200	171-285
Chlorate	ppb	800	N/A	NS	NS	NS	NS	143	109-238
Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ppt	500	N/A	NS	NS	ND	ND - 3.8	ND	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppt	N/A	N/A	NS	NS	2.9	ND - 8.3	ND	ND
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	5.1	10	NS	NS	ND	ND - 2.1	ND	ND
Perfluorooctyl Sulfonate (PFOS)	ppt	6.5	40	NS	NS	1.67	ND - 8.77	ND	ND
Vanadium	ppb	50	N/A	NS	NS	NS	NS	ND	ND - 5

Typical Sources of Chemical Constituents

- 1. Erosion or leaching of natural deposits 2. Runoff and leaching from agriculture
- Residue from some surface water treatment processes
- 4. Industrial waste
- 5. Seawater influence
- 6. Discharge from factories and metal degreasing sites
- By-product of drinking water disinfection
- 8. Naturally present in the environment
- 9. Soil erosion and stream sediments
- 10. Internal corrosion of plumbing systems
- 11. Water additive for promotion of public health
- 12. Disinfectant for water treatment

Footnotes

¹ This parameter is only applicable to surface water treatment techniques. ² There is currently no MCL for 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.

³ Fluoride was not added to these sources.
4 State regulations recommend an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 ppm be maintained in fluoridated treated water. Concentrations listed here are provided by San Jose Water's wholesalers. ⁵ Compliance is determined by running average which remained below the SMCL level.

⁶ The high end of the range is comprised of a single sample. SJW was unable to do a followup sample because the plant went offline shortly after it was taken. There were no complaints for taste and odor for customers served by that source.

7 Wells above the notification limit went into standby and stopped serving water after those results were received. All customers who may have received water from these wells were notified directly by mail. ^ Last sampled in 2019.

References on Drinking Water:

California Water Boards: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/

California Drinking Water Quality: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water issues/programs/water quality/