2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Ridge Mutual Water Company Report Date: June 2023

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, 2022 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 2022 came exclusively from San Jose Water Company (via the Montevina pipeline). (Our well source was offline during 2022.) See SJWC CCR at** https://www.sjwater.com/sites/default/files/2023-05/SanJoseWater2022-05-15-23-FIN-low-res.pdf **for San Jose Water's testing results.**

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	Levels Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	**9/21/2020**	**5**	**4 @"ND" 1@ 5.5**	**0**	**15**	**0.2**	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	**9/21/2020**	**5**	**2 @"ND" 1@55 2@120**	**0**	**1300**	**300**	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS (*WELL SOURCE –OFF LINE*)

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

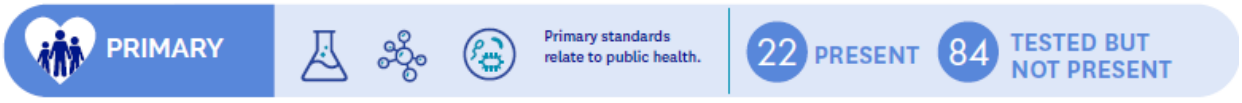
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Trihalomethanes (TTHM ppb)	**9/19/2022**	21		80	N/A	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination (SJWC source) **SJWC range 2.8-61. – see below*
Haloacetic Acids (THAA ppb)	**9/19/2022**	25		60	N/A	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination **SJWC range ND – 48 – see below*
Chloroform (TCM ppb)	**9/19/2022**	15		(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

The following was extracted from: https://www.sjwater.com/sites/default/files/2023-05/SanJoseWater2022-05-15-23-FIN-low-res.pdf



2 PARAMETER	3 UNITS	4 MCL	5 PHG OR (MCLG)	6 MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER AVERAGE	MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER RANGE	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	VW SURFACE WATER AVERAGE	VW SURFACE WATER RANGE	7 TYPICAL SOURCES
SURFACE WATER PRIOR TO TREATMENT										
Cryptosporidium	oocysts/L	TT	(0)	ND	ND - 0.30	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	8
Giardia	cysts/L	TT	(0)	0.22	ND - 2.0	N/A	N/A	ND	ND - 0.1	8
SURFACE WATER TREATMENT										
				MAXIMUM		MAXIMUM		MAXIMUM		
Turbidity[1]	NTU	TT ≤ 1 NTU	N/A	0.05		0.12		0.32		9
	NTU	TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	100%		100%		100%		
ENTRY POINT SAMPLES										
INORGANIC MATERIALS				AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	
Aluminum	ppm	1	0.6	ND	ND - 0.22	ND	ND - 0.065	ND	ND-0.2	1, 3
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	ND	ND	ND	ND - 2.8	ND	ND	1, 2, 4
Barium	ppm	1	2	ND	ND	0.11	ND - 0.31	ND	ND	1, 6
Chromium-6[2]	ppb	N/A[2]	0.02	ND	ND	2.9	ND - 6.4	ND	ND	1, 6
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	ND	ND - 0.16[3]	ND	ND - 0.13[3]	ND	ND – 0.7[4]	1, 6, 11
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	ND	ND	3.0	ND - 6.5	ND	ND - 0.8	1, 2
Selenium	ppb	50	30	ND	ND	ND	ND - 5.8	ND	ND	1, 2
RADIONUCLIDES										
Gross Alpha Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND	ND	ND	ND - 4.12	3.3	3.3	1
Combined Radium	pCi/L	5	(0)	ND	ND	ND	ND - 2.6	ND	ND	1
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND	ND	ND	ND - 1.3	1.3	1.3	1
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS										
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ppb	200	1000	ND	ND	ND	ND - 1.0	ND	ND	6
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ppb	6	10	ND	ND	ND	ND - 0.71	ND	ND	6
DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS										
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.5	ND - 6.0	7

SJW DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLES							
DISINFECTION		**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE**			
Total Chlorine	ppm	4.0 as Cl_2	4 as Cl_2	1.15			12
DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS		**MCL**	**PHG**		**HIGHEST SITE AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	Samples Collected at Designated Sample Points:	60	2.86 - 139.75	7
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A		52	ND - 94.3	7
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS		**MCL**	**MCLG**		**AVERAGE %**	**HIGHEST MONTHLY %**	
Coliform Bacteria*	%	> 5% of monthly samples positive	0	Samples Collected at Designated Sample Points:	0.27%	0.75%	8
LEAD AND COPPER		**AL**	**PHG**		**90th PERCENTILE LEVEL**	**SITES ABOVE AL**	
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	Samples Collected at Customers' Taps (2022):	< 5.0	0	1, 10
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.3		0.23	0	1, 10

It is our understanding that our water usually is “Mountain Surface Water”, treated with chloramine at the San Jose Water Montevina treatment plant. During 2021 we were switched to Groundwater (treated with chlorine), then back to the “Mountain Surface Water” in mid-January 2022. And on July 26, 2022, due to equipment failure at the SJW Montevina treatment plant, we were again switched to chlorinated water, then back to chloraminated water when plant repairs were completed on August 10, 2022.

Note from the table, groundwater may have more hardness (CaCO3).

SECONDARY — Secondary standards relate to aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, and color but do not pose any health risk. 15 PRESENT | 4 TESTED BUT NOT PRESENT

PARAMETER	UNITS	SMCL	MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER		GROUNDWATER		VW SURFACE WATER		TYPICAL SOURCES
			AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	
Aluminum	ppb	200	ND	ND - 0.22	ND	ND - 0.065	ND	ND-182	1,3
Chloride	ppm	500	22	21-23	49	23-61	85	58-97	1,5
Color	CU	15	ND	ND-3	ND	ND-3	2	ND - 8	8
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	N/A	219	209 - 229	324	206 - 516	115	90 - 131	1,8
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	grains/gal	N/A	13	12 - 13	19	12 - 30	7	5 - 8	1,8
Iron	ppb	300	ND	ND	ND	ND - 590	ND	ND	1,4
Manganese	ppb	50	ND	ND - 9	ND	ND - 22	11	3 - 21	1
Odor - Threshold @ 60°C	TON	3	ND	ND	ND	ND - 1	1	1	3,8
Silver	ppb	100	ND	ND - 0.39	ND	ND - 0.54	ND	ND	6
Sodium	ppm	N/A	24	22 - 26	30	17 - 49	70	53 - 79	1,5,8
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	1600	480	460 - 500	675	390 - 1000	583	508 - 634	1,5,8
Sulfate	ppm	500	50	41 - 58	52	37 - 87	61	39 - 74	1,4
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	313	280 - 330	430	290 - 660	336	284 - 374	1,5,8
Turbidity	NTU	5	ND	ND - 0.05	0.12	ND - 1.3	0.040	0.01 - 0.32	9
Zinc	NTU	5	ND	ND - 0.005	ND	ND - 0.05	ND	ND	9

NOTIFICATION LEVELS — Notification levels are health-based advisory levels that lack public health goals (PHGs). 6 PRESENT

PARAMETER	UNITS	NL	RL	MOUNTAIN SURFACE WATER		GROUNDWATER		VW SURFACE WATER	
				AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE
Boron	ppb	1000	N/A	ND	ND	160	150 - 160	162	122 - 183
Chlorate	ppb	800	N/A	ND	ND	NS	NS	163	96 - 291
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppt	3	20	NS	NS	3.3	ND - 7.4	NS	NS
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	5.1	10	NS	NS	ND	ND - 2.4	NS	NS
Perfluorooctyl Sulfonate (PFOS)	ppt	6.5	40	NS	NS	1.8	ND - 6.2	NS	NS
Vanadium	ppb	50	N/A	NS	NS	NS	NS	2.6	2 - 4

7 Typical Sources of Chemical Constituents

1. Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
2. Runoff and leaching from agriculture
3. Residue from some surface water treatment processes
4. Industrial waste
5. Seawater influence
6. Discharge from factories and metal degreasing sites
7. 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

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 purpose

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.

References on Drinking Water:

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

https://sdwis.waterboards.ca.gov/PDWW/JSP/NMonitoringResultsByAnalyte.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=9327&tinwsys_st_code=CA&begin_date=&end_date=

California Drinking Water Quality: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/water_quality/

EPA Ground Water & Drinking Water – Current Standards: https://www.epa.gov/wqs-tech