County of Santa Cruz

Department of Community Development and Infrastructure

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June 22, 2026

SUBJECT: ROUNTREE FACILITY WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2025

Dear Rountree Facility Water User:

This is the consumer confidence report that all community water systems are required to distribute each year. The Rountree Facility Water system complied with all state drinking water regulations in 2025.

Consistent with 40 CFR sections 141.84(a)(7) and 40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)(ii), the Consumer Confidence Report must include a statement that a lead service line inventory (LSLI) was prepared by Santa Cruz County Sanitation District staff and submitted to the State in May 2025. The LSLI found no lead pipes in the water system. An inventory summary is included in this report and can be viewed at 2750 Lode Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95062.

Yours truly,

Isaac Bojorquez
Water Chief Plant Operator
Community Development & Infrastructure
Santa Cruz County Sanitation District

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Rountree Facility (Prev. Sheriff's Rehab)** Report Date: 06/17/2026

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, 2025, 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) in use: Groundwater, Drinking Water Well

Name & general location of source(s): Well #1 is located at 100 Rountree Lane; at the east end of a secure facility.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Drinking water source assessment information can be requested by contacting Brian Lockwood; Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency PVWMA).

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Each Tuesday at 701 Ocean Street Santa Cruz, CA 95062. Meetings start at 9:00 am.

For more information, contact: Isaac Bojorquez Phone: (831) 477-3901

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)

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 through 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 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.

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**	**No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (mg/L)	9-18-24	5	0.0029	0	0.015	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	9-18-24	5	1.136	1	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household 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**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Sodium (ppm)	9-15-22	32	-	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	9-15-22	270	-	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 (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) Distribution System	8-20-24	7.1	-	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Arsenic (ppb)	9-23-25	1.4	ND – 1.4	10		Natural dissolution of rocks and soil
Fluoride (mg/L)	3-6-23	0.18	ND - 0.18	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen, N) (mg/L)	3-11-25	0.2	ND – 0.2	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	9-15-22	2.8	2.2 – 2.8	50	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	9-15-22	1.1	-	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	9-15-22	2.21	-	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, HEX (ppb)	9-23-25 12-9-25	11.5	11 - 12	10	.02	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (average) Residual (mg/L) Distribution System	2025 Annual Average	0.97	0.59 – 1.34	[4.0] (as Cl2)	[4.0] (as Cl2)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	9-15-22	390	-	1000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	9-23-25	671	-	1600	-	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	9-15-22	54	-	-	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	9-15-22	10	-	15	-	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity (units)	9-15-22	0.71	-	5	-	Soil runoff
Sulfate (ppm)	9-15-22	26	-	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects

Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (ng/L)	4 quarterly samples	3.1	2.6 - 3.7	500	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (continued)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects**
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid [PFHxS] (ng/L)	4 quarterly samples	2.1 avg.	ND - 3.2	3	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ng/L)	4 quarterly samples	4.8	4.1 – 5.3	5.1	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.

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 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. 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.

Inventory Summary

Enter Date Last Updated:	05/08/25

Purpose of this worksheet: For water systems to provide a summary of their service line inventory, including information on ownership, inventory format, and the number of service lines for each of the four required materials classifications.
Note that water systems may submit their completed LCRR initial inventories before October 16, 2024. Pursuant to 40 CFR 141.85(e), water systems must provide public notification to customers served by lead, galvanized requiring replacement, and/or lead status unknown service lines within 30 days after DDW's approval of the completed inventory. DDW will notify water systems by email when their inventory submission is approved.

Part 1. General Information

1. Is this the **Initial Inventory** or an **Inventory Update**?	*Inventory Update*
2. Who **owns the service lines** in your system? *If other, please explain below.*	*Ownership is split, meaning that the system owns and portion and the customer owns a portion*
3. When were lead service lines banned in your system? Reference the state or local ordinance that banned the use of lead in your system.	
4. Do you have lead goosenecks, pigtails or connectors in your system?	*Don't Know*

Part 2. Inventory Format

Describe your inventory format in the space provided below (*e.g.* , the **Detailed Inventory** worksheet, custom spreadsheet, GIS map). Provide the filename and/or web address if applicable.

Part 3. Inventory Summary Table [1]

*If you are using the **Detailed Inventory** worksheet, the classifications you select in the Column "Entire Service Line Material Classification" will be used to calculate the total number of service lines for each of the four material classifications below. Otherwise, enter the number of service lines* blue- and aqua colored-cells.

Table 3.1. Inventory Summary by Ownership

Service Line Material Classification	Number of Water System Owned Service Lines	Number of Customer Owned Service Lines
Lead	0	0
Galvanized	0	0
Galvanized Requiring Replacement	0	0
Non-Lead - Copper	0	0
Non-Lead - Plastic	3	3
Non-Lead - Other	1	1
Unknown	0	0
TOTAL	4	4

Table 3.2. Inventory Summary Total

Service Line Material Classification	Definition	Total
Lead	Any portion of the service line is known to be made of lead.	0
Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR)	The service line is not made of lead, but a portion is galvanized and the system is unable to demonstrate that the galvanized line was never downstream of a lead service line.	0
Non-Lead	All portions of the service line are known NOT to be lead or GRR through an evidence-based record, method, or technique.	4
Lead Status Unknown	The service line material is not known to be lead, GRR, or non-lead line. For the entire service line or a portion of it (in cases of split ownership), there is no evidence to support material classification.	0

Lead Gooseneck/Fitting	A short section of piping, typically not exceeding two feet, which can be bent and used for connections between rigid service piping.	0
Total Number of Service Lines		4

Notes
This summary table is for reporting material for the entire service line connecting the water main to the customer's plumbing. See the Section 4 of the Inventory Instructions or Exhibit 2-2 of U.S. EPA's Guidance for Developing and Maintaining a Service Line Inventory (US EPA, 2022).