2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Madrone Mutual Water Company

Report Date: April 11, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well03, not used regularly and Well04, used regularly.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: An assessment of the drinking water source was completed in 2002. At that time, the sources were considered most vulnerable to septic systems (high density >1/acre)

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: We meet annually, typically in the fall. We notify our members via email and US Mail.

For More Information, Contact: Christopher Brooks at 707-665-0131 or cxbrooks@gmail.com

About This Report

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 to December 31, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Madrone Mutual Water Company a Christopher Brooks at 707-665-0131 or cxbrooks@gmail.com para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Madrone Mutual Water Company 以获得中文的帮助: Christopher Brooks at 707-665-0131 or cxbrooks@gmail.com.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Madrone Mutual Water Company o tumawag sa Christopher Brooks at 707-665-0131 or cxbrooks@gmail.com para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Madrone Mutual Water Company tại Christopher Brooks at 707-665-0131 or cxbrooks@gmail.com để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Madrone Mutual Water Company ntawm Christopher Brooks at 707-665-0131 or cxbrooks@gmail.com rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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.
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).
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.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 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. 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 Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) 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*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	6/5/24	5	0	0	0	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/4/24	5	0.250	0	0.130-0.300	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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	6-3-23 6-3-24	Well04 72 Well03 42	42-72	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	6-3-23 6-3-24	Well04 160 Well03 150	150-160	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
Arsenic (ug/L)	06/06/2023 06/03/2024	Well04 2.9 Well03 4.6	2.9-4.6	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	06/02/2023 06/03/2024	Well04 0.160 Well03 0.130	0.130-0.160	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	06/02/2023 06/03/2024	Well04 0.220 Well03 0.240	0.220-0.240	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	09/22/2020 06/10/2025	Well04 0.576 Well03 1.47		15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	06/15/2020 11/04/2007	Well04 0.507 Well03 0.109	0.109-0.507	5	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (µg/L)	06/04/2025	Well site after treatment	6.5	80	N/A	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may

						experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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
Chloride (mg/L)	06/06/2023 06/03/2024	Well 04 65.0 Well03 54.0	54.0-65.0	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Hardness, total as (CaCO3)	06/06/2023 06/03/2024	Well 04 160 Well03 150	150-160			“Hardness” is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
Iron (ug/L)	**12/08/2025** **12/08/2025**	**Well04 580*** **Well03 1300***	**320-580** **1000-5600**	**300**		**Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes**
Manganese (ug/L)	**12/08/2025** **12/08/2025**	**Well04 83*** **Well03 170***	**83-100** **170-230**	**50**		**Leaching from natural deposits**
Sodium (mg/L)	06/06/2023 06/03/2024	Well04 72 Well03 42	42-72			“Sodium” refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	06/06/2023 06/03/2024	Well04 570 Well03 450	450-570	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

Sulfate	06/06/2023 06/03/2024	Well04 22.0 Well03 26.0	22.0-26.0	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	06/06/2023 06/03/2024	Well04 350 Well03 290	290-350	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	06/06/2023 06/03/2024	Well04 2.5 Well03 1.1	1.1-2.5	5		Soil runoff

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
None					

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: 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. Madrone Mutual Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Madrone Mutual Water Company, Christopher Brooks (cxbrooks@gmail.com, (707)332-0670). Information on lead in drinking water, testing

methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Secondary maximum contaminant level violation for the fourth quarter of 2025	Water sample results received for Well03 the following dates showed these iron levels: 3/3/25 (1mg/L), 6/10/25 (5.6 mg/L), 9/16/25 (2.3 mg/L), 12/08/25 (1.3 mg/L). These levels are above the secondary MCL for iron of 0.3 milligrams per liter (mg/L).	3/3/25 - ongoing	Well03 was last used for a few weeks in 2022. We are consulting with Weeks Pump and Well about installing a treatment system. We anticipate resolving the problem no later than December 31, 2029.	Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 300 µg/L. The iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high iron levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.
Secondary maximum contaminant level violation for the fourth quarter of 2025	Water sample results received for Well03 on the following dates showed these manganese levels: 3/3/25 (0.23 mg/L), 6/10/25 (0.2 mg/L), 9/16/25 (0.18 mg/L), 12/08/25 (0.17 mg/L). These levels are above the secondary MCL of 0.05 milligrams per liter (mg/L). Water sample results received for Well04 on the	3/3/25 - ongoing	Well03 was last used for a few weeks in 2022. Well04 is our primary source of water, We are consulting with Weeks Pump and Well about installing a treatment system. We anticipate resolving the problem no later than December 31, 2029.	Manganese exposures resulted in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in adverse effects to the nervous system.

	following dates showed these manganese levels: 3/3/25 (0.1 mg/L), 6/10/25 (0.089 mg/L), 9/16/25 (0.096 mg/L), 12/08/25 (0.083 mg/L).These levels are above the secondary MCL of 0.05 milligrams per liter (mg/L).			

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	(In the year) 0		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: N/A

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: N/A

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Madrone Mutual Water Company is in violation of the secondary maximum contaminant level for iron and manganese (see above). We are consulting with Weeks Pumpand Well about installing a treatment system. We anticipate resolving the problem no later than December 31, 2029.