

2024 Consumer Confidence (Water Quality) Report

Water System: S&T Mutual Water Company (S&T)
Report Date: June 2025



Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater Wells
Name and General Location of Source(s): S&T uses one well located on Pecho Valley Road.
Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source assessment was completed in May of 2005. Wells are considered most vulnerable to activities associated with septic systems > 1 per acre.
Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Public meetings are held at the Sea Pines Golf Course Conference Room on the third Wednesday of each month.
For more information, contact: Beth Reineke, Utility Systems Manager, (805) 316-0640

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 2024 to May 28, 2025** and may include earlier monitoring data.

Language in Spanish: *Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse S&T Mutual a (805) 316-0640 para asistirlo en español.*

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 <i>E. coli</i> 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)

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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 number 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 and 6 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
Total Coliform (presence/ absence)	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	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Range of Detections	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2024	10	1.100	0	15	0.2	ND - 4.1	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2024	10	0.520	0	1.3	0.3	0.042 - 0.6	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)	2022	40	NA	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2022	110	NA	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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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) [MRDL G]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	2022	ND	NA	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	0.89	0.88 - 1.2	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Chromium (ppb)	2022	ND	1.2 – 11	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2024	4.8	NA	10	0.02	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	ND	ND	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2022	ND	ND – 3.5	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform (presence/ absence)	2025	ND	ND	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Nickel (ppb)	2022	ND	ND	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate as Nitrogen, N (ppm)	2025	7.1	6.6 - 8.4	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite as Nitrogen, N (ppm)	2022	ND	ND	1 (as N)	1 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDL G]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	2023	1.3	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes – TTHMs (ppb)	2023	3.6	ND	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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
Aluminum (ppm)	2022	ND	NA	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	2024	77	NA	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2022	ND	ND	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2022	ND	ND	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether, MTBE (ppb)	2022	ND	ND	5	N/A	Leaking from underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Sulfate (ppm)	2022	12	NA	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids – TDS (ppm)	2022	310	NA	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	0.79	NA	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2022	ND	NA	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

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Table 6. Sample Results for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDL G]	Typical Source of Contaminant
PFOA (ppt)	2024	ND	NA	4.0	0	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of more than 14,000 human-made substances (U.S. EPA CompTox) that are not naturally occurring and are resistant to heat, water, and oil. Due to their unique chemistry, PFAS have been widely used as surface coatings and protectant formulations in consumer, commercial, and industrial products such as carpet, home textiles, clothing, food packaging, and non-stick cookware.
PFOS (ppt)	2024	ND	NA	4.0	0	
PFHxS (ppt)	2024	ND	NA	10	10	
PFNA (ppt)	2024	ND	NA	10	10	

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 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. S&T 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 S&T for more details. 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>.

S&T has completed the initial lead service line inventory required by the USEPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. Through a thorough review of historical records and initial field investigations, S&T has determined that its distribution systems do not have lead or galvanized service lines that require replacement. This includes any customer-owned service lines. For more information, please reach out to S&T by phone or email.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to **hexavalent chromium** by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.