

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

| Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected) | Highest No. of Detections | No. of months in violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 0 | 1 positive monthly sample | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive | | Human and animal fecal waste |
| <i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | 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

| Lead and Copper (Tap Samples) | No. of samples collected | 90 th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Lead (ppb) (2023) | 10 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) (2023) | 10 | 0 | 0 | 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 year sampled) | Units | Average | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-------|---------|---------------------|------|------------|--|
| Sodium (2022) | ppm | 15.7 | 9.9-23 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (2022) | ppm | 47.8 | 24 – 77 | 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 year sampled) | Units | Average | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-------|---------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Barium (2022) | ppm | 7.6 | ND – 130 | 1 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Lead (Source Samples) (2023) | ppb | 2.3 | ND – 13 | 15 | 0.2 | Discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as N) (2025) | ppm | .15 | ND – 1.0 | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (2023) | pCi/L | 1.9 | ND – 6.6 | 15 | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (2021) | pCi/L | 1.1 | ND-6.8 | 20 | 0.43 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chlorine (2025) | ppm | 0.32 | 0.25-0.41 | [4.0 (as Cl ₂)] | [4 (as Cl ₂)] | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|----|------|---|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (2025) | ppb | 4.3 | 4-4.6 | 80 | None | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|----|------|---|

ug/l – micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb), **mg/l** – milligrams per liter, **ntu** – nephelometric turbidity units, **Pci/l** – Picocuries per liter, **MCL** – Maximum contaminant level – 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. **MCLG** – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; the level of a contaminant in drinking water for which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA. **MRDL** – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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. **MRDLG** – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; 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. **PDWS** – Primary Drinking Water Standard; MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements. **SDWS** – Secondary Drinking Water Standards; MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect health at MCL levels. **PHG** – Public Health Goal; 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 EPA. **AL** – Regulatory Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. **ND** – Not Detectable at Testing Limit, **Range** – If detected, gives highest/lowest levels at sources, **Average** – Average levels of all sources tested.

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

| Chemical or Constituent (and year sampled) | Units | Average | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------|---------|---------------------|------|------------|--|
| Aluminum (2022) | ppb | 73.5 | ND – 870 | 200 | 600 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Chloride (2022) | ppm | 31 | 2 – 34 | 500 | None | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Specific Conductance (2022) | µS/cm | 166.1 | 90-300 | 1600 | None | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (2022) | ppm | 2.6 | ND - 7.0 | 500 | None | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (2022) | ppm | 126.1 | 91-200 | 1000 | None | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (2022) | NTU | 5.93 | ND – 35 | 5 | None | Soil runoff |
| Zinc (2022) | ppm | 94.3 | ND – 1000 | 5 | None | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| *Iron (2025) | ppb | 107 | ND - 2900 | 300 | None | Leaching & erosion of natural deposits. |
| *Manganese (2025) | ppb | 90.7 | ND – 420 | 50 | None | Leaching & erosion of natural deposits. |

Pine Cove Water District has 16 active potable water wells in use. All of our wells pump into 1 of 2 loading lines that go directly to an aeration and/or filter plant before entering into the distribution system. Wells in the Dutch Flats area are treated to remove iron and manganese which exceed secondary standards in raw groundwater. *Test results for iron and manganese include all wells, then treated and/or blended.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards or not.

We don’t expect there to be any significant changes in the water quality. You have and will continue to be provided with an excellent quality of water. If you have any questions about this report, please call me at 951-659-2675.

Board Meetings are held at 10:00 am on the 2nd Wednesday of each month and are open to the public.

Jeremy Potter, General Manager

