

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

County Service Area No. 7

Water System Information

Water System Name:	County Service Area No. 7
Report Date:	June 30, 2026
Type of Water Source(s) in Use:	Surface Water
Name and General Location of Source(s):	Alpine Creek, La Honda
Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:	Prepared by Bracewell Engineering, Inc. July 2015. The Assessment Summary is available upon request.
Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings:	9:00 am, Tuesday Mornings, Board of Supervisors Chambers, 500 County Center, 1 st Fl, Redwood City, CA 94063
For More Information, Contact:	Neli Avramova, Principal Civil Engineer (650) 599-1489

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, 2025, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report — Non-English Languages

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse County Service Area No. 7 a (650) 599-1473 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 County Service Area No. 7 以获得中文的帮助: (650) 599-4100.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa County Service Area No. 7 tumawag sa (650) 363-4100 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 County Service Area No. 7 tại (650) 363-4100 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsaab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau County Service Area No. 7 ntawm (650) 363-4100 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Level 1 Assessment	A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found.
Level 2 Assessment	A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred.
MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)	The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs protect health; secondary MCLs protect taste, odor, and appearance.
MCLG	The level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Set by the U.S. EPA.
PHG (Public Health Goal)	The level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Set by the California EPA.
AL (Action Level)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
MRDL / MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level / Goal — the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
TT (Treatment Technique)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm / ppb / ppt / pCi/L	Parts per million (mg/L) / parts per billion (ug/L) / parts per trillion (ng/L) / picocuries per liter.

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

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

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

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. Samples	90th Percentile Detected	No. Sites > AL	AL	PHG	Schools Requesting Lead Sample	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	1st Half 2025	10	1.8	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2nd Half 2025	10	2.1	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1st Half 2025	10	0.345	0	1.3	0.3	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Copper (ppm)	2nd Half 2025	10	0.228	0	1.3	0.3	0	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 (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/L)	4/17/25	41	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness, Total (as CaCO ₃) (mg/L)	4/17/25	359	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 (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Min	Max	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ug/L)	4/17/25	72			1,000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ug/L)	4/17/25	1.3			10	(0.004)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ug/L)	4/17/25	39			1,000	700	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	4/17/25	0.3			2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	4/17/25	2.47			15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ug/L)	4/17/25	5.5			100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Selenium (ug/L)	4/17/25	1.6			50	30	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ug/L)	2025	64*	39	59	60	None	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ug/L)	2025	72	47	85	80	None	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Table 5 - Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Min	Max	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	4/17/25	21			500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	4/17/25	15			15	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ug/L)	2025	59	44	82	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate (mg/L)	4/17/25	158			500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TDS (mg/L)	4/17/25	538			1,000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	4/17/25	797			1,600	Substances that form ions in water; naturally occurring

Table 6 - Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Potassium (mg/L)	4/17/25	3.5	None	Naturally occurring

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. County Service Area No. 7 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 County Service Area No. 7 at Neli Avramova, Principal Civil Engineer (650) 599-1489. 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 Exceedance of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7 - Exceedance Summary

Exceedance	Explanation	Date	Actions Taken	Health Effects Language
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ug/L)	The highest 2025 HAA5 running annual average of 64 ug/L exceeded the MCL of 60 ug/L. A first-quarter 2025 exceedance occurred; subsequent quarters returned the running annual average to compliance.	2025	County Service Area No. 7 is optimizing disinfection and evaluating treatment modifications to reduce the formation of disinfection byproducts.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8 - Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Item	Result
Treatment Technique (a) - Type of approved filtration technology	Conventional filtration
Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1 (b)	Turbidity of the filtered water must be ≤ 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.
Turbidity Performance Standard No. 2 (b)	Turbidity must not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.
Turbidity Performance Standard No. 3 (b)	Turbidity must not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting Performance Standard No. 1	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year (NTU)	0.171
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

County Service Area No. 7 did not operate under a variance or exemption in 2025.