



2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Cuesta La Honda Guild CA4110012**

Report Date: **12/20/2023**

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **Source water: Creek(s), Spring(s), Reservoir(s), Well (Standby)**
 Name and General Location of Source(s): **Upper Woodhams Creek, Lower Woodhams Creek, Mindego Creek, and Bobcat Well; San Mateo County, La Honda, California**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

- Cuesta La Honda Guild completed a sanitary survey assessment of its drinking water infrastructure and source(s) on September 27th, 2022, by the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) representative David Katz. There were no outstanding levels of any constituents discovered that warranted testing requirements to be amended during the survey.
- Lower Woodhams (LW), Upper Woodhams (UW) and Mindego Creek (MN) are the water sources that supply the Guild. The surface water supply sources are vulnerable to contaminants such as, but not limited to: agricultural practices, recreational activities and storm water runoff. Recognizing this, the DDW requires on-going source water monitoring under the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2) to ensure the highest quality water standards are met.
- Monitoring for E. coli Bacteria has and will continue monthly for all the source waterways to ensure safety and that regulatory standards are met. Monitoring includes quarterly testing for heavy metals in the source and finished water as well as annual testing of synthetic organic compounds (SOC) & quarterly TCP 1,2,3 in source waters. SOC's were not taken in 2021 but were in 2022 with Non-Detect (N/D) results. Keeping pets and wildlife out of Cuesta's waterways will assist in reducing potential bacteriological & other contamination. Please be mindful and respectful of Cuesta La Honda Guild's water system and follow signage, closures, etc.
- Upper Woodhams Creek source water is tested quarterly for aluminum and iron because they have been detected above their respective secondary drinking water standards (SDWS). Treated water (post filtration) sample results were below SDWS for aluminum and iron as well as manganese.
- In 2022, granular activated carbon (GAC) was installed as the Guild's corrective action plan (CAP) to address the disinfection by-product (DBP) exceedance associated with the former Citation No. 02-17-21C-007 - Cuesta La Honda Guild (4110012). Disinfection by-products (DBP) in the beginning of 2022 contained elevated haloacetic (HAA5) levels which necessitated infrastructure upgrades to the filter treatment plant to ensure regulatory compliance. Since August 2022 GAC has been operating continuously to remove most dissolved organic carbon (DOC), and DBP's have remained well below 50% of the allowed maximum contamination level (see diagram pg. 8). Implementation of GAC has brought great improvements on overall water quality to the Cuesta Guild.
- Water assessment documents are available through Cuesta La Honda Guild Office <https://clhg.org/> upon request or through Grayson Community Management. Grayson Business Hours: Monday – Friday, 9:00AM – 5:00PM. Phone: 1 (866)-335-9716

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: **7pm, Third Wednesday of every month, 120 Scenic Drive (Unless otherwise noted)**

For More Information, Contact: **Cuesta La Honda Guild (clhg.org) or (650) 747-0361**

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, 2022 to December 31, 2022 and may include earlier and later 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 Cuesta La Honda Guild a [120 Scenic Drive, La Honda, CA 94020 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 Cuesta La Honda Guild 以获得中文的帮助: Cuesta La Honda Guild 4110012 at 120 Scenic Drive, La Honda, CA 94020 (650) 747-0361.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Cuesta La Honda Guild 4110012 at 120 Scenic Drive, La Honda, CA 94020 o tumawag sa (650) 747-0361 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 Cuesta La Honda Guild 4110012 tại 120 Scenic Drive, La Honda, CA 94020 (650) 747-0361 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 Cuesta La Honda Guild 4110012 ntawm 120 Scenic Drive, La Honda, CA 94020 (650) 747-0361 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 <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.

Term	Definition
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.
N/D	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
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

Cuesta's sources of drinking water (tap water) include springs, surface streams, reservoirs, and groundwater wells (Well not in use 2022). As part of the hydrologic water cycle, when 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 or may not 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 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
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) If 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	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/27/2023 (Monitoring required every three years. Every nine years if reduced monitoring)	11	N/D	0	15	0.2	1	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/27/2023 (Monitoring required every three years. Every nine years if reduced monitoring)	11	0.126	0	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 (& reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	10/19/2022	39	31 - 46	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10/19/2022	401	338 - 484	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 (& reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm) (*NOTE* Cuesta Does NOT add Fluoride. This is <u>Source Water</u> results only)	10/19/2022	0.42	0.39 - 0.45	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Aluminum (ppm) (Post Filtration)	10/19/2022	0.64	N/D - 0.64	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Arsenic (ppb) (Source Water)	10/19/2022	2.0	N/D - 2.0	10	4	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (Source Water) (pCi/L)	10/19/2022	0.73	0.843 - 1.25	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (Source Water) (pCi/L)	10/19/2022	0.963	0 - 0.963	5	0⁶	Erosion of natural deposits.
Strontium-90 (Source Water) (pCi/L)	10/19/2022	2.07	1.02 - 3.27	8	0.35	Decay of natural and man-made nuclear deposits

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

Chemical or Constituent (& reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SDWS	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Potassium (ppm) (Source Water)	10/19/2022	3.5	3.1 - 4.0	N/A	N/A	Potassium in nature occurs only in ionic salts
Iron – (ppb) (Post Filtration FTP)	Quarterly	N/D	N/D	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits. Industrial wastes.
Iron – (ppb) (Source Water Only)	Quarterly UW Creek	907	1400	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits. Industrial wastes.
Aluminum (ppb) (Post Filtration)	Quarterly	N/D	N/D	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Aluminum (ppb) (Source Water Only)	Quarterly UW Creek	385	N/D – 810	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Manganese (ppb) (Source Water)	Quarterly	20	N/D - 20	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
Manganese (ppb) (Post Filtration FTP)	Quarterly	N/D	N/D	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids -TDS (ppm) (Post Filtration)	10/19/2022	536	420 - 660	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm) (Source Water)	10/19/2022	793	700 - 890	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
pH (Source Water)	10/19/2022	8.08	7.91 – 8.24	N/A	N/A	pH is a measure of how acidic/basic water is. pH range is 0-14, with 7 being neutral. pH < 7 indicate acidity, pH > 7 indicates basic.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm) (Source Water)	10/19/2022	283	260 – 300	N/A	N/A	Alkalinity refers to the capability of water to neutralize acid
Calcium (ppm) (Source Water)	10/19/2022	84	65 – 97	N/A	N/A	Calcium (& Magnesium) define “Hard Water.” Hard water is high in dissolved calcium minerals. When hard water is heated (home water heater) solid deposits of Calcium Carbonate can form.
Magnesium (ppm) (Source Water)	10/19/2022	47	38 – 59	N/A	N/A	Magnesium (& Calcium) define “Hard Water.”

Sulfate as SO ₄ (ppm) (Source Water)	10/19/2022	137	70 – 190	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Bicarbonate (ppm) (Source Water)	10/19/2022	280	260 – 300	N/A	N/A	Bicarbonate is the dominant form of dissolved inorganic carbon in most fresh waters (and sea water).
Chloride (ppm) (Source Water)	10/19/2022	16	12 – 19	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.

APPENDIX F: Reporting Monitoring Data

Reporting of multiple sampling sites and multiple sampling dates (compliance: LRAA – HAA5) [Cal. Code Regs., Title 22, § 64481(d)(2)(D).2.B.]: For a System with an LRAA Exceedance

HAA5 Monitoring (state Stage 2 D/DBPR)

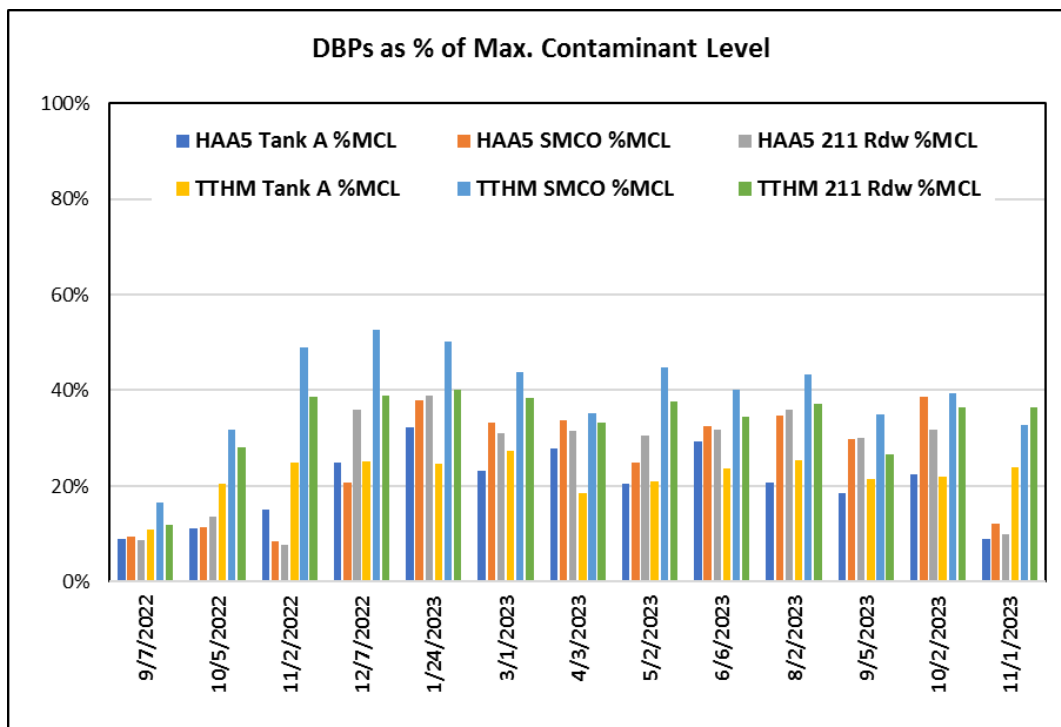
HAA5 MCL	0.060 mg/L
MCL in CCR units	60 µg/L

2022 HAA5 Results (µg/L) – **Bold** font denotes results below MCL limits

Location	1 st Qtr.	2 nd Qtr.	3 rd Qtr.	4 th Qtr.
(1) Tank A	75.9	94.7	56.4	5.4
Site 1 LRAA ¹	70.6	74	74.6	58.1
(2) SMCO Yard	54.3	44.4	39.7	5.7
Site 2 LRAA ¹	42.4	39.8	38.3	36.0
(3) 211 Redwood Dr	84.5	98.9	61.9	5.2
Site 3 LRAA ¹	74.6	75.8	74.9	62.6

¹ LRAAs for Quarters 1 to 3 are based on results from previous quarters not reported on this table.

Contaminant (CCR units)	MCL	PHG (or MCLG)	Average	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Site 3 HAA5 (µg/L)	60	N/A	75.8	5.2 – 98.9	2022	Yes ¹	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection



For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Micro Filtration (0.1 Micron Membrane)
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.10 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 0.10 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 0.10 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.03
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	None

(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.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may 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).

Arsenic-Specific Language: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic in its source waters. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Fluoride-specific Language: Cuesta does not fluoridate the water it produces. There are naturally occurring and synthetic types of fluoride that you will come across while researching water. The natural version of fluoride, calcium fluoride, can be found naturally in soil and source water. With any sort of spring or natural source of water there will always be trace amounts of calcium fluoride. The other most common type of fluoride is a synthetic version known as sodium fluoride, also known as fluorosilicic acid. This synthetic version has not been found present in Cuesta's water. Trace levels of calcium fluoride naturally occur in Cuesta's source waters well within acceptable levels.

Lead-Specific Language: Cuesta does not have lead detected in the water being delivered to consumers. If lead were 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. Cuesta La Honda Guild is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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. 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Our goal here at Cuesta is to avoid the unnecessary addition of chemicals with unknown side effects by focusing efforts on the removal of unwanted constituents at the head of the system. The addition of granular activated carbon (GAC) put into operation in 2022 brought about a vast improvement to the overall water quality and will ensure continued high-quality water being delivered to the consumer(s) into the future by the operators that run the system.

Thanks much,



Garrett Morris
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