



Senior Canyon Mutual Water Company 2025 Consumer Confidence Report July 2026

About This Report

State regulations require that Senior Canyon Mutual Water Company (Senior Canyon) provide its consumers with an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The CCR includes information about the water system, water sources, definitions, levels of detected contaminants, water quality compliance/violations, and some educational information.

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 - December 31, 2025.

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regular monthly Board meetings are held on the third Friday of a given month at 3 PM. Notice including the location of the meeting is given on the monthly bills that typically are mailed around the 8th of each month and is also posted along with the agenda on Senior Canyon's website at

www.seniorcanyonwater.com

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call 805-665-0587 and ask for Jim Jackson or email admin@seniorcanyonwater.com or visit our website at www.seniorcanyonwater.com.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Senior Canyon Mutual Water Company a admin@seniorcanyonwater.com o 805-665-0587 para asistirlo en español.

Your Water Sources

Your drinking water is provided by Water System Senior Canyon Mutual Water Company (State ID: CA5601117)

Senior Canyon's potable water supplies are collected from our spring-fed streams and groundwater tunnel in the upper reaches of a protected and pristine mountain watershed. The combined source waters are referred to as Senior Canyon's SURFACE SOURCE in records of the State Water Resources Control Board. This high-quality source water is then disinfected and treated through an in-line filtration process before being sent through our distribution system and on to our customers.

At times throughout the year, Senior Canyon purchases supplemental treated water from the Casitas Municipal Water District through an inter-tie between our water systems. The amount of water purchased from Casitas is generally higher during the summer months. To view CMWD's Consumer Confidence Reports, visit <https://www.casitaswater.org/annual-consumer-confidence-water-quality-reports>.



Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source water assessment was conducted for Senior Canyon's SURFACE SOURCE in May 2001. There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

SWRCB Drinking Water Field Operations Branch
1180 Eugenia Place, Suite 200
Carpenteria, CA 93013

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Jason Cunningham, District Engineer
805 566 1326

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)

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, 7, 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 a 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
<i>E. coli</i>	(2025) 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. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	(2024)	10	0	0	ND -	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	(2024)	10	0.45	0	0.02 – 0.51	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)	(2025)	28	n/a	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	(2025)	351	n/a	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
Fluoride (mg/L)	(2025)	0.3	n/a	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2025)	1.03	n/a	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.

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)	(2025)	4	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese (ug/L)	(2025)	4.2	n/a	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2025)	784	n/a	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	(2025)	236	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	(2025)	510	n/a	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity, source water (NTU)	(2025)	0.55	n/a	5	n/a	Soil runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	(2025)	0.01	n/a	5	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Calcium (mg/L)	(2025)	101	n/a	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	(2025)	24	n/a	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	(2025)	5.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L)	(2025)	200	n/a	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2025)	10.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	(2025)	-1.7	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 7. Detection of Disinfectant/Disinfectant Byproduct Rule

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ug/L)	(2025)	43	37 - 43	80	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ug/L)	(2025)	40	34 - 40	60	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
*Free Chlorine Residual: Annual Average (RAA) is 1.91 mg/L. The Range of Detection is 1.15 - 2.39 mg/L.							

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).

Statement Regarding Lead: 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. Senior Canyon 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 Senior Canyon Mutual Water Company at 805-665-0587 and ask for Jim Jackson or email admin@seniorcanyonwater.com. 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>.

We are committed to providing safe drinking water. As part of the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), we completed our initial service line inventory in 2024. A service line is the pipe that connects the water main in the street to your home or building. Out of our 248 total service lines, all 248 are non-lead. A copy of the complete inventory assessment is posted on Senior Canyon's website at: www.seniorcanyonwater.com.

Statement Regarding Chloramines. The supplemental treated water we purchase from Casitas Municipal Water District is disinfected with chloramines, a combination of chlorine and a small amount of ammonia approved by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Chloraminated water is safe for drinking, bathing, cooking, and other normal uses and helps reduce certain disinfection by-products. However, kidney dialysis providers and people with fish or other aquatic animals that use gills to breathe must remove chloramines from the water before use. Consult your dialysis provider or local pet store for appropriate treatment methods.

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	In-line Filtration
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 ≤0.2 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 0.5 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.09 NTU
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.