2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **Chemeketa Park MWC**

Report Date: 6/26/2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Surface Water

Name and General Location of Source(s): Moody Gulch Creek (002_002) [Moody Gulch Creek intake is located at the north entrance of Ogallala Warpath at Old Cruz Hwy]

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Board meetings are help the 2nd Thursday of each month at 8:00pm in the Chemeketa Park Clubhouse

For More Information, Contact: **Cypress Water Services | info@cypresswaterservices.com | (831) 920-6796**

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 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 Cypress Water Services a info@cypresswaterservices.com (831) 920-6796 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 Cypress Water Services 以获得中文的帮助：info@cypresswaterservices.com (831) 920-6796

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Chemeketa Park MWC info@cypresswaterservices.com o tumawag sa (831) 920-6796 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 Cypress Water Services tại info@cypresswaterservices.com (831) 920-6796 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 Cypress Water Services ntawm info@cypresswaterservices.com (831) 920-6796 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 *E. coli* 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)

Term	Definition
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, 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	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	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/24/2025	5	18.2*	1	ND - 36.4	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/24/2025	5	0.164	0	0.001 - 0.302	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

*** Result exceeds the applicable Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). See Table 7 for a description of the violation, corrective actions taken, and required health effects language.**

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)	2/26/2025	23.00	NA	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2/26/2025	189.00	NA	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 unit)	Sample date(s)	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppm)	Quarterly 2025	0.048	0.015 - 0.095	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Barium (ppm)	2/26/2025	0.04	NA	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium [total] (ppb)	2/21/2024	3.10	NA	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium [hexavalent] (ppb)	11/19/2025	0.10	NA	10	0.02	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.
Fluoride (ppm)	2/26/2025	0.23	NA	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	5/7/2020	3.47	NA	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2/26/2025	0.60	NA	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2/26/2025	1.7	NA	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)

HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	11/19/2025	195*	NA	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	11/19/2025	160*	NA	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

*** Result exceeds the applicable Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). See Table 7 for a description of the violation, corrective actions taken, and required health effects language.**

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting unit)	Sample date(s)	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppm)	Quarterly 2025	0.048	0.015 - 0.095	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Color (Units)	2/26/2025	10	NA	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2/26/2025	117.00	NA	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2/26/2025	483	NA	1,600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2/26/2025	97	NA	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2/26/2025	296	NA	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	2/26/2025	1.1	NA	5	Soil runoff

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
None	None	None	None	None	None

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. Chemeketa Park MWC 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 Cypress Water Services and info@cypresswaterservices.com (831) 920-6796. 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*.

Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) statement: The water system conducted the required LSLI and submitted to the water board by the October 16th 2025 deadline. Through the inventory, the water system has concluded that your service lines do not contain lead. A copy of the LSLI, which documents the location and material classification of each service line, can be sent to you upon request. Please email service@cypresswaterservices.com for more information.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language

Lead Action Level Exceedance	During September 2025, Chemeketa Park MWC collected 5 lead tap samples. One sample at 17708 Blackfoot Trail (9/24/2025) returned 36.4 µg/L, resulting in a 90th percentile of 18.2 µg/L, which exceeds the lead action level of 15 µg/L. A Tier 1 Public Notice was distributed to all customers on 11/19/2025. Follow-up samples collected on 11/25/2025 at the original exceedance site and the Tank Outlet (distribution system entry point) both returned 0.1 µg/L, well below the action level, indicating the exceedance was isolated to premise plumbing at one address and not systemic.	September–October 2025 monitoring period	Tier 1 Public Notice issued 11/19/2025. Resampled exceedance site and distribution system entry point on 11/25/2025; both results returned 0.1 µg/L (non-detect). Continuing corrosion control evaluation and enhanced lead monitoring.	Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

HAA5 MCL Violation	On 11/19/2025, an HAA5 sample at 20891 Comanche Trail returned 195 µg/L (0.195 mg/L), exceeding the MCL of 60 µg/L (0.060 mg/L). A Citation and Compliance Order (No. 02_17_26J_005) was issued by the Division of Drinking Water on March 18, 2026. Primary causes identified were naturally occurring organic matter (tannins) in the Moody Gulch surface water source, elevated sodium hypochlorite dosage used to maintain CT disinfection compliance during cold weather, and increased water age at the Comanche Trail monitoring location. Subsequent monitoring showed a significant downward trend: 195 µg/L (Nov. 2025), 102 µg/L (Feb. 2026), 72 µg/L (May 2026).	November 2025 – ongoing	Tier 2 public notification issued to all customers. Quarterly monitoring initiated. A Corrective Action Plan (CAP) was developed and submitted to the Division of Drinking Water in June 2026 identifying three primary causes: naturally occurring organic matter (tannins) in the Moody Gulch source water, elevated chlorine dosage historically used to maintain CT disinfection compliance, and increased water age in the distribution system. Corrective actions completed to date: a new contact time (CT) tank with an effective volume of 82,286 gallons was installed in April 2026, providing additional disinfection capacity and allowing chlorine dosage to be reduced; bi-weekly distribution system flushing was initiated in April 2026 and expanded to weekly flushing in	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

TTHM MCL Violation	On 11/19/2025, a TTHM sample at 20891 Comanche Trail returned 160 µg/L (0.160 mg/L), exceeding the MCL of 80 µg/L (0.080 mg/L). Causes were the same as identified for HAA5: naturally occurring organic matter in the Moody Gulch source water, elevated chlorine dosage, and increased water age in the distribution system. Subsequent monitoring showed a significant downward trend: 160 µg/L (Nov. 2025), 85 µg/L (Feb. 2026), 82 µg/L (May 2026).	November 2025 – ongoing	Same corrective actions as HAA5 above. See HAA5 row for full description of the Corrective Action Plan, completed actions, and monitoring results showing downward trend. Chemeketa Park MWC expects to return to full compliance by December 31, 2026.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes 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 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique [a] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional Surface Water Treatment
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 0.3 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	0.221 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.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None	None	None	None	None