



2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Irish Beach Water District

Report Date: June 16, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Surface water and groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Irish Gulch Upper –approximately 1.6 miles inland from the ocean on Irish Gulch. Unit 9 and Tank 5 wells are located approximately 3000 feet east of the Unit 9 subdivision on Alta Mesa Road. Well 2 is located approximately 2000 feet east of loop road gate off Hillcrest Drive

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: The last Source Water Assessment and Sanitary Survey was completed in May 2014. A copy of the complete assessment is available from the SWRCB, Drinking Water Field Operations, 50 D Street, Suite 200, Santa Rosa, CA 95404 or from the Irish Beach Water District, P.O. Box 67, Manchester, CA 95459 upon request.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Second Saturday of each odd-numbered month at 10:00 AM at the Irish Beach Firehouse, 15401 Forest View Rd. at Irish Beach or by Zoom. See website at www.ibwd.org for Zoom link.

For More Information, Contact: Brant O'Dell, Water System Manager, at ibwd.operations@ibwd.org or (707)-913-9708

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 Irish Beach Water District a P.O. Box 67, Manchester, CA 95459, 707-882-2892 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 [Enter Water System Name] 以获得中文的帮助: P.O. Box 67, Manchester, CA 95459, 707-882-2892

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Irish Beach Water District o tumawag sa 707-882-2892 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 [Enter Water System's Name] tại P.O. Box 67, Manchester, CA 95459, 707-882-2892 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 Irish Beach Water District ntawm P.O. Box 67, Manchester, CA 95459, 707-882-2892 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.

Term	Definition
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, 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

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>	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)	9/27/23	10	0	0	0	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/27/23	10	.370	0	0-6	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)	2023, 2024, 2025	50.5	16-82	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2023, 2024, 2025	192	48-500	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
Bromate (ppb, Well 2)	2025	.54	0-2.4	10	.1	Disinfection byproduct
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM, ppm, distribution system)	2025	.045	.045 (one sample)	.080	N/A	Disinfection byproduct
Flouride (ppm)	2023, 2024, 2025	.105	0-.23	2	0	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2025	.30	0-.609	1	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle (pCi/L)	2025	.73	0-2.2	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
Aluminum (ppm)	2024,2025	.230	0-.820	1	.2	erosion of natural deposits
Color	2023, 2024, 2025	7.5	0-10	-	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2025	160	0-360	300	-	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (well 2 treated, ppb)*	2025	17.5	0-92	50	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor threshold	2023, 2024, 2025	1.5	0-6	5	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (units)	2023, 2024, 2025	4.5	0-12	5 units	-	Soil runoff
Chloride (ppm)	2023, 2024, 2025	34	18-66	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2023, 2024, 2025	492	9-440	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	2023, 2024, 2025	385	120-930	1000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

*Note that water from Well 2 is treated with Ozone and filtered to bring manganese levels below the MCL. Samples are taken on a monthly basis. While manganese is an essential nutrient, commonly found in ground water from erosion of natural deposits, higher levels can lead to neurological and cognitive issues, as well as aesthetic problems like staining and a metallic taste.

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

None detected

Additional Constituents Tested in source waters with no detections in 2023/2024/2025 include:**Inorganic Compounds**

Antimony
Arsenic
Asbestos
Barium
Beryllium
Cadmium
Chromium
Chromium, Hex
Mercury
Nickel
Nitrate
Nitrite
Nitrate (as NO₃)
Perchlorate
Selenium
Thallium

Compounds w/ Secondary MCL's

Aluminum
Copper
MTBE's
Thiobencarb
Silver
Zinc

Volatile Organic Compounds

27 different compounds

Soluble Organic Compounds

33 different compounds

PFAS

No detections in groundwater sources
Note: surface water source to be tested in 2026

Disinfection Byproducts (distribution system)

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

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. **Irish Beach Water District** 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 **IBWD at 707-882-2892**. 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>.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

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

No violations

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	2025 0	quarterly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	2025 0	quarterly	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	2025 0	quarterly	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: N/A

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: N/A

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

No violations

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)	Coagulant + flocculation, direct pressure filtration, chlorination.
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 .3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	99.9%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	.28
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

No violations

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Not operating under variance or exemption

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

No assessments required.