2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Santa Lucia Preserve Water System** Report Date: 7/01/15

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, 2014.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground water (via a series of wells)

Name & location of source(s): Ground water wells in the Santa Lucia Preserve watersheds (R1, R42, S1, S3, T3,T20, T21, T29, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N10 N12, N21, N22, N23, N24, N25, N27, N28, N29, N30,N31, N41 N51, N54 and N52)

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Not yet completed. First stage completed by MCHD. All wells are hard rock. There is a very low risk regarding any well contamination from other sources.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Santa Lucia Community Services District board meetings are Quarterly. On the second Monday of each month at the Hacienda Preserve Room. Starting at 9:00 am

For more information, contact Leif Utegaard, Facilities Director *Phone:* (831) 620-6787

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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.

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 (USEPA).

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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*, which 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, and septic systems.

- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 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 Department requires 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 MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.*

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	**Highest No. of detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	5	4.0	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppb)	5	0.10	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water 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)	7/30/14	43.5	41 – 46 ppm	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	7/30/14	163	81 – 245 ppm	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	7/30/14	2 ppb	1 – 3.0 ppb	10 ppb	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride	7/30/14	0.25 ppm	0.2 – 0.3 ppm	2.0 ppm	1.0 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as NO3	7/30/14	1.5 ppm	ND – 3 ppm	45 ppm	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	7/30/14	22.5 ppb	10 – 35 ppb	1000 ppb	1000 ppb	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Chromium	7/30/14	8.5 ppb	ND-14 ppb	50 ppb	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	7/30/14	0 ppb	ND ppb	200 ppb	150 ppb	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
Nitrite	7/30/14	0.25 ppm	0.2 -0.3 ppm	10 ppm	1 ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; 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	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
*Odor	7/30/14	6.5 TON	6 - 7 TON	3 TON	N/A	Derived from various conditions and sources
Turbidity	7/30/14	0.50 NTU	0.3 – 0.7 NTU	5 NTU	N/A	Soil runoff
Fluoride	7/30/14	0.25 ppm	0.2 – 0.3 ppm	2.0 ppm	1.0 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron	7/30/14	34.5 ppb	26 - 43 ppb	300 ppb	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes

Sulfate	7/30/14	37.5 ppm	20 - 55 ppm	250 ppm	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes
TDS	7/30/14	310 ppm	217 - 403 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	7/30/14	521.5 micromhos	366 - 677 micromhos	900 micromhos	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	7/30/14	44.5 ppm	42 - 47 ppm	250 ppm	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Zinc	7/30/14	0.0 ppb	ND ppb	5000 ppb	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

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Additional General Information On Drinking Water

All 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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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).

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL or AL, or a Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Odor Comment: salty; earthy

All other measured constituents are below AL (action Levels) and MCL (maximum contamination levels), as defined herein by the Monterey County Health Department.