

JUN 05 2020

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2019 Consumer Confidence Report

MONTEREY COUNTY
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

JUN 05 2020

Water System Name: **Rolling Hills Rancho WA (PWS ID#2700713)** Report Date: **5/29/2020**

MONTEREY COUNTY
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber.

Favor de comunicarse Rolling Hills Rancho Water Association a (831) 737-6113 para asistirlo en español.

Type of water source(s) in use: **Three Active groundwater wells. Two Standby Wells and One Spring.**

Name & general location of source(s): **The Active Wells, #2, #5 and #6, are located off of Alta Drive in Prunedale, CA Standby Wells #1 & #3 and the Spring Distribution Box are located on a well lot off of Echo Valley Road in Prunedale, CA.**

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: **See attached Vulnerability Assessments.**

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: **The time and location of an annual Board meeting is announced every year by mail to the water users.**

For more information, contact: **Larry Sincerbox** Phone: **(831) 737-6113**

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.

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).

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 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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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)

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.

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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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 (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) <u>5*</u>	<u>2*</u>	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) <u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) <u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL.

(b) 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 (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	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)	9/26/19	<u>5</u>	<u>0.55</u>	<u>0</u>	15	0.2	<u>0</u>	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/26/19	<u>5</u>	<u>0.08</u>	<u>0</u>	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 (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	3/2020	<u>45</u>	<u>37-54</u>	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	3/2020	<u>101</u>	<u>73.3-140</u>	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
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	4/2013 to 10/2017	<u>1.09</u>	<u>ND to 3.27</u>	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	11/08 to 6/2010	<u>0.535</u>	<u><1.0 to 1.12</u>	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppb)	3/2020	<u>0.30</u>	<u>ND-1</u>	6	1	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	3/2020	<u>1</u>	<u>ND-2</u>	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	3/2020	<u>38</u>	<u>14-52</u>	1000	2000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Total) (ppb)	3/2020	<u>6</u>	<u>3-9</u>	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	3/2020	<u>2.67</u>	<u>ND-8</u>	AL=13	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	3/2020	<u>0.08</u>	<u>ND-0.12</u>	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	3/2020	<u>1.33</u>	<u>ND-2</u>	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate as Nitrogen (mg/L)	4/19-12/19	<u>6.8</u> ¹	<u>5.4</u> ¹ - <u>9.4</u> ¹	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

NOTE 1: Although the Nitrate level does not exceed the MCL, the following educational statement is provided per Board requirements: "Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider."

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
Copper (ppb)	3/2020	<u>2.67</u>	<u>ND-8</u>	1000	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Manganese (ppb)	3/2020	<u>0.67</u>	<u>ND-2</u>	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor – Threshold (units)	3/2020	<u>1</u>	<u>1-1</u>	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	3/2020	<u>0.10</u>	<u>0.05-0.15</u>	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppb)	3/2020	<u>34</u>	<u>ND-90</u>	5000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (CONTINUED)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L)	3/2020	<u>297</u>	<u>250-340</u>	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	3/2020	<u>417</u>	<u>320-520</u>	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L)	3/2020	<u>61</u>	<u>53-65</u>	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	3/2020	<u>9.9</u>	<u>7.5-13</u>	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level		Health Effects Language
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/L)	12/16/14 to 4/26/16	<u>2.9</u>	<u>ND to 5.4</u>	See Note 2 below	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.

NOTE 2: There is currently no MCL for Hexavalent Chromium. The previous MCL of 10 µg/l was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT PRECURSORS (FEDERAL RULE)

Chemical or Constituent (& reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/l)	9/25/13	<u>ND</u>	<u>ND</u>	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	9/25/13	<u>ND</u>	<u>ND</u>	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/l)	2019	<u>0.38</u>	<u>0.38</u>	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

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: If 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. **ROLLING HILLS RANCHO WATER ASSOCIATION** 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>.

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

VIOLATION OF AMCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Exceedance of Total Coliform MCL.	In May and December of 2019, the system tested positive for more than 1 coliform in that month (2 and 5, respectively). Repeat samples were collected and the Health Department was notified.	2 months.	Repeat samples collected.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – 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>	(In the year) <u>N/A</u>	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) <u>N/A</u>	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) <u>N/A</u>	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

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

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE				
None.				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
None.				
VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
None.				

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	N/A
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 <u>0.2</u> NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed <u>1</u> NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed <u>1</u> NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	N/A
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	N/A
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	N/A

(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

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

N/A.

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

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an E. coli MCL Violation

N/A.

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an E. coli MCL Violation

N/A.

Vulnerability Summary

District Name LPA Monterey County District No. 57 County Monterey
System Name ROLLING HILLS RANCHO WA System No. 2700713
Source Name SPRING 01 - SURFACE INFLUENCE Source No. 007 PS Code 2700713-007
Completed by Sandy Ayala Date June, 2003

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE SYSTEM CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

A source water assessment was conducted for the SPRING 01 - SURFACE INFLUENCE
of the ROLLING HILLS RANCHO WA water system in June, 2003

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated
with any detected contaminants:

Septic systems - low density

Discussion of Vulnerability

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.

All of the wells are considered groundwater sources but Wells #1 and #3 dump into the collection gallery along with the spring water therefore they are run through the Rosedale filtration unit.

The water system is in compliance with the surface water treatment rule.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

Monterey County Health Department
1270 Natividad Road
Room 109
California, CA 93906

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

Sandy Ayala
Environmental Health Specialist
(831)755-8924
(831)755-8929 (fax)
ayalasa@co.monterey.ca.us

Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program

Vulnerability Summary

District Name LPA Monterey County District No. 57 County Monterey
System Name ROLLING HILLS RANCHO WA System No. 2700713
Source Name WELL 01 Source No. 002 PS Code 2700713-002
Completed by Sandy Ayala Date July, 2002

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE SYSTEM CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 01
of the ROLLING HILLS RANCHO WA water system in July, 2002

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Septic systems - low density

Discussion of Vulnerability

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.

All of the wells are considered groundwater sources but Wells #1 and #3 dump into the collection gallery along with the spring water therefore they are run through the Rosedale filtration unit.

The water system is in compliance with the surface water treatment rule.

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Vulnerability Summary

District Name Monterey County District No. 57 County Monterey
System Name ROLLING HILLS RANCHO WA System No. 2700713
Source Name WELL 02 Source No. 001 PS Code 2700713-001

Completed by Monterey County Date July, 2002

According to CDPH records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 02
of the ROLLING HILLS RANCHO WA water system in July, 2002

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Septic systems - low density [$<1/\text{acre}$]

Discussion of Vulnerability

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.

All of the wells are considered groundwater sources but Wells #1 and #3 dump into the collection gallery along with the spring water therefore they are run through the Rosedale filtration unit.

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Vulnerability Summary

District Name LPA Monterey County District No. 57 County Monterey
System Name ROLLING HILLS RANCHO WA System No. 2700713
Source Name WELL 03 Source No. 003 PS Code 2700713-003
Completed by Sandy Ayala Date July, 2002

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE SYSTEM CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 03
of the ROLLING HILLS RANCHO WA water system in July, 2002

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Septic systems - low density

Discussion of Vulnerability

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.

All of the wells are considered groundwater sources but Wells #1 and #3 dump into the collection gallery along with the spring water therefore they are run through the Rosedale filtration unit.

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Vulnerability Summary

District Name Monterey County District No. 57 County Monterey
System Name ROLLING HILLS RANCHO WA System No. 2700713
Source Name WELL 05 Source No. 005 PS Code 2700713-005

Completed by Monterey County Date July, 2002

According to CDPH records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 05
of the ROLLING HILLS RANCHO WA water system in July, 2002

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Septic systems - low density [<1 /acre]

Discussion of Vulnerability

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.

All of the wells are considered groundwater sources but Wells #1 and #3 dump into the collection gallery along with the spring water therefore they are run through the Rosedale filtration unit.

The water system is in compliance with the surface water treatment rule.

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Vulnerability Summary

District Name Monterey County District No. 57 County Monterey
System Name ROLLING HILLS RANCHO WA System No. 2700713
Source Name WELL 06 Source No. 006 PS Code 2700713-006

Completed by Monterey County Date July, 2002

According to CDPH records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 06
of the ROLLING HILLS RANCHO WA water system in July, 2002

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Septic systems - low density [<1 /acre]

Discussion of Vulnerability

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.

All of the wells are considered groundwater sources but Wells #1 and #3 dump into the collection gallery along with the spring water therefore they are run through the Rosedale filtration unit.

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