2018 Consumer Confidence Report
Altman Plant WS #01
June 25, 2019

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, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse MCSI Water Systems Management a (831) 659-5360 para asistirlo en español.

Type of water source(s) in use: The water system at Altman Plants Water System #1 consists of one groundwater well.

Name & general location of source(s): Well 01 is located on Spence Road in Salinas CA.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The water source assessment plan was not conducted at the time of this report.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:

For more information, contact: MCSI Water Systems Management Phone: (831) 659-5360

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) 2	**1***	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive		Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 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 (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**No. of Samples Collected**	**90th Percentile Level Detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	6/2018	5	1.85	0	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/218	5	0.502	0	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)	3/2014	57	--	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	3/2014	318	--	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 4A – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>PRIMARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD-SOURCE						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected (AVG)**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
1,2,3-Trichloropropane [TCP] (µg/L)	2018	**(0.0083)***	**0.0065-0.0091***	0.005	0.0007	
Aluminum (ppm)	3/2014	0.016	--	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	3/2014	2	--	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	3/2014	0.083	--	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium Total (ppb)	3/2014	17	--	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	3/2014	0.4	--	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm) (as N) - Raw	2018	**(25.9)***	**22.7-30.9***	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) (as N) - Distribution	2018	(5.0)	2.3-**12***	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm) (as N)	3/2015	0.6	--	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	8/2018	3.7	--	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Selenium (ppb)	3/2014	4	--	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)
DETECTION OF RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS						
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	12/2015	1.05	--	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	9/2015	5	--	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>SECONDARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected (AVG)**	**Range of Detections**	**SMCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Chloride (ppm)	3/2014	87	--	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	3/2014	3	--	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	3/2014	11	--	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor (Units)	3/2014	1	--	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	3/2014	907	--	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	3/2014	101	--	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	3/2014	566	--	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Zinc (ppm)	3/2014	0.029	--	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	3/2014	0.05	--	5	N/A	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 Language**
Chromium-6 (ppb)	3/2014	4.9	--	--	

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. Altman Plants WS 01 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. [***OPTIONAL:*** 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

- [*] *Citation #18-023 Coliform Bacteria MCL Violation for June 2018.* The system disinfected, resampled and completed an investigation. Coliform sampling returned to compliance in July.
- [*]*1,2,3 TCP-* Initial sampling exceeds the MCL. The water system tests quarter with continually notification with updates quarterly. Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- [*]*Nitrate* – Altman Plants WS #1 has a treatment plant for nitrates. Field samples are recorded daily with laboratory samples analyzed weekly. Two of the 52 samples exceeded the MCL of 10. Health language: Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
  - o Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.
  - o The water system is on a bottled water order from Monterey County Environmental Health.

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**
E. coli	(In the year) 0	2018	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

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

- None

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

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one (1) Level 1 assessment(s). One (1) Level 1 assessment(s) was completed. The following corrective actions were completed: the system was disinfected and resampled until absent of coliform bacteria.

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

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

- During the past year we were not required to conduct a Level 2 assessment due to an E. coli MCL violation.