

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Chevron Oil Water System 270-1171

Report Date: 6/19/2019

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 [Enter Water System's Name Here] a [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here] para asistirlo en español.

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's Name Here] 以获得中文的帮助:[Enter Water System's Address Here][Enter Water System's Phone Number Here]

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Enter Water System's Name and Address Here] o tumawag sa [Enter Water System's Phone Number Here] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [Enter Water System's Name Here] tại [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [Enter Water System's Name Here] ntawm [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & general location of source(s): Wells 5-A, 5-B & 7A; Chevron San Ardo Field, 66575 Sargents Road, San Ardo, CA 93450

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: _____

An Assessment Summary was completed by Sandy Ayala of the MCHD on 05/25/04 for Well 7-A. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Chemical/petroleum processing/storage. There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply recently, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the water source. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Sandy Ayala, Environmental Health Specialist

Monterey County Health Department (831) 755-8924, (831) 755-8929 (fax) ayalasa@co.monterey.ca.us

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

For more information, contact: _____

Phone: () _____

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

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.

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.

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) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (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 <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (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 <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .					

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) Well 5-A&5-B System Well 7A System	12/21/18	10	<.001	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) Well 5-A&5-B System Well 7A System	12/21/18	10	0.094	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) Well 5-A Well 5-B Well 7-A	1/25/07 4/22/09 4/12/06	88 130 140		None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) Well 5-A Well 5-B Well 7-A	1/25/07 4/22/09 4/12/06	400mb/L 1120mg/L 590mg/CACO3		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
Arsenic Well 5-A Arsenic Well 5-B Arsenic Well 7-A	06/10/14 07/07/17 07/07/17	0.0037mg/L 0.0051mg/L 0.0078mg/L	NA	0.010mg/L	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics productions waste.
Barium Well 5-A Barium Well 5-B Barium Well 7-A	06/10/14 06/10/14 06/10/14	0.048mg/L 0.036mg/L 0.012mg/L	NA	1.0mg/L	NA	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride Well 5-A Fluoride Well 5-B Fluoride Well 7-A	06/10/14 06/10/14 06/10/14	0.26mg/L 0.25mg/L 0.20mg/L	NA	2.0mg/L	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury Well 5-A	06/10/14	0.000052mg/L	NA	0.002mg/L	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.
Nickel Well 5-A Nickel Well 5-B Nickel Well 7-A	06/10/14 06/10/14 06/10/14	0.0017mg/L 0.0017mg/L 0.0019mg/L	NA	0.1mg/L	NA	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as NO3) Well 5-A Well 5-B	04/02/19 04/02/19	0.82mg/L <0.20mg/L	NA	45.0mg/L	NA	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Well 7-A	04/02/19	1.5mg/L	NA	45.0mg/L	NA	
Nitrate+Nitrate (sum as nitrogen) Well 5-A	06/10/14	0.63mg/L	NA	10.0mg/L	NA	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	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L) Well 5-A Well 5-B Well 7-A	01/25/07 04/22/09 04/12/06	0.2ppm 97ppm 110ppm	NA	500 ppm	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Langer Index Well 5-A (Corrosivity) Well 5-B pH Units Well 7-A	01/25/07 04/22/09 04/12/09	0.3 units 0.5 units 0.2 units	NA	Non-Corrosive	NA	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water, affected by temperature and other factors.
Sulfate*(mg/L) Well 5-A Well 5-B *Well 7-A	01/25/07 04/22/09 04/12/09	160ppm 440ppm 520ppm	NA	500 ppm	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Well 5-A Solids * (mg/L) *Well 5-B *Well 7-A	01/25/07 04/22/09 04/12/09	700 ppm 1120ppm 1200ppm	NA	1000 ppm	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU) Well 5-A Well 5-B Well 7-A	01/25/07 04/22/09 04/12/09	0.2 units 0.8 units 0.2 units	NA	5 units	NA	Soil runoff.
Iron*(Mg/L) Well 5-A Well 5-B *Well 7-A	01/25/07 04/22/09 04/12/09	ND 0.13ppm 0.5ppm	NA	0.3 ppm	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Chloride (mg/L) Well 5-A Well 7-A	01/25/07 4/12/09	0.2ppm 110 ppm	NA	500 ppm	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Specific Conductance Well 5-A Well 5-B Well 7-A	09/02/09 04/22/09 09/02/09	1200us/cm 1460us/cm 1800us/cm	NA	1600 us/com	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influences.
Zinc Well 5-B	04/22/09	.003ppm	NA	0.05 ppm	NA	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

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. **[ENTER WATER SYSTEM'S NAME HERE]** 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>.

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from the drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other Health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Lead	Annual testing for lead indicated levels above the AL (action limits) for well 7-A distribution system.	NA	Signage was posted indicating that the water was non-potable and not for drinking usage. Bottled water is supplied for all drinking purposes	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.
Sulfate-Secondary Drinking Water Standards	Testing on Well 7-A indicated levels above the MCL for Secondary Drinking Water Standards	NA	NA	Sulfate exceeds the Secondary Drinking Water Standard and may affect water quality but does not pose a health hazard.
Total Dissolved Solids-Secondary Drinking Water Standards	Testing on Wells 5-B & 7-A indicated levels above the MCL for Secondary Drinking Water Standards	NA	NA	Total Dissolved Solids exceeds the Secondary Drinking Water Standards and may affect water quality but does not pose a health hazard.
Iron-Secondary Drinking Water Standards	Testing on Well 7-A indicated levels above the MCL for Secondary Drinking Water Standards	NA	NA	Iron exceeds the Secondary Drinking Water Standards and may affect water quality but does not pose a health hazard.
Specific Conductance-Secondary Drinking Water Standards	Testing on Well 7-A indicated levels above the MCL for Secondary Drinking Water Standards	NA	NA	Specific Conductance exceeds the Secondary Drinking Water Standards and may affect water quality but does not pose a health hazard.

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)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year)		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year)		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

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT

TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

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)	
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 ____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed ____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	

Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	
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- (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

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

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 [**INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS**] Level 1 assessment(s). [**INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS**] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [**INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS**] corrective actions and we completed [**INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS**] of these actions.

During the past year [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.

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.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.
