2020 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Moss Landing Mutual Water Company	CA2701683	April 5, 2021
Name of Water System	I.D. No.	Report Date

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, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

WATER SOURCE INFORMATION

Type of water source in use is **GROUNDWATER**. There are two supply wells located off Avila Road. During 2020, Well #8 supplied 84.4% and Well #9 supplied 15.6% of the water used.

Well Name	Date Installed	GPM **	Pumping Depth	Screened Depth	Total Depth
Well 8	December 1974	**650**	280 ft	310 ft – 845 ft	855 ft
Well 9	August 1984	**390**	320 ft	800 ft – 1050 ft	1070 ft

*** From October 9, 2020 pump efficiency testing ***

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT INFORMATION & SUMMARY

The assessment was completed October 2002 by LPA Monterey County. The two water sources are considered most vulnerable to Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations [CAFOs] as defined in Septic systems - high density [>1/acre]. The wells for the water system are located in an agricultural area adjacent to the Elkhorn Slough. Therefore, the wells may be vulnerable to flooding, synthetic organic compounds and nitrates. There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply recently, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source. The El Toro Area of Monterey County is in severe groundwater overdraft conditions. A copy of the complete assessments may be viewed at the Monterey County Health Department, 1270 Natividad Road, Room 109, Salinas, CA 93906 or you may request copies of the assessments be sent to you. Electronic copies in pdf format are also available by contacting the Moss Landing Mutual Water Company.

For more information, contact:

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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 (USEPA).

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 (ug/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 by-products 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, 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 (completed if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0 (In a mo.)	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	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)	0 (In the year)	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
(Posted analysis results are from **July 2020** EPA Lead & Copper Tap Water Samplings)

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	6	13.2	**1**	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6	0.2750	0	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	Well No. 8	Well No. 9	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	3/4/03	46	110	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) as $CaCO_3$	3/4/03	130	180	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on page 5.*

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Well No. 8**	**Well No. 9**	**MCL (AL) [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Arsenic (ppb)	7/30/18	< 2.0	2.9	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	7/30/18	0.073	0.21	1.0	2.0	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10/7/09	< 0.05	< 0.05	(AL=1.3)	0.30	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Chromium (ppb)	7/30/18	10.0	< 3.0	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) [1]	7/30/18	10.0	< 1.0	~~10~~ [2]	(0.02)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	7/30/18	0.080	0.18	2.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	7/30/18	< 0.20	0.24	2.0	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nitrate as N (ppm)	7/6/20	0.72	0.26	10.0	10.0 [3]	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite as N (ppm)		< 0.05	<0.05	1.0	1.0 [3]	
Nitrate+Nitrite as N (ppm)		0.77	0.27	10.0	10.0 [3]	
Selenium (ppb)	7/30/18	< 2.0	4.0	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)

[1] To comply with the Hexavalent Chromium 10 ppb MCL, the MLMWC blends water from Well 8 and Well 9. On 7/24/17, the #1, #2, and #3 water storage tanks were also sampled with results of 8.5, 8.6, and 5.0 ppb, respectively. Additionally, two other locations in the distribution system were also sampled on 7/24/17 with results of 8.6 and 8.9 ppb. See Table 4.3 for additional information. **[2] On 9/11/17, the Hexavalent Chromium MLC was rescinded.** [3] For all three constituents MCLG = N/A.

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (CONT) TABLE 4.1 - DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, RESIDUALS, & PRECURSORS)					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Distribution System**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
TTHMs (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	7/29/19	5.3	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb) [Haloacetic Acids]	7/29/19	1.3	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine as Cl_2 (ppm)	All year [1] for 2020	Range = 0.20 – 2.87 Average = 0.95	[4.0 as Cl_2]	(4.0 as Cl_2]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP precursors [(TOC) Total Organic Carbon]	[2]		TT	N/A	Various natural and man-made sources

[1] Chlorine residual is measured daily during regular work weekdays. [2] Required only if the TTHM or HAA5 MCL were exceeded.

NOTE: On 7/6/10, an additional informational sample was obtained at Firewater Tank No. 3 (which supplies water only the Marine Mammal Center). The tank water was chlorinated because the chlorine injection system on the water line from the tank to the Marine Mammal Center was out of service. The sample results were also below the MCLs (22.4 ppb TTHMs, 20.7 ppb HAA5).

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on page 5.*

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (CONT)
TABLE 4.2 – RADIONUCLIDE MONITORING

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Well No. 8 [4]	Well No. 9 [4]	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	[1]	1.78	2.31	50 (a)	(0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	[1] 7/30/18	2.01 < 1.06	2.02 5.03	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	[1]	0.064	0.055	5	(0) (b)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	[1]	0.97	1.345	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

[1] These reported results are the averages of the 2007 initial monitoring quarterly samples. Based on the results only the Gross Alpha Particle requires continued periodic monitoring. Currently the radionuclide monitoring regulations are being amended; the sampling schedule is unknown at this time.

(a) Effective 6/11/2006, the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level. (b) If reporting results for Ra-226 and Ra-228 as individual constituents, the PHG is 0.05 pCi/L for Ra-226 and 0.019 pCi/L for Ra-228.

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (CONT)
TABLE 4.3 – HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM MONITORING [1] UNITS IN PPB ~~MCL = 10 PPB~~ [2]

Sample Date	1st Qtr: 3/10/16	2nd Qtr: 6/1/16	7/13/16	3rd Qtr: 9/13/16	4th Qtr: 12/1/16	Average
Well 8	11.0	11.0	8.2	10.0	10.0	10.0
Well 9	Not sampled	Not sampled	0.9	2.5	4.0	2.5
Distribution Tank	Not sampled	Not sampled	9.8	8.3	8.5	8.7

[1] In 2014, the California Department of Public Health (Division of Drinking Water) established a maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr+6) of 10 parts per billion (ppb) and an initial compliance monitoring was done. Water from Well 8 was found to have levels of Cr+6 just at the newly established MCL. In February 2016, the Monterey County Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health (MCDEH) requested quarterly sampling of Well 8 for Cr+6. In July, the MCDEH requested that Well 9 be sampled quarterly for Cr+6 for the remainder of the year. (Additional building tap samples were taken but not listed above).
[2] On September 11, 2017 the MCL of 10 ppb for Cr+6 was withdrawn. This table is provided for information only.

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Well No. 8	Well No. 9	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (Color Units)	3/4/03	10	15	15	N/A [1]	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper (ppm)	10/7/09	< 0.05	< 0.05	1.0	N/A [1]	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (ppb)	3/4/03	< 100	250	300	N/A [1]	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	3/4/03	< 10.0	17.0	50	N/A [1]	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	3/4/03	< 1.0	1.1	5	N/A [1]	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	3/4/03	260	470	1000	N/A [1]	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (microSiemens)	7/6/20	960	1365	1600	N/A [1]	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	7/30/18	180	460	500	N/A [1]	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate as SO_4 (ppm)	3/4/03	7.4	19.0	500	N/A [1]	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

[1] There are no PHGs or MCLGs for constituents with a secondary standard because these are not health-based levels, but set on the basis of aesthetics.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Well No. 8	Well No. 9	Notification Level	Health Effects Language (Optional)
Boron (ppm)	10/7/09	< 0.100	0.130	1 ppm	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on page 5.*

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. The Moss Landing Mutual Water Company 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 A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER 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	0 (In the year)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0 (In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0 (In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

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

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR OPERATING UNDER A VARIANCE OR EXEMPTION

(Table 8 has been omitted because it does not apply to our water system. Table 8 is for systems providing surface water as a source of drinking water. Other tables are provided on the next page for additional information.

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. When coliforms are found, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. Depending on the quantity/frequency of detections, either a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment(s) will be required. During the past year we were required to conduct **ZERO (0)** Level 1 and Level 2 assessment(s). In addition, we were required to take **ZERO (0)** corrective 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. When *E. coli* bacteria are found, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution, we are required to conduct a Level 2 assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year **ZERO (0)** Level 2 assessment(s) were required to be completed. In addition, we were required to take **ZERO (0)** corrective actions.

TABLE A-1 – DETECTION OF ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS WITH NO DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Well No. 8	Well No. 9	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
pH (units)	7/6/20	7.69	7.50	none	none	
Calcium (ppm)	9/3/14	47.0	66.0	none	none	
Calcium as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	*9/3/14*	*117.5*	*165.0*	none	none	
Magnesium (ppm)	3/4/03	15.0	13.0	none	none	
Bicarbonate as HCO_3 (ppm)	9/3/14	150	210	none	None	
Total Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	7/30/18	120	170	none	None	
Temperature (°C)	7/6/20	21.0 °C	26.0 °C	none	None	

TABLE A2 – SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-TRANSIENT NON-COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM

TAP WATER	SOURCE WATER
Monthly Coliform sampling	Annual Nitrate sampling
Triennial Lead and Copper Tap Water Sampling. Last sampling was in 2020 Next sampling year is 2023.	Triennial Primary [1] [2] Drinking Water Standards sampling [3]. Last sampling was in 2018. Next sampling year is 2021.
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	Asbestos sampling. Next sampling year was to be 2015; however, sampled in 2012 to coincide with Distribution System Asbestos requirement. Next sampling year is 2021.
Triennial Disinfection By-Products Rule (DBPR) Sampling. Last sampling was in 2019. Next sampling year is 2022.	Radionuclide Rule sampling. The initial sampling was done in 2007. Results of the initial sampling placed the water system on a 9-year sampling schedule. The next sampling year was to be 2016; however, since 2015 triennial Gross Alpha sampling is now required to be part of the Triennail Primary sampling set as a continued background check.
Asbestos sampling. Required every 9 years. Last sampling was in 2012. Next sampling year is 2021.	

1,2,3 – Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) Sampling [4]. The initial quarterly sampling was done in 2018 [5]. Future sampling will be done with the Triennial Primary drinking Water Standards sampling. Next sampling year is 2021.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards sampling required to be sampled only once. Sampled in 1997 and then additionally sampled in 2000 and 2003 at request of the Monterey County Department of Health.

Additional sampling required as regulations change or at the request of the Monterey County Department of Health or the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water

[1] In October 2007, the California Department of Public Health approved the MCL for perchlorate of 5 ppb and the initial semi-annual compliance monitoring for 2008. The sampling results, which were all ND, placed the MLMWC water system on a three-year sampling schedule for perchlorate. Instead of waiting until 2011 for the next sampling, perchlorate sampling was done again in 2009 to put it on the same schedule as the Triennial Primary Drinking Water Standards.

[2] In July 2014, the California Department of Public Health approved the MCL for hexavalent chromium (Cr+6) of 10 ppb and the initial compliance monitoring for 2014. Based on the sample results, the MCDEH requested additional sampling. Based on those results, it was decided that future Cr+6 monitoring be conducted annually instead of triennially. Furthermore, even though on September 11, 2017, the State Water Resources Control Board [*] withdrew the 10 ppb MCL for Cr+6, annual sampling for Cr+6 will be continued.

[*] As of July 1, 2014, the administration of the Drinking Water Program (DWP) has transferred from the Department of Public Health (DPH) to the State Water Resources Control Board.

[3] Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC's) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) also sampled.

[4] In July 2017, the State Water Resources Control Board approved the MCL for 1,2,3-TCP of 5 ppt and the initial quarterly compliance monitoring for 2018. The sampling results, which were all ND at the MCL, placed the MLMWC water system on a three-year sampling schedule for 1,2,3-TCP. Future 1,2,3-TCP sampling will be done on the same schedule as the Triennial Primary Drinking Water Standards sampling.

[5] Since Well 8 was unavailable during the first quarter 2018, its fourth quarter of initial compliance monitoring was done during the first quarter of 2019.