

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Cachagua Mutual WS (#4), CA2701888

May 28, 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 and system location: Two (2) ground water wells, Well 03 and Well 05, serve 24 parcels between Cachagua Rd and Tassajara Road. The recharge area for the sources is the Cachagua Creek

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A Source Water Assessment was conducted for Well 03 in 2003. The Source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Surface water-streams, transportation corridors-roads, wells-agricultural/irrigation, wells-water supply. A Source Water Assessment was conducted on Well 05 on February 2003. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic systems-low density. Please contact Monterey County Environment Health Dept at (831) 755-4507 for more information.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Annual meetings are usually the third Sunday in March at 7:30PM at the Bernardus Winery on 21810 Parrot Ranch Road, Carmel Valley, CA 93924

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

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p> <p>Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p> <p>Variations and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.</p> <p>ND: not detectable at testing limit</p> <p>ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)</p> <p>ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)</p> <p>ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)</p> <p>ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)</p> <p>pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)</p>
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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 Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations 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)	0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	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)	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	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (µg/L)	09/2018	5	3.5	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	09/2018	5	0.33	0	1.3	0.3	0	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 (mg/L)	2014 2017	113.5	59 - 168	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2014 2017	327	242 - 412	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 PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD - SOURCE						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (mg/L)	2014 2017	0.053	ND – 0.106	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (µg/L)	2017 2018	1	ND - 2	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	2014 2017	0.073	0.032 – 0.114	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (µg/L)	2014 2017	ND	ND – 0.7	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (µg/L)	2017 2018	ND	ND - 1	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (Total) (µg/L)	2014 2017	2.5	ND – 3	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	2017 2018	0.6	0.5 – 0.9	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2016	1.25	0.324 – 2.61	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (µg/L)	2014 2017	9	2 – 16	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen, N) (mg/L)	2018	0.33	ND – 0.5	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2016	0.081	ND – 0.213	0	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (µg/L)	2014 2017	3	1 - 5	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)

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)	2014 2017	134	94 - 173	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2014 2017	20	ND - 40	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper (mg/L)	2014 2017	0.006	0.005 – 0.006	1.0 1.3(AL)	NA	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (µg/L)	2017	3925	3100 – 4750	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/L)	2017	136	73 – 200	50 (500 NL)	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Units)	2014 2017	2	2	3	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2016 2017	1,442	1,300 – 1,585	1,600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	2014 2017	187	77 – 297	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	2014 2017	832	634 – 1,030	1,000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	2014 2017	25.9	12.5 – 39	5	NA	Soil runoff

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
Zinc (mg/L)	2014 2018	1.73	0.055 – 4.17	5.0	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
AL = Action Level, NL = Notification Level						
TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language	
Bromide (mg/L)	2014 2017	0.25	0.2 – 0.3	--	--	
Chromium-6 (µg/L) ¹	2014	1.75	ND – 3.5	--	--	

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. Cachagua Mutual WS (#4) 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

- Color, Iron, Manganese, and Total Dissolved Solids are ongoing SMCL Exceedances. These are secondary drinking water contaminants and are set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects. These are not health (primary) constituents.
- Turbidity is an ongoing exceedance due to the elevated levels of Iron, Manganese and Total Dissolved Solids. Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water with sampling results showing fecal indicator-positive groundwater source samples – Not applicable

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements – None required

¹ There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.