2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Monterey Mushrooms WS (2701940)

Report Date: June 29, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): WELL 04 (standby) and WELL 05. The wells are located at the southwest corner of the site, near the intersection of Maher Court and Maher Road.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Monterey County Health Dept performed a Source Assessment and Water System Inspection June 7, 2023. WELL 05 is the primary drinking water source for the Farm. WELL 02 was approved for use as a drinking water well and used as such in minor capacity. WELL 02 has seasonal fluctuations of nitrate levels below the MCL however in August of 2023 WELL 02 exceeded the MCL and the decision was made to remove WELL 02 as a drinking water well. Signs were posted in the work area, bottled water made available and WELL 05 was piped to the area and in September 2023 WELL 02 was moved to an agricultural well.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: This water system only provides water to employees of Monterey Mushrooms during normal business hours. Therefore, no regularly scheduled meetings are currently held. Signs are posted should employees need to be notified of water issues.

For More Information, Contact: John Peacock at 831-455-5538

About This Report

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, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse John Peacock a 831-455-5538 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 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 John Peacock 以获得中文的帮助: 831-455-5538.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa John Peacock o tumawag sa 831-455-5538 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ John Peacock tại 831-455-5538 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau John Peacock ntawm 831-455-5538 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

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

Term	Definition
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 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.

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, 6, and 8 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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	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

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9-26-24	5	<1 ug/L	0		15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9-26-24	5	.011 mg/L	0	0.006-0.012 mg/L	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	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	1-25-24, 4-24-24, 7-15-24, & 11-20-24	37	28 – 48	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12-12-23	115	110 - 120	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
Chromium (ppb)	4-13-23	17	14 – 20	60	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4-13-23	.17	.16 - .18	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and pesticides.
Nitrate as NO3 (ppm)	1-25-24, 4-24-24, 7-15-24, & 11-20-24	9.6	6.4 – 15	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	4-13-23	.774	.572 - .975	50	0	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon

						emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Aluminum (ppm)	4-13-23	<.5		1	.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Antimony (ppb)	4-13-23	<6		6	1	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	4-13-23	1.0	<2.0 – 2.0	10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production waste.
Barium (ppm)	4-13-23	<.1		1	2	Discharge of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppb)	4-13-23	<1.0		4	1	Discharge from metal refineries coal-burning factories, and electrical aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium (ppb)	4-13-23	<1.0		5	.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) (ppb)	4-13-23	17	14 – 20	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	9-26-24	.120 mg/L	<.01 - .16	(AL = 1.3)	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Cyanide (ppb)	4-13-23	<1.0		150	150	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	4-13-23	.17	.16 - .18	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	11-11-24	16		10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories,

						leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	9-26-24	.8 ug/L	<.005 – 1.6	(AL = 15)	.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury (ppb)	4-13-23	<1.0		2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nickel (ppb)	4-13-23	<10		100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.
Perchlorate (ppb)	4-13-23	<.5		6	6	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellants, 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)	4-13-23	<5.0		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).
Thallium (ppb)	4-13-23	<1.0		2	.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (ppb)	4-13-23	.001		.005	.7	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint, and varnish remover, and

						cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.
2,4-D (ppb)	4-13-23	<.200		70	15	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds.
Lasso (Alachlor) (ppb)	2-15-23	<.250		2	4	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine (ppb)	2-15-23	<.250		1	.15	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways.
Bentazon (ppb)	2-15-23	<.200		18	200	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on beans, peppers, corn, peanuts, rice, and ornamental grasses.
Carbofuran (ppb)	2-15-23	<2.0		18	1.7	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa, and grape vineyards.
Diquat (ppb)	2-15-23	<4.0		20	15	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds.
Simazine (ppb)	2-15-23	<.250		4	4	Herbicide runoff.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		20	1000	Discharge from metal degreasing

						sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings.
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		1	.1	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		5	.3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1-Dichloroethane (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		5	3	Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in the manufacture of pharmaceutical, stone, clay, and glass products fumigant.
1,1-Dichloroethylen (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		6	10	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
O-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-Dichlorobenzene) (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		.5	400	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		5	.5	Discharge from industrial chemical

						factories; primary component of some fumigants.
1,3-Dichloropropene (ppt)	4-13-23	<500		500	200	Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on croplands.
P-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene) (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		5	6	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		1	.15	Discharge from plastics, dyes, and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon tetrachloride (ppt)	4-13-23	<.500		500	100	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		6	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination.
Dichloromethane (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		5	4	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide.
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		300	300	Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories.

Methyl-*tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		13	13	Leaking underground storage tanks, discharges from petroleum and chemical factories.
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		70	70	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories and dry cleaning facilities.
Styrene (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		100	.5	Discharge from plastic factories; leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		5	.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Toluene (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tanks leaks.
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		10	60	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination.
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		5	1.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.

Trichlorofluoromethane (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		150	1300	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant.
Trichloro trifluoroethane (FREON 113) (ppb)	4-13-23	<10		150	1300	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant.
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		.5	50	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastic factories; biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination.
Xylenes (ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		1,750	1.8	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent.
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly	1.45	.8 – 2.2	[MRDL =4.0(AScL2)]	[MRDLG = 4 (AS Cl2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	10-16-23	4.5		80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	10-16-23	<2.0		60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	10-16-23	.870		NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform (ppb)	10-16-23	1.700		NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Chloroform (ppb)	10-16-23	<.500		NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	10-16-23	1.900		NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)	10-16-23	<1.0		NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	10-16-23	<1.0		NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	10-16-23	<2.0		NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	10-16-23	<2.0		NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

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
Aluminum (ppb)	4-13-23	<50		200	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from surface water treatment processes.
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate (ppm)	12-12-23	103.5	97 – 110		NA	
Calcium (ppm)	12-12-23	18	17 – 19		NA	
Color (15 Units)	12-12-23	<3.00		15 Units	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Copper, Free (ppm)	9-26-24	0		1.0	NA	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching wood preservatives.
Foaming Agents [MBAS] (ppb)	12-12-23	<25		500	NA	Municipal and industrial waste discharges.

Iron (ppb)	12-12-23	<25		300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Magnesium (ppm)	12-12-23	16.5	16 – 17		NA	
Manganese (ppb)	12-12-23	<10		50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits.
Methyl-*tert*-butyl ether [MTBE](ppb)	4-13-23	<.500		5	NA	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.
Odor – Threshold (3 units)	12-12-23	<1.000		3 units	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Silver (ppb)	12-12-23	<10		100	NA	Industrial discharges.
Sodium (ppm)	1-25-24, 4-24-24, 7-15-24, & 11-20-24	37	28 – 48	1	NA	Salt present in water and is generally naturally occurring.
Turbidity (5 Units)	12-12-23	<.100		5	NA	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	12-12-23	.06	.06 - .12	5.0	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	1-25-24, 4-24-24, 7-15-24, & 11-20-24	272	225 – 300	1,000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductivity (mS/cm)	12-12-23	385	350 – 420	1,600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water seawater influence.
Chloride (ppm)	125-24, 4-24-24 7-15-24 & 11-20-24	54	41 – 73	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sweater influence.
Sulfate (ppm)	1-25-24 4-24-24 7-15-24 & 11-20-24	9.5	8.5 – 12	500	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
Boron (ppm)	1-25-24, 4-24-24 7-15-24 & 11-20-24	<0.10	<0.05 - <0.10	1	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

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: 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. Monterey Mushrooms is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Monterey Mushrooms and Manuel Reynozo (831-274-5560). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Special Language for Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/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 10 mg/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.

Chromium (hexavalent) was detected at levels that exceed the chromium (hexavalent) MCL. While a water system of our size is not considered in violation of the chromium (hexavalent) MCL until after **October 1, 2028**, we are working to address this exceedance and comply with the MCL. Specifically, we are informing tenants, providing bottled drinking water, and intend to be compliant by **October 1, 2028**.

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
MCL violation for Hexavalent Chromium	The source of the high hexavalent chromium concentration is unknown.	November – December 2024	The facility is exploring treatment systems and is planning on installing a new groundwater well.	Hexavalent chromium in drinking water can cause various health problems including increased risks of stomach and intestinal cancers, as well as potential liver and kidney damage. Skin and respiratory irritation, and allergic reactions are also possible.