2022 Consumer Confidence Report
Cypress Community Church WS, CA2702030
June 16, 2023

Water System Information

- *Type, Name, and General Location of Water Source(s) in Use:* Cypress Community Church WS is served by one (1) ground water well located on the property
- *Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:* An Assessment was performed, and the source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic systems-low density 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. A copy of this report may be reviewed by contacting Monterey County Environmental Health, 1270 Natividad Road, Salinas, CA.
- *For More Information, Contact*: MCSI Water Systems Management at (831) 659-5360

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, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement Spanish

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

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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.
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)

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, and 4 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 Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	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
Copper (ppm)	9/2022	5	0.121	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	5/2017	77	--	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	5/2017	259	--	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 3. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard - Source

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (µg/L) ***(Source)***	*2022*	***(15)**	***12 – 22***	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Arsenic (µg/L) (RO Kitchen)	*2022*	(ND)	ND - 1	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Arsenic (µg/L) (RO Gym)	*2022*	(ND)	ND -1	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (mg/L)	5/2019	0.5	--	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	6/2022	3.13	--	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	5/2021	2.1	--	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 3b. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard - Distribution

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	09/2022	40	--	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	09/2022	25	--	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
*Chlorine residuals (mg/L)	2022	(1.15)	0.36 – 2.19	[4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[4.0 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
*Chlorine residuals are taken in the field in conjunction with the bacteriological sampling						

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	5/2017	115	--	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese (µg/L)	5/2017	39	--	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Units)	5/2017	1	--	3	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm) Source	2022	(989)	934 - 1027	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (µS/cm) RO Kitchen	2022	(58)	34 - 91	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (µS/cm) RO Gym	2022	(84)	61 - 128	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	5/2017	42	--	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (mg/L) Source	2022	(558)	540 – 588	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (mg/L) RO Kitchen	2022	(23)	12 – 40	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (mg/L) RO Gym	2022	(35)	22 – 62	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

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 healthcare 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. Cypress Community Church 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 an Arsenic MCL

- Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Cypress Community Church uses RO and Culligan Bottled Water for employees and church members.
- 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 costs of removing arsenic from 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.