## 2021 Consumer Confidence Report

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| Water System Name: | **San Vicente Mutual Water Company 2702466** | Report Date: | July 11, 2022 |

*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, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [*RC Farms Water System*] a [*(831)206-7592*] para asistirlo en español.**

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| Type of water source(s) in use: | | Two Groundwater Wells | | | |
| Name & general location of source(s): | | | The San Vicente Mutual Water Company (SVMWC) has three water wells adjacent to the Salinas River and approximately 1/2 mile northwest of the Riverview Estates subdivision. | | | | |
| Drinking Water Source  Assessment information: | | | In May 2002, the Monterey County Drinking Water Protective Services (DWPS) assessed the source of the SVMWC ground water wells which are located approximately 400 feet from the Salinas River. The location was found to be vulnerable to agricultural drainage, grazing and agricultural/irrigation wells. It was further noted that nitrate levels were steadily rising at the source. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the DWPS office. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting DWPS at (831) 755-4505. | | | | | |
| Time and place of regularly scheduled  board meetings for public participation: | | | SVMWC bylaws specify that an annual general membership meeting be held each year. The membership is notified in advance of the location, date and time of the meeting and may also participate by proxy ballot | | | |
| For more information, contact: | Martin Corda | | | Phone: | (831) 206-7592 |

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| **TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT** | |
| **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).  **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.  **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.

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| 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(a) | | | | | | | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (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 *E. coli* positive | | | | | | |  | Human and animal fecal waste |
| *E. coli*  (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | | | (In the year)  0 | | 0 | | (b) | | | | | | | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| (a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL  (b) 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** | | **90th Percentile Level Detected** | | **No. Sites Exceeding AL** | | | **AL** | **PHG** | | **No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Lead (ppb) | | 8/2021 | | 5 | | ND | | 0 | | | 15 | 0.2 | | Not applicable | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | | 8/2021 | | 5 | | 0.46 | | 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): | 6/2017  6/2020 | | | 86.5 | | 86-87 | | | | none | none | | | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring | |
| Hardness (ppm): | 6/2017  6/2020 | | | 297 | | 215-380 | | | | 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** | | | **Ave Level Detected** | | **Range of Detections** | | | | **MCL [MRDL]** | **PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]** | | | **Typical Source of Contaminant** | |
| Nitrate as Nitrogen(ppm) | Monthly | | | 4.3 | | 2.7-8.1 | | | | 10 | 10 | | | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits | |
| Fluoride (ppm): | 6/2017  6/2020 | | | 0.205 | | 0.14-0.27 | | | | 2 | 1 | | | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. | |
| Arsenic (ppb): | 6/2017  6/2020 | | | 3.5 | | 2.5 | | | | 10 | 0.004 | | | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes. | |
| Barium (ug/L) | 6/2017  6/2020 | | | 16 | | ND-16 | | | | 1000 | 2000 | | | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. | |
| Chromium [Total] (ug/L) | 6/2017  6/2020 | | | 2 | | ND-2 | | | | 50 | (100) | | | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits. | |
| Copper (ug/L) | 6/2017  6/2020 | | | 26 | | ND-26 | | | |  | 0.3 | | | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. | |
| Lead (Pb) (ug/L) | 6/2017  6/2020 | | | 1 | | ND-1 | | | |  | 0.2 | | | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits. | |
| Nickel (Ni) (ug/L) | 6/2017  6/2020 | | | 3 | | ND-3 | | | | 100 | 12 | | | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories. | |
| Selenium (ppb) | 6/2017  6/2020 | | | 18 | | 16-20 | | | | 50 | 30 | | | Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or circulation system problems. | |
| **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 | |
| Specific Conductance (micromhos): | 6/2017  6/2020 | | | 540 | | 540 | | | 1600 | | N/A | | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence | | |
| Chloride (ppm): | 6/2017  6/2020 | | | 47 | | 22-71 | | | 500 | | N/A | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence. | | |
| Color (Units) | 6/2017  6/2020 | | | 1 | | 0-2 | | | 15 | | N/A | | Naturally occurring organic materials. | | |
| Manganese (ppb) | 6/2017  6/2020 | | | 2 | | ND - 2 | | | 50 | | N/A | | Leaching from natural deposits | | |
| Sulfate (ppm): | 6/2017  6/2020 | | | 203 | | 162-244 | | | 500 | | N/A | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes | | |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 6/2017  6/2020 | | | 0.20 | | 0.15 - 0.30 | | | 5 | | N/A | | Soil runoff. Measure of the cloudiness of water. | | |
| pH (Laboratory) | 6/2017  6/2020 | | | 7.4 | | 7.3-7.5 | | | - | | - | | A measure of the acidity (-) or alkalinity (+) of a solution, numerically equal to 7 for neutral solutions. | | |
| Total Dissolved Solids | 6/2017  6/2020 | | | 640 | | 525-755 | | | 1000 | | N/A | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; | | |
| **TAble 6 – detection of RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | | | **Ave Level Detected** | | **Range of Detections** | | | **MCL**  **[MRDL]** | | **PHG**  **(MCLG)**  **[MRDLG]** | | **Typical Source of Contaminant** | | |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 2020  2019 | | | 4.15 | | 2.01-6.29 | | | 15 | | (0) | | Erosion of natural deposits | | |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 2015  2020 | | | 3.7 | | 3.0-4.4 | | | 20 | | 0.43 | | Erosion of natural deposits | | |

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

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| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| Primary Nitrate MCL | Nitrate Nitrogen exceeds MCL Nitrate levels increased apparently due to drought and agricultural fertilizer usage in proximity of wells. Compliance order 14-003 issued 09/05/14 by DWPS. | June 2014 through December 2016.  Nitrate levels dropped below MCL in March 2017 and have remained below since that date.  DWPS considers wells unreliable due to extended period of non-compliance. No new active water connections allowed until compliance was achieved. DWPS returned the  system to compliance 11/13/20 after approximately one year of satisfactory nitrate level monitoring with specific conditions imposed. The letter was distributed to all membership. | Legal counsel obtained. Regional Water Board Enforcement Unit (RWBEU) contacted to investigate cause of contamination and initiate action. Responsible parties identified by RWBEU. Interim agreement reached to supply paid bottled water to all residents. Settlement reached by parties 12-19. Paid bottled water ceased 06-20 with residents assuming safe water supply availability. Nitrate analyzer purchased and installed 12-19 to monitor levels and determine water safety with goal to return to compliance | Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant’s blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women. |

**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).

Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. 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.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) indicate the presence of minerals, salts, metals, cations or anions dissolved in water. High TDS indicates hard water and can affect taste. It also results in scale buildup in pipes and valves. Point of entry or point of use reverse osmosis (R.O.) filtration is commonly used to remove TDS at the consumer’s home.

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. ***RC Farms Water System*** 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>.