

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Arroyo Seco Estates Water System 2702520 Report Date: July 27, 2020

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

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 [Arroyo Seco Estates Water System] 以获得中文的帮助: [(831)206-7592]

Ang pag-uulatnaito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Arroyo Seco Estates Water System] o tumawagsa [(831)206-7592] para matulungang sawikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [Arroyo Seco Estates Water System] tại [(831)206-7592] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsabntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus seem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hurau [Arroyo Seco Estates Water System] ntawm [(831)206-7592] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: One Groundwater Well

Name & general location of source(s): Well #3

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A copy of the complete assessment is available at the Monterey County Environmental Health Office.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: _____

For more information, contact: Martin Corda

Phone: (831)206-7592

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 (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.

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 (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)

2011 Commission on the Environment Report

Report of the Commission on the Environment

2011

Page 1

The Commission on the Environment was established in 2009 to provide independent advice and guidance to the Government on environmental issues. The Commission's mandate is to ensure that the Government's policies and actions are consistent with the principles of sustainable development and the protection of the environment for present and future generations.

The Commission's work is organized into four main areas: Air Quality, Water Quality, Land Use, and Climate Change. Each area is supported by a dedicated team of experts who monitor the environment and provide advice to the Government.

The Commission's findings and recommendations are published in its annual report, which is presented to the Government. The Commission also provides advice to the public on environmental issues and works to raise awareness of the importance of the environment.

The Commission's work is funded by the Government. The Commission's budget for 2011 was £1.5 million. The Commission's work is independent of the Government and is not subject to political interference.

The Commission's work is based on the best available scientific evidence. The Commission also takes into account the views of the public and other stakeholders. The Commission's work is transparent and its findings are accessible to the public.

The Commission's work is aimed at improving the quality of the environment and protecting the health of the public. The Commission's work is also aimed at ensuring that the Government's policies and actions are consistent with the principles of sustainable development.

The Commission's work is based on the following principles: the protection of the environment for present and future generations; the promotion of sustainable development; and the provision of independent advice and guidance to the Government.

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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 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, and 5 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)	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (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 <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (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	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	1/4/2015	5	10	0	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1/4/2015	5	0.23	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

7. Sources of drinking water from the water and toilet sewage treatment plants are not adequate. As a result, the water is not safe for drinking. The water is not safe for drinking because it contains a high concentration of bacteria and viruses. The water is not safe for drinking because it contains a high concentration of bacteria and viruses. The water is not safe for drinking because it contains a high concentration of bacteria and viruses.

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TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE WATER SAMPLES				
Sample No.	Location	Date	Time	Result
1	Well No. 1	1/1/77	10:00 AM	1.0
2	Well No. 2	1/1/77	10:00 AM	1.0
3	Well No. 3	1/1/77	10:00 AM	1.0
4	Well No. 4	1/1/77	10:00 AM	1.0
5	Well No. 5	1/1/77	10:00 AM	1.0

TABLE 2 - SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE WATER SAMPLES						
Sample No.	Location	Date	Time	Result	Remarks	Signature
1	Well No. 1	1/1/77	10:00 AM	1.0		
2	Well No. 2	1/1/77	10:00 AM	1.0		
3	Well No. 3	1/1/77	10:00 AM	1.0		
4	Well No. 4	1/1/77	10:00 AM	1.0		
5	Well No. 5	1/1/77	10:00 AM	1.0		

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):	5/10/2015	22	22	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm):	5/10/2015	187	187	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
Nitrate as Nitrogen(ppm)	1/3/2019	0.4	0.4	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm):	5/10/2015	0.21	0.21	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	4 quarters (2009- 2011)	0.82	0.34-1.66	5	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits

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
Turbidity (Units):	5/10/2015	0.65	0.65	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm):	5/10/2015	336	336	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos):	5/10/2015	449	449	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm):	5/10/2015	9	9	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate (ppm):	5/10/2015	80	80	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	3/19/2018	0.10	0.10	5	N/A	Soil runoff

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. Arroyo Seco Estates 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

TABLE 1 - ANALYSIS OF CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER

Contaminant	Sample Type	Sample Size	Sample Date	Sample Location	Sample Description
Lead	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Copper	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Chlorine	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Fluoride	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Iron	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Manganese	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Nitrate	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Nitrite	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Phosphate	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Sulfate	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Total Dissolved Solids	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10

TABLE 2 - ANALYSIS OF CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER

Contaminant	Sample Type	Sample Size	Sample Date	Sample Location	Sample Description
Lead	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Copper	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Chlorine	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Fluoride	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Iron	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Manganese	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Nitrate	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Nitrite	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Phosphate	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Sulfate	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Total Dissolved Solids	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10

TABLE 3 - ANALYSIS OF CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER

Contaminant	Sample Type	Sample Size	Sample Date	Sample Location	Sample Description
Lead	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Copper	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Chlorine	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Fluoride	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Iron	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Manganese	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Nitrate	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Nitrite	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Phosphate	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Sulfate	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10
Total Dissolved Solids	Tap	10	10/10/10	10	10

The purpose of this study was to determine the levels of various contaminants in drinking water. The results of the study are presented in the following tables. The data were collected from a series of samples taken from different locations in the city of New York. The samples were analyzed for a variety of contaminants, including lead, copper, chlorine, fluoride, iron, manganese, nitrate, nitrite, phosphate, sulfate, and total dissolved solids. The results of the analysis are presented in the following tables.

The results of the analysis show that the levels of most contaminants are within the acceptable range. However, there are some concerns regarding the levels of lead and copper. The levels of lead are slightly above the acceptable range, and the levels of copper are also slightly above the acceptable range. This may be due to the age of the pipes in the city of New York. The pipes are made of lead and copper, and they are old and worn. This may cause the levels of lead and copper to increase over time. The levels of other contaminants are within the acceptable range, and there are no concerns regarding these levels.

The results of the analysis also show that the levels of total dissolved solids are within the acceptable range. This is good news, as high levels of total dissolved solids can cause health problems. The levels of other contaminants are also within the acceptable range, and there are no concerns regarding these levels. The results of the analysis are presented in the following tables.

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>.
