The City of Soledad
248 Main Street
Soledad, CA 93960

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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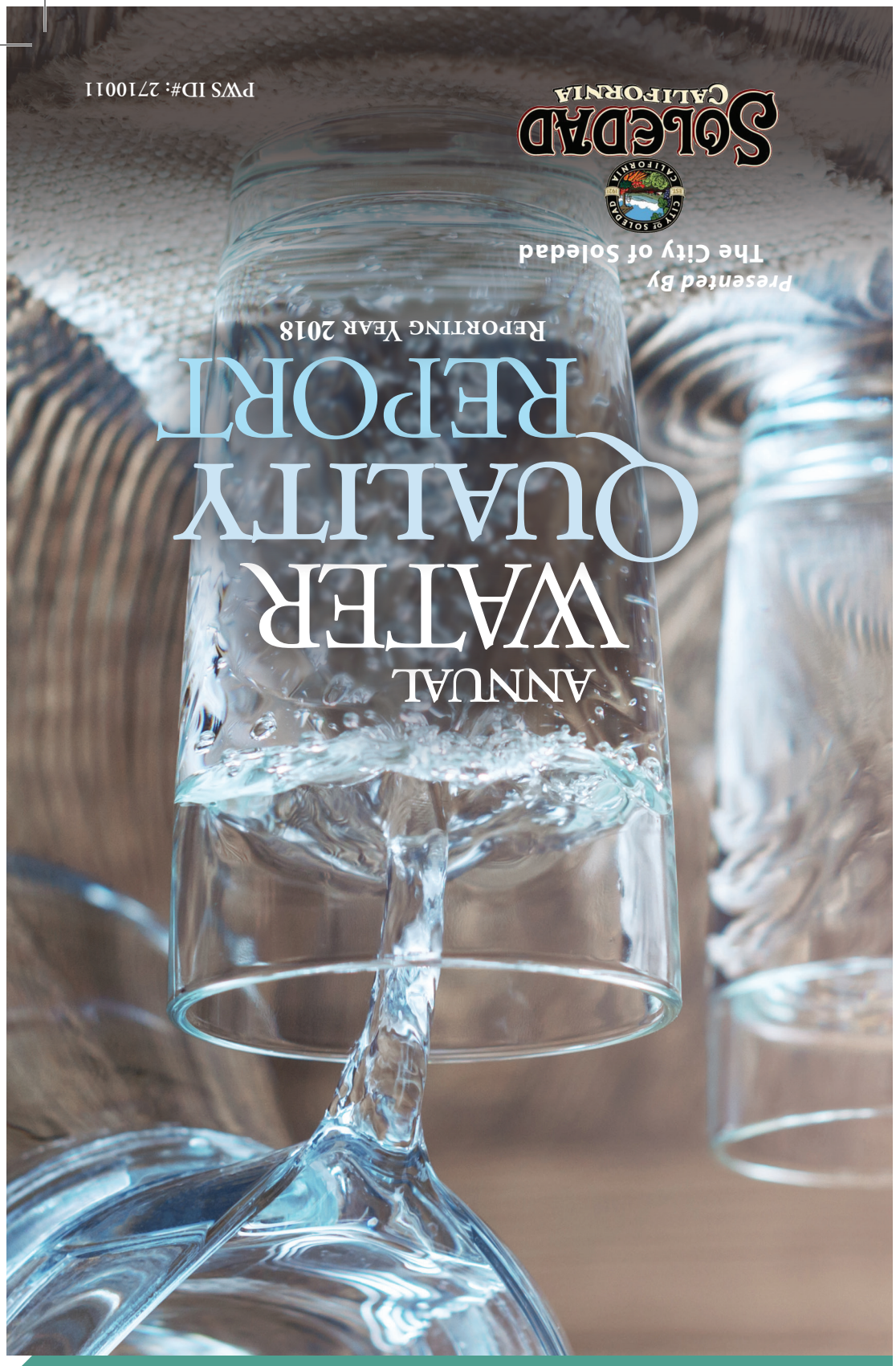


SOLEDAD CALIFORNIA

Presented By
The City of Soledad

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2018

PWS ID#: 2710011

Where Does My Water Come From?

Residents of the City of Soledad were fortunate during this past year to enjoy an abundant groundwater supply from the city's five active wells. The wells have a combined pumping capacity of about 4,788 gallons per minute. In 2018 these five wells pumped more than 676 million gallons of clean drinking water. To learn more about our watershed, visit Surf Your Watershed at www.epa.gov/surf.

The water for the City of Soledad wells comes from aquifers that are continuously being replenished with releases of water from the San Antonio and Nacimiento Reservoirs. The reservoirs are operated by the Monterey County Water Resource Agency. According to Monterey County Water Resource data, 90.4 percent of the water from the Salinas Valley aquifers is consumed by agricultural operations. City populations consume about 9.6 percent of the groundwater supply.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment plan (SWAP) is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources.

According to the SWAP report, our water system had a susceptibility rating of medium. If you would like to review the SWAP report, please contact our office during regular business hours.

Substances That Could Be in 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.

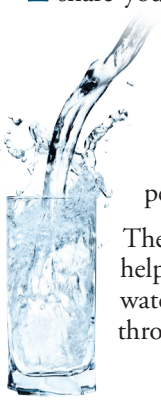
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. 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 water poses a health risk.

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 can 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems; Radioactive Contaminants that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Community Participation

You are invited to attend City of Soledad Council meetings and share your ideas and concerns about your drinking water. The Soledad Council meets the first Wednesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall, 248 Main Street, Soledad, California.



In 2018 City of Soledad residents conserved 130 million gallons of drinking water compared to the base year, 2013. This is an average of 17 percent less! The city's goal is a 20-percent reduction from the 2013 baseline.

The City of Soledad is providing water conservation kits to local residents to help our community conserve water. If you are interested in obtaining a free water conservation kit, please stop by City Hall. Our office hours are Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to noon and 1 to 5 p.m.

> "We remain vigilant in delivering the best-quality drinking water"

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Anthony Karl, Public Works Manager, at (831) 223-5190 or email akarl@cityofsoledad.com.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2018	10	0.004	1.7	1.1–2.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2018	1	2	0.156	0.040–0.537	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium [Total] (ppb)	2018	50	(100)	5.88	3.7–8	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2018	2.0	1	0.16	0.10–0.20	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2017	15	(0)	5.2	3.9–6.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2018	60	NA	1.5	ND–3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2017	NS[1]	0.02	3.3	ND–6.1	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2018	10	10	0.5	0.2–0.9	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2018	50	30	2.8	2–6	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2018	80	NA	6.92	ND–24	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2017	1.3	0.3	0.286	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2017	15	0.2	ND	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	EXCEEDANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2018	500	NS	163	20–627	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2018	300	NS	44	ND–211	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2018	50	NS	119	ND–462	Yes	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2018	1,600	NS	1,092	560–2,504	Yes	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2018	500	NS	139	105–215	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2018	1,000	NS	687	391–1,410	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [2]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Sodium (ppm)	2018	110	28–376	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness (ppm)	2018	292	221–360	Naturally occurring
Vanadium[3] (ppb)	2014	12	9.2–17	NA

[1] There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.
[2] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.
[3] The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level of 50 ppb may have an increased risk of developmental effects based on studies in laboratory animals.

About Our Violation

On February 6, 2018, during the first quarter sampling, we incorrectly collected 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) samples from downstream of chlorination points for Wells 06, 07, 10, and 11 and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. These samples should have been taken from upstream, not downstream, of chlorination points. Samples were correctly taken after we received a Notice of Violation from the State Water Resources Control Board on May 23, 2018. We resolved the problem by correctly taking samples upstream of the chlorination point on May 21, 2018. The laboratory test results indicated that 1,2,3-TCP was below the detection limit in four wells and 0.0015 part per billion (ppb) in Well 09, below the maximum contaminant level of 0.005 ppb.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as the highest LRAAs.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

BY THE NUMBERS

800 TRILLION The number of Olympic-sized swimming pools it would take to fill up all of Earth's water.

1¢ The average cost for about 5 gallons of water supplied to a home in the U.S.

99% The amount of Earth's water that is salty or otherwise undrinkable, or locked away and unavailable in ice caps and glaciers.

50 GALLONS The average daily number of gallons of total home water use for each person in the U.S.