

## APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)


### Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	City of Soledad
Water System Number:	CA 2710011

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 07/01/2023 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: <b>Moises Arizmendi</b>	Title: <b>Public Works Manager</b>
Signature: 	Date: <b>03/13/2023</b>
Phone number: <b>831-223-5190</b>	blank

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- ☐ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: **www.cityofsoledad.com**
  - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - ☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) **City Hall**
  - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- ☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons:* Posted CCR on a publicly accessible internet site at the following URL: www.\_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ *For privately-owned utilities:* Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

### **Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification**

*Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.*

- ☐ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www.\_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www.\_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- ☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

*Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.*



*This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification  
requirement of  
section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.*

## Annual Water Quality Report - Reporting Year 2022

The City of Soledad  
248 Main Street  
Soledad, CA 93960

PWSID#: CA2710011

### Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2022. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Moises Arizmendi, Public Works Manager - Water Department , at (831) 223-5190 or email at [marizmendi@cityofsoledad.com](mailto:marizmendi@cityofsoledad.com).

### 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 beginning at 5:30 p.m. at City Hall, 248 Main Street, Soledad, California. Our Office hours are Monday - Friday from 8AM - 12:00PM and 1:00PM - 5:00PM. Zoom & Agenda Link on city website [www.cityofsoledad.com](http://www.cityofsoledad.com)

### 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>.

## 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.

### Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Soledad's residents were fortunate, during this past year, to enjoy an abundant groundwater supply from the City's wells. All five of these wells were active. The wells have a combined pumping capacity of about 4,788 gallons per minute. In 2022, these five wells pumped a total of more than 692 million gallons of clean drinking water. To learn more about our watershed on the Internet, go to Surf Your Watershed at [www.epa.gov/surf](http://www.epa.gov/surf).

The water supply 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, approximately 90.4% of the water from the Salinas Valley aquifers is consumed by agricultural operations. City populations consume about 9.6% 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 Source Water Assessment Plan, our water system had a susceptibility rating of 'medium'. If you would like to review the Source Water Assessment Plan, please contact the Public Works Manager during regular office hours.

### 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).



## Think Before You Flush!

Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medication helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of our waterways by disposing responsibly. To find a convenient drop-off location near you, please visit <https://bit.ly/3IeRyXy>.

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers – a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit <https://www.epa.gov/watersense> for more information.

**\*\* Insert (Spanish) Translation Text \*\***

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)	2021	10	0.004	1.8	1.3 - 2.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2021	1	2	0.105	0.047 - 0.280	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium [Total] (ppb)	2021	50	(100)	4.46	3.0 - 6.3	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	2.0	1	.1	ND - .10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2022	15	(0)	3.4	.841 - 2.52	No	Erosion of natural deposits
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] - Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	60	NA	1.93	ND - 12	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2022	10	10	0.54	0.1 - 1.0	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2022	5	0.05	.335	.265 - .406	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2022	5	0.019	.304	0.000 - .608	No	Erosion of natural deposits



Selenium (ppb)	2021	50	30	2.2	2 - 3	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] - Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	80	NA	7.69	2 - 19	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	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th %ile)	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2020	1.3	0.3	0.117	0/36	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2020	15	0.2	ND	0/36	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	Violation	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2022	500	NS	72.6	0 - 72.6	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2022	300	NS	98.2	14 - 128	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2022	1,600	NS	1,173	1103 - 1248	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2022	500	NS	201	0 - 201	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2021	1,000	NS	564	402 - 742	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	5	NS	.7	.50 - .95	No	Soil runoff

**Unregulated Substances**

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source
Sodium (ppm)	2021	78	30 - 162	♦Sodium♦ refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.

### Other Unregulated Substances

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source
Total Hardness (ppm)	2021	296	248 - 382	"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally calcium and magnesium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.

#### Footnote for Unregulated Substances Header

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.

### Table Definitions

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

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

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

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

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

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

**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.

**TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**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.

**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.