

APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Water System Name:	City of Soledad
Water System Number:	CA2710011

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____ (date) 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: Moises Arizmendi	Title: Public Works Manager
Signature: 	Date: 3/31/2026
Phone number: 831-223-5190	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). **Will be mailed by 7-01-2026**
- ☐ 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 **City Hall**

- ☐ 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 - **On City Website English and Spanish**
- ☐ 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.*

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

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PWS ID#: CA2710011



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025

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Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you the 2025 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) containing water quality data from testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Included are details about your source of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

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 in 2025. The wells have a combined pumping capacity of about 4,788 gallons per minute. In 2025, these five wells pumped more than 688.6 million gallons of clean drinking water. To learn more about our watershed online, visit U.S. EPA's How's My Waterway at epa.gov/waterdata/how-s-my-waterway.

The water supply for the City of Soledad wells comes from aquifers that are continuously replenished with releases of water from the San Antonio and Nacimiento Reservoirs. The reservoirs are operated by the Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA). According to MCWRA data, approximately 90.8 percent of the water from the Salinas Valley aquifers is consumed by agricultural operations. City populations consume about 9.2 percent of the groundwater supply.

Drinking Water Source Assessment

A Drinking Water Source Assessment Plan (DWSAP) 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 DWSAPs, our water system had a medium susceptibility rating. If you would like to review the DWSAPs, please contact the public works manager during regular office hours.

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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater.

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems; and

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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. 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 and third Wednesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall, 248 Main Street. Our office hours are Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to noon and 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. Zoom and agenda links are on cityofsoledad.com.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Moises Arizmendi, Public Works Manager, at (831) 223-5190 or marizmendi@cityofsoledad.gov or Carla James, Water Resources Manager, at (831) 223-5012 or cjames@cityofsoledad.gov.



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 allows 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 is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES										
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG AMOUNT DETECTED (MCLG) (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE				
Antimony (ppb)	2025	6	1	0.50	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Fire retardants; Ceramics;	No	Electronics; Solder	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Glass and
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	10	0.004	2.5	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Glass and	No	electronics production wastes	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; Erosion of
Barium (ppm)	2025	1	2	0.06	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; Erosion of	No	natural deposits	Water treatment chemical used for source water disinfection and control of microbial growth within the water distribution system
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4]	[4]	0.89	ND-2.10	No	Water treatment chemical used for source water disinfection and control of microbial growth within the water distribution system	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; Erosion of	natural deposits
Chromium [Total] (ppb)	2025	50	(100)	3.10	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; Erosion of	No	Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth;
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	2.0	1	0.10	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth;	No	Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2024	15	(0)	4.68	3.15-6.22	No	Erosion of natural deposits	No	Erosion of natural deposits	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): MCL and MRDL for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.										
Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.										
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).										
ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).										
µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.										
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	15	ND-24	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2024	20	0.43	4.05	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits	No	Erosion of natural deposits	

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	PHG AMOUNT DETECTED (MCLG) (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE				
Copper (ppm)	2025	1.3	0.3	0.158	0.007-0.267	0/35	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0.2	ND	ND-1.7	0/35	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES										
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG AMOUNT DETECTED (MCLG)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE				
Chloride (ppm)	2025	500	NS	45	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes	
Iron (ppb)	2025	300	NS	2.29	ND-32	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes	
Manganese (ppb)	2025	50	NS	ND	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits	No	Leaching from natural deposits	
pH (units)	2025	6.5-8.5	NA	7.8	NA	No	Naturally occurring	No	Naturally occurring	
Silver (ppb)	2025	100	NS	1.6	NA	No	Industrial discharges	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence	
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2025	1,600	NS	1,263	642-1,440	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes	
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	500	NS	127	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	1,000	NS	448	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	No	Soil runoff	
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	5	NS	0.67	0.10-1.10	No	Soil runoff	No		

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE						
Alkalinity (ppm)	2025	164	153-186	NA						
Bromide (ppb)	2025	200	NA	NA						
Calcium (ppm)	2025	59	NA	NA						
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2025	235	NA	Sum of naturally occurring polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium						
Lithium (ppb)	2023	23	16-32	Brines in salt lakes (salars); Pegmatites (a type of granitic rock)						
Magnesium (ppm)	2025	21	NA	NA						
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances [PFAS] (ppt)	2024	ND	NA	Manufacturing and processing facilities; Firefighting foams used at airports and military installations; Consumer products like nonstick cookware and stain-resistant fabrics						
Potassium (ppm)	2025	3	NA	NA						
Sodium (ppm)	2025	44	NA	Naturally occurring						

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Soledad Water Division is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when you tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized pipes for a longer period. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of LSLs is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. To view the lead service inventory, or if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done, contact Moises Arizmendi, City of Soledad Public Works Manager, at (831) 223-5190.

What's a Cross-Connection?

Cross-Connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drink-ing water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air-conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand), causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test backflow preventers to make sure that they provide maximum protection.

For more information on backflow prevention, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.