SEASIDE MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM

440 Harcourt Avenue
Seaside, CA 93955
Phone: (831) 899-6700
www.ci.seaside.ca.us

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Seaside Municipal Water System** Report Date: May 28, 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 Seaside Municipal Water System a 440 Harcourt Ave. Seaside, CA, 93955, (831) 899-6825 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 Seaside Municipal Water System 以获得中文的帮助: 440 Harcourt Ave. Seaside, CA, 93955, (831) 899-6825.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Seaside Municipal Water System, 440 Harcourt Ave. Seaside, CA 93955 o tumawag sa (831) 899-6825 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Seaside Municipal Water System tại 440 Harcourt Ave. Seaside, CA, 93955, (831) 899-6825 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Seaside Municipal Water System ntawm 440 Harcourt Ave. Seaside, CA, 93955, (831) 899-6825 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & general location of source(s): Well #4 City of Seaside

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A "Source Water Assessment" was conducted by the California Rural Water Association (CRWA). This Assessment shows the water is within allowable levels of monitored contaminants. A copy of this Assessment may be requested by contacting the Seaside Public Works Department.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Seaside City Hall, 440 Harcourt Avenue, 7:00pm.

For more information, contact: Nisha Patel, PW Director/ City Engineer Phone: (831) 899-6825

Signature

5-28-21

Date

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)

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 monitored 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)	0	0	1 positive monthly sample[(a)]	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	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	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	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)	6/4/20	10	1.1	0	15	0.2		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/4/20	10	0.2	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)	6/8/20 & 9/16/20	53	48 - 57	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	6/8/20 & 9/16/20	90	73 - 106	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**
Arsenic (ppb)	6/8/20	1.2	1.2	10 ppb	10 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits, run off from orchards, Glass and Electronics production waste.
Chlorine (ppm) (at specific sites in system- not at the well)	Monthly	0.57	0.36 – 0.57	4.0 As Cl_2	4.0 As Cl_2	Drinking water Disinfectant added for treatment.
Nitrate as NO_3-N (ppm)	6/8/20 & 7/8/20	1.3	1.2 - 1.4	10 ppm	10 ppm	Run/off from leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewer lines, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate +Nitrite as N (ppm)	6/8/20	1.2	1.2	10 ppm	10 ppm	Run/off from leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewer lines, erosion of natural deposits.

TABLE 4 CONTINUED– DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Barium (mg/L)	6/8/20	0.025	0.025	1 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/L)	6/8/20 & 9/16/20	0.1	0.1	2.0 ppm	1.0 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for teeth health; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories;
Selenium (ug/L)	6/8/20	1.3	1.3	50 ppb	30 ppb	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chem manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Trihalomethanes (ug/l)	8/2/19	6	1 - 10	80 ugl.	80 ugl.	By product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ug/l)	8/2/19	1	0 - 2	60 ugl	60 ugl	By products of Drinking water disinfection.

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**
Chloride (PPM)	6/8/20 & 9/16/20	74.9	65.9 – 83.9	500 ppm	500 ppm	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Odor	6/8/20	1	1	None	N/A	Naturally- occurring mineral
Copper	See Table 2	See Table 2	See Table 2	See Table 2	See Table 2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	9/16/20	63	63	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
pH (h)	6/8/20 & 9/16/20	7.3, 7.5	7.3 – 7.5	None	N/A	Naturally- occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	6/8/20 & 9/16/20	18	14 - 22	500 ppm	500 ppm	Runoff / Leaching from natural deposits industry waste.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
Alkalinity (ppm)	6/8/20 & 9/16/20	71	63 - 78	None	Naturally Occurring
Calcium (ppm)	6/8/20 & 9/16/20	23	17 - 28	None	Naturally Occurring
Magnesium (PPM)	6/8/20 & 9/16/20	7.9	7.2 – 8.6	None	Naturally Occurring
Potassium (ppm)	6/8/20 & 9/16/20	2.4	2.1 – 2.6	None	Naturally Occurring

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. Seaside Municipal 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.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
None				

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	(In the year) NA	NA	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) NA	NA	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) NA	NA	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

CCR Certification Form

CWS Name: Seaside Municipal Water System

PWSID No: 2710018

The community water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed in June 2021 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.

Certified by:

Name: Nisha Patel

Title: Public Works Director / City Engineer

Phone #: (831) 899-6884 Date: 5/28/2021

Please check all items that apply.

____ CCR was distributed by mail.

____ CCR was distributed by other direct delivery method. Specify direct delivery methods:

_X_ Mail – notification that CCR is available on Web site via a direct uniform resource locator (URL)

___ E-mail – direct URL to CCR

___ E-mail – CCR sent as an attachment to the e-mail

___ E-mail – CCR sent embedded in the e-mail

___ Other: _____

If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provide the direct URL Internet address:

www.__ *http://ca-seaside.civicplus.com/435/Seaside-Municipal-Water-System*__

If the CCR was provided electronically, please describe how a customer requests paper CCR delivery:

_____The following text was provided to customers within their water bill; _

The 2020 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is available on the City's website http://ca-seaside.civicplus.com/435/Seaside-Municipal-Water-System. To obtain a hard copy of the CCR, it is available for free at City Hall, 440 Harcourt Ave. If you have any questions on your water quality please contact the Engineering Department at (831) 899-6825.

____ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water:

_X__ posting the CCR on the Internet at *http://ca-seaside.civicplus.com/435/Seaside-Municipal-Water-System*

____ mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach a list of zip codes used)

____ advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

____ publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper announcement)

____ posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

_____delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers

____ delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

____ 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)

____ (for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www._____

____ Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency (attach a list)