

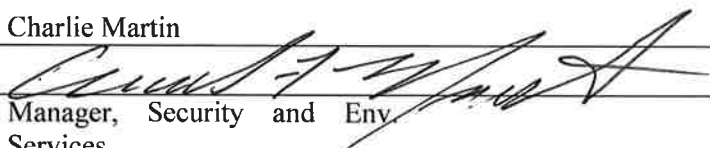
**Consumer Confidence Report  
Certification Form**  
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at  
[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml))

Water System Name: Pacific Scientific-EMC

Water System Number: 3500563

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.

Certified by: Name: Charlie Martin  
Signature:   
Title: Manager, Security and Env. Services  
Phone Number: (831) 630 5398 Date: June 20, 2019

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

- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: Posted on numerous official Company bulletin boards throughout the facility.
- ☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.\_\_\_\_\_
  - ☐ 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)
  - ☐ 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)
  - ☐ 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 address: www.\_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

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

# 2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Pacific Scientific-EMC**

Report Date: **6/19/2019**

*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 - December 31, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

*Last year, we conducted more than 200 tests for 10 chemicals/parameters. We identified 2 contaminants/parameters in our well water at a level that exceeded State Primary Drinking Water Standards. **PSEMC has treatment processes in place to reduce these contaminants/parameters to within the State required standards prior to distribution.** For more information, see the section titled **Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT Or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement** below.*

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

Type of water source(s) in use: **Well water**

Name & general location of source(s): **Well 01 and 02 - Located West of Lake Teledyne**

## Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the Pacific Scientific Energetic Materials Company (California) LLC water system was completed in December 2001. Well 01 and 02 are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Chemical/petroleum processing/storage, above ground storage tanks, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, crops-irrigation, fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide application, crops-non-irrigated, and surface water-streams/lakes/rivers.

In addition, Well 01 is considered vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: artificial recharge projects, injection wells and Storm Water Detention Facilities.

Well 02 is considered vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Storm Water Detention Facilities. A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at the following locations:

Pacific Scientific Energetic Material  
Company (California) LLC  
3601 Union Road  
Hollister, CA 95023  
Contact: Charles Martin

Division of Drinking Water - State Water Resources Board  
1 Lower Ragsdale Dr., Building 1, Suite 12  
Monterey, CA 93940

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

For more information, contact: **Charlie Martin** Phone: **(831) 630 5398**

## 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:** State Board permission 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 Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations 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 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 mo.) 12	1	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 2017	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	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 2017	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .					

**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 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/7/2016	5	<0.004	0	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/7/2016	5	0.299	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)	4/12/2018	430	NA	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	4/10/2013	1193	NA	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**TABLE 4 – SAMPLING RESULTS RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL (AL) [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Gross Alpha particle activity (pCi/L)	2016	6.65-10.8 4.34 (avg)	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium (pCi/L)	2016	3.37-11.6 3.81 (avg)	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
Ra-226	2016	0-0.57 0.014 (avg)	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Ra-228	2016	0-0.75 0.019 (avg)	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

TABLE 5 – DETECTION RESULTS FOR INORGANICS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL (AL) [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contamination	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub>	7/6/2017	1.45	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilized use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
*Perchlorate (ppb)	2018	1.6-3.1 2.06 (avg)	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.	Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
Chromium Hexavalent	7/14/2016	0.059-1.4 0.729 (avg)	1	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium	2016	620	1000	NA	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Nitrate as N	2018	0.77-0.80 0.785 (avg)	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Fluoride	7/14/2016	0.003-0.004 0.0035 (avg)	2	1	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride	4/12/2018	720	NA	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	4/10/2013	395	NA	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2018	3366 (avg)	2300-3700	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2018	2225 (avg)	2000-2400	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity Units (NTUs)	4/10/2013	0.46	NA	5	NA	Soil runoff
Iron	2018	29.25 (avg)	0.039-110	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

## 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).

## 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
Coliform Rule exceedance.	Greater than 1 coliform positive sample taken in a one month period.	November 27th	The location was resampled along with upstream and downstream locations with no coliform positive results.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.