2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Monterey Mushrooms WS (4300941)

Report Date: June 30, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: NTNC Wells

Name and General Location of Source(s): East Well and West Well at Monterey Mushrooms, LLC.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: CDPH Staff assessment completed August 2001.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: NA

For More Information, Contact: Manuel Reynozo Phone: 831-274-5560

About This Report

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, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Monterey Mushrooms WS #4300941 a 831-274-5560 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 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 Monterey Mushrooms WS #4300941 以获得中文的帮助：Monterey Mushrooms WS #4300941 a 831-274-5560.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Monterey Mushrooms WS #4300941 642 Hale Avenue o tumawag sa 831-274-5560 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Monterey Mushrooms WS #4300941 tại 642 Hale Avenue 831-274-5560 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Monterey Mushrooms WS #4300941 ntawm 642 Hale Avenue 831-274-5560 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

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

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source 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, 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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	NA	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) 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

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	6-21-23	10	ND	0		15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6-21-23	10	.082	0	0-0.12	1.3	0.3	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)	6-15-20	9.1	8.3 – 9.9	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally 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
Aluminum ug/L	12-27-23	<50		1000	50	Erosion of natural deposits, residue from some surface water treatment.
Antimony ug/L	12-27-23	<6		6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic ug/L	12-27-23	<2		10	2	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium ug/L	12-27-23	115	100-130	1000	100	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium ug/L	12-27-23	<1		4	1	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories.
Cadium ug/L	12-27-23	<1		5	1	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from

						metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium ug/L	12-27-23	<10		50	10	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide ug/L	12-27-23	<1		150	100	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride ug/L	12-27-23	0.16	0.13-0.18	2	1	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Hexavalent Chromium ug/L	11/14/14	1.3		10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather, tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury ug/L	12-27-23	<1		2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff

						from landfills and croplands.
Nickel ug/L	12-27-23	<10		100	10	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories.
Perchlorate ug/L	12-27-23	0.97	0.54-1.4	6	2	Inorganic compound from rocket propellants, fireworks and aerospace.
Selenium ug/L	12-27-23	<5		50	5	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Thallium ug/L	12-27-23	<1		1	2	Leaching from ore processing site.
Nitrate (raw) mg/L	3-12-24, 6-18-24, 9-10-24 12-17-24	9.9	7.1 – 12	1	.4	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (treated) mg/L	Monthly	0.48	0.40 – 0.61	1	.4	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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
Bromodichloromethane ug/L	6-23-22	<.5			1	A flame retardant and fire extinguisher fluid, as well as a solvent.
Bromoform ug/L	6-23-22	<.5			1	It is used in making organic chemicals, as a solvent for waxes, greases and oils, and as a flotation agent in mineral separation.
Chloroform ug/L	6-23-22	<.5			1	Common Organic solvent.
Dibromo acetic Acid ug/L	6-23-22	<.13			1	Formed as a by-product during the disinfection of water by chlorination in the presence of organic matter and bromide.
Dibromochloromethane ug/L	6-23-22	<.5			1	When chlorine is added to drinking water.
Dichloroacetic Acid ug/L	6-23-22	<.13			1	Formed when chlorine or other disinfectants are used to treat drinking water.
HAA5 ug/L	6-23-22	<.13		60		Types of disinfection byproducts.
Mon bromoacetic Acid ug/L	6-23-22	<.13			1	A disinfection byproduct controlled in drinking water.
Monochloroacetic Acid	6-23-22	<.27			2	A disinfection byproduct controlled in drinking water.

TTHM ug/L	6-23-22	<.5		80		A group of volatile and potentially toxic chemicals formed during water treatment with disinfectants, such as chlorine.
Trichloroacetic Acid ug/L	6-23-22	<.13			1	A disinfection byproduct controlled in drinking water.
Total Dissolved Solids mg/L	3-12-24, 6-18-24, 9-10-24 12-17-24	351	290 – 420	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.

Table 6. Detection of VOC Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Health Effects
1,1,1-TRICHLORETHANE ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	200	.5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrapping.
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLORETHAN ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	1	.5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
1,1,2-TRICHLORETHANE ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	5	.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	5	.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1-Dichloroethylene	12-27-23	<.4	6	.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	12-27-23	<.4	5	.5	Discharge from textile finishing factories.
O-DICHLOROBENZENE ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	600	.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

1,2-DICHLOROETHANE ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	.5	.5	Discharge from drug and chemical factories.
1,2-DICHLOROPROANE ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	5	.5	Discharge from drug and chemical factories.
1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	.5	.5	Discharge from drug and chemical factories.
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	12-27-23	<.4	.5	.5	Discharge from drug and chemical factories.
BENZENE ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	1	.5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	.5	.5	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE.
Cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	6	.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
DICHLOROMETHANE ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	5	.5	Discharge from drug and chemical factories.
ETHYLBENZENE ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	300	.5	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
METHYL TERT-BUTYLETHER ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	13	3	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
CHLOROBENZENE ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	70	.5	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
STYRENE ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	100	.5	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	5	.5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
TOLUENE ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	150	.5	Discharge from petroleum factories.

TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	10	.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
TRICHLOROETHYLENE ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	5	.5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	5	.5	Refrigerators, air conditioners, types of spray, fire extinguishers, paints.
TRICHLOROTRIFLUOROETHANE ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	1200	10	Refrigerators, air conditioners, electrical solvent.
VINYL CHLORIDE ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	.5	.5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from chemical factories.
XYLENES, TOTAL ug/L	12-27-23	<.4	1750	.5	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.

Table 7. Detection of Radiological Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminates
Gross Alpha Particle Activity PCI/L	12-27-23	1.714	1.710-1.718	15	3	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation

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: 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. Monterey Mushrooms WS #4300941 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Monterey Mushrooms WS #4300941 and Manuel Reynozo at 831-274-5560. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Special Language for Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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

No violations to report for the 2024 calendar year. Treated water is the potable water source that is available to employees, therefore, the nitrate concentrations were below the MCL threshold.