Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name:	Monterey Park Tract CSD
Water System Number:	5000389

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was mailed on 06/25/2021 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:	**Sam Hedge**	
	Signature:		
	Title:	**Water Operator**	
	Phone Number:	(209-406-6069)	Date: **06/26/2021**

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 Direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: Mailed with Monthly Invoice .

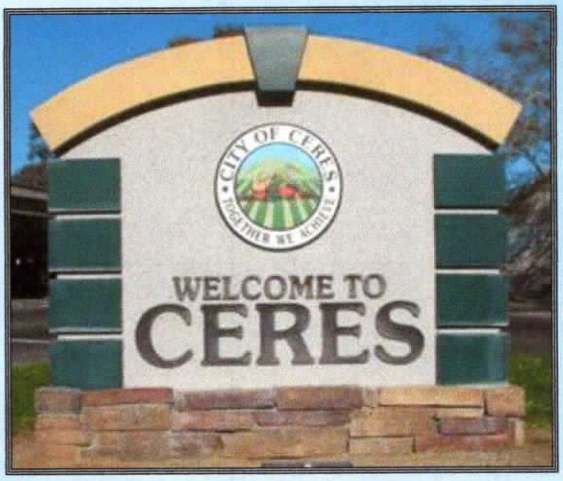
☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☐ 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 (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 investor-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).



CITY OF CERES
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

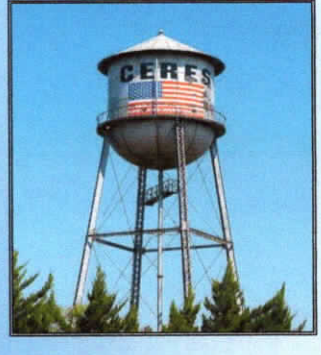
2020 Annual Report

City of Ceres
"Together We Achieve"







Water quality table

Biological	Limit)	PHG (MCLG)	Percent Detected	Results	Sampled	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Microbiologicals							
Total Coliform Bacteria	≥ 5%	0	2.50%	0 - 1	2020	No	Naturally present in the environment
Chemical	Limit)	PHG (MCLG)	Detected	Results	Sampled	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Disinfection Byproducts							
Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	80	n/a	2.02	<2.0 to 7.0	2020	No	By-product of water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	60	n/a	0.28	<1.0 to 2.1	2020	No	By-product of water disinfection
Disinfection							
Chlorine Residual	4	4	0.65	.2 to 1.5	2020	No	Used to disinfect drinking water
Metals							
Lead (ppb)	15	0	13.8	0 - 2.1	2020	No	Decay of man-made or natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	20	0	8.73	3.1 - 350	2020	No	Decay of man-made or natural deposits
Radioactive Chemicals							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	13.8	4.08 - 28.1	2020	No	Decay of man-made or natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0	8.73	5-22.2	2020	No	Decay of man-made or natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic (ug/L)	10	4	6.5	3 - 8.5	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (BA) (ug/L)	1000	2000	130	57 - 360	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Flouride (mg/l)	2	1	0.026	0 - .095	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	10	10	5.7	.75 - 9.6	2020	No	Agriculture runoff and sewage
Selenium (ug/L)	50	30,000	0.36	0 - 2.5	2020	No	Agriculture runoff and sewage
Organic Chemicals							
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ug/L)	0.2	1.7	<.010	<.010	2020	No	Soil Runoff
Trichloroethane (PCE) (ug/L)	5	0.06	2	0 - 3.5	2020	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, auto shops
1.2.3-Trichloropropane (TCP) (ppt)	0.005	0.0007	0.0079	0 - .048	2020	Yes	Historical application of soil fumigants
Secondary Regulated Chemicals							
Chloride (mg/L)	600	n/a	157	17 - 490	2020	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Color (color units)	15	n/a	2.75	3-Jan	2020	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese (µg/L)	50	n/a	6.44	0 - 35	2020	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Iron	300	n/a	7.5	0 - 58	2020	No	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial waste
Odor (odor units)	3	n/a	0.17	0 - 1	2020	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	n/a	14.5	6.8 - 27	2020	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1500	n/a	600	350 - 1600	2020	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU Units)	5	n/a	0.14	0 - .3	2020	No	Soil Runoff
PH (PH Units)	6 to 8	n/a	7.99	7.68 - 8.12	2020	No	Physical measure of water acidity
Unregulated Chemicals							
Total Alkalinity as COC3 (mg/l)	n/a	n/a	149	100 - 190	2020	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	172	73 - 440	2020	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	n/a	n/a	94.25	44 - 130	2020	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits

Questions about your water?

Contact us for answers. For information or concerns about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Karen Morgan at (209) 538-5732, or send an email to Karen.Morgan@ci.ceres.ca.us. You may also address your concerns at the regularly scheduled City Council Meetings held at City Council Chambers at 2701 Fourth Street, Ceres. City Council meeting are held at 6:00 p.m. on the second and fourth Monday of each month (unless the Monday is a holiday, then the meeting will be held on Tuesday). Please feel free to participate in these meetings. The City firmly believes in the public's right to know as much as possible about the quality of their drinking water and the health of their watershed. Your input and concerns are very important to us. For more information about the health effects of the listed contaminants in the following tables, call the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Want Additional Information?

There's a wealth of information on the Internet about Drinking Water Quality and water issues in general. Some good sites – both local and national – to begin your own research are:

City of Ceres: www.ci.ceres.ca.us/

Rebates for City of Ceres residents: www.ci.ceres.ca.us/201/Resources

Water Education Foundation: www.watereducation.org

California Department of Public Health, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management:

www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:

www.epa.gov/safewater/

California Department of Water Resources: www.water.ca.gov

Water Conservation Tips: www.bewaterwise.com www.wateruseitwisely.com

For information on water and energy efficient products: www.energystar.gov

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

هذا التقرير يتضمن معلومات هامة عن بلادكم مياه الشرب.

وترجمته, أو التحدث مع شخص يفهم.

Arabic

この報告はあなたの飲用水についての重要な情報を含んでいます。

それを翻訳するか、あるいはそれを理解している誰かと話してください。

Japanese

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo, o hable con alguien que comprende.

Spanish

这份报告包含有关你的喝酒水的重要信息。

翻译它，或跟理解它的某人讲话。

Chinese

이 보고서에는에 대한 중요한 정보를 물었습니다.

번역하거나 다른 사람과 이야기를 이해하고 이었습니다.

Korean

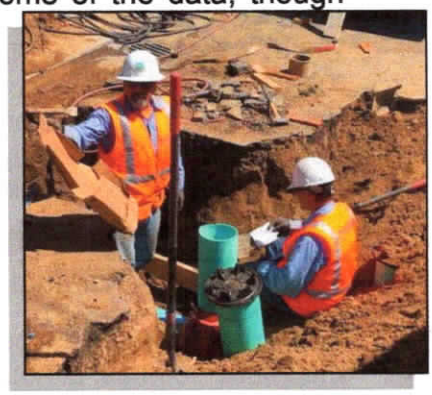
این گزارش حاوی اطلاعات مهمی درباره آب آشامیدنی بود.

ترجمه است, یا حرف زدن با کسی که قابل فهم باشد.

Persian

What's in our water?

The table on page 12 lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2020 calendar year. In addition, the state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. With that in mind, some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old and will be noted accordingly. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. We routinely perform additional monitoring for contaminants that could pose health concerns. As water travels through the aquifer over geological formations, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.



Arsenic

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. The EPA lowered the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for arsenic from 50 parts per billion (ppb) to 10 ppb in 2006. In 2020, the highest Arsenic result found in the City's water supply was 8.5 ug/L with an average of 6.5 mg/L. The current monitoring requirement for the City is to preform weekly monitoring on Arsenic for a monthly average. Contamination of a drinking water source by arsenic can result from either natural or human activities. Arsenic is an element that occurs naturally in rocks, soil, water, air, plants, and animals. For instance, volcanic activity, the erosion of rocks and minerals, and forest fires are natural sources that can release arsenic into the environment. Although about 90% of the arsenic used by industry in the United States is currently used for wood preservative purposes, arsenic is also used in paints, drugs, dyes, soaps, metals and semi-conductors. Agricultural applications, mining, and smelting also contribute to arsenic releases.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above the MCL level of 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 a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breathy and blueness of 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 certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. In 2020, the highest Nitrate result found in the City water supply was 9.6 mg/L with an average of 5.7 mg/L.

What's in our water continued

1.2.3-Trichloropropane (TCP)

1,2,3-trichloropropane or TCP was an impurity in soil fumigants used from the 1950's to the 1980's, has been detected in some of the wells used to supply your drinking water. Prior to 2018 TCP was an unregulated contaminant. However, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted a new Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 parts per trillion (ppt) for TCP that went into effect on January 1st of 2018. The average TCP level detected in the City water supply during the 2020 calendar year was 0.0079 ppt. The City is currently working diligently on examining TCP treatment alternatives. Some people who drink water containing TCP in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Gross Alpha / Uranium

Approximately 80% of our exposure to radioactivity is natural and another 20% is from manmade sources, although more frequent use of diagnostic imaging involving radiation (x-rays, CT scans) is increasing exposure from this source. We are exposed to naturally occurring radiation for example from radon gas emanating from rocks and soil, and cosmic radiation from space. We also carry small amounts of potassium-40 in our bodies from the foods containing potassium. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for gross alpha is 15 Picocuries per liter (pCi/L). In 2020, the highest Gross Alpha result found in the City water supply was 28.1 (pCi/L) with an average of 13.8 (pCi/L). The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Uranium is 20 Picocuries per liter (pCi/L). In 2020, the highest Uranium result found in the City water supply was 22.2 (pCi/L) with an average of 8.73 (pCi/L).

Definitions Used in this report and in the water quality table...

(AL) 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 Public Health Goals (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking eater.

(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. Environmental Protection Agency.

(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 or 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.

(ND) Non-Detected: Not detected by laboratory analysis.

(PHG) Public Health Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

(PPM) Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l).

(PPB) Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (mg/l).

(PPT) Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L).

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

(PDWS) Primary Drinking Water Standard: MCLs, MRDLs, and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements. Water suppliers must meet all primary drinking water standards.

Secondary Standards: Federal drinking water measurements for substance that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor and appearance. These standards are recommendations, not mandates.

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