2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Garlen Court Water System, AKA Rancho San Miguel Water Association** Report Date: July 1, 2013

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, 2010.

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

Name & location of source(s): Well 1 – off of Garlen Lane

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Assessment in April, 2001. Vulnerabilities noted: "Septic systems – high density" – "Water has the potential to pond near the well head." Copies available upon request from David Choy.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Periodic meetings on an as needed basis.

For more information, contact: David Choy Phone: (831)206-6320

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 (USEPA).

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: Department permission 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 (ug/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 by-products 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 USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 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 Department 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.

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	(In a mo.)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	5		0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	5		0	1.3	0.17	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)	9/3/08	38 ppm		none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally

						naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	9/3/08	130 ppm		none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

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
Turbidity	9/3/08	0.48 NTU		TT	N/A	Soil runoff
Gross Alfalfa Particle Activity	2/17/09	0.459 pCi/L		15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	9/3/08	Conc. 11470 cpm		50 pCi/L screening level	(0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 228	9/3/08	0.00067	0.000-0.002 pCi/L	5	0.019 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	9/3/08	10		50 ppb	(100)ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	2/26/13	44 ppm*	44 ppm	45 ppm	45 ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Benzo(a)pyrene	9/3/08	800 ppt*		200 ppt	4 ppt	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.

TABLE 5 – 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
Turbidity	9/3/08	0.48 NTU		5 units		Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	9/3/08	300 ppm		1000 ppm		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	9/3/08	430 uS/cm		1600 uS/cm		Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride	9/3/08	50 ppm		500 ppm		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate as SO4	9/3/08	16 ppm		500ppm		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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

Due to the high level of nitrates out water system has been issued a Compliance Order by the Monterey County Health Department – Environmental Division. This order requires that our water system develop a plan of action for addressing the problem of high nitrates in our water, such as treatment of the water, drilling a new well or joining with another water system to lower the nitrate level of our water.

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER 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)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [(a)] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards [(b)] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to _____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed _____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed _____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

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

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

* *Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Garlen Court Water System, aka Rancho San Miguel Water Association

Water System Number: 270-0686

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on __July 2, 2012_ (*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 Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Dee Edwards

Signature: Dee Edwards

Title: Water Secretary

Phone Number: (831)262-6005 Date: July 1, 2013

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:

x☑ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: the report was emailed to all homeowners but three who do not have email addresses. Those three were mailed hardcopies of the report on July 1, 2013

☐ "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)

☐ *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

PROOF OF NOTIFICATION

As required by Section 116450 of the California Health and Safety Code (H&SC) and Section 64463.4 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), I notified all users of water supplied by the

Garlen Court Water System AKA Rancho San Miguel Water Association
Water system

of failure to comply with primary water standards for Nitrates.

Notification was performed on July 1, 2013 by
(Date)

Emails & US Postal Service
(method of distribution)

Dee Edwards, Water Secretary
Signature and Title of Water System Representative

Disclosure: Be advised that Sections 116725 and 116730 of the H&SC state that any person who knowingly makes any false statement on any report or document submitted for the purpose of compliance with the California Safe Drinking Water Act may be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000) for separate violation for each day that violation continues. In addition, the violators may be prosecuted in criminal court and upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $25,000 for each day of violation, or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed one year, or both the fine and imprisonment.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE REQUIRED BY THE MONTEREY COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

WATER SYSTEM , I.D. No. 270- 0686

SUBJECT: Nitrate Maximum Contaminant Level Violation **DATE: July 1, 2013**

Chemical analyses indicate that the Nitrate content in the water supplied to you exceeds the maximum permissible levels set by the State and Federal Drinking Water Regulations.

Water containing nitrates in excess of 45 mg/l presents a risk to the health of humans when used for drinking or culinary purposes. Pregnant woman and children under the age of 6 months run the greatest risk of experiencing possible health problems, i.e. "Blue Baby Syndrome". The presence of nitrates in the blood reduces its oxygen-carrying capacity. Accordingly, you are advised not to use water from this system in the preparation of food, juices or baby formulas. Be advised that boiling the water will not eliminate the problem but rather increases the concentration of nitrate.

Pregnant women are also at risk of developing the symptoms of methemoglobinemia due to the presence of nitrate in their drinking water. During pregnancy, it is common for methemoglobin levels to increase from the normal range (0.5 to 2.5% of the total hemoglobin) to a maximum of 10% in the 30th week of pregnancy, and then decline to normal levels after delivery. Therefore, pregnant women are particularly susceptible to methemoglobinemia and should be sure that their drinking water does not exceed safe levels for nitrate. There is, however, no clear evidence that nitrate can be transmitted to the fetus from the pregnant woman.

ALTHOUGH A HEALTH HAZARD HAS BEEN CONFIRMED ONLY FOR INFANTS YOUNGER THAN 6 MONTHS AND FOR PREGNANT WOMEN, WE ARE REQUIRING THE USE OF BOTTLED WATER OR WATER FROM AN APPROVED SOURCE FOR DRINKING OR COOKING PURPOSES FOR ALL PERSONS ON THE SYSTEM. CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND TRANSPORTING WATER TO PREVENT BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION.

ACTION BEING TAKEN TO CORRECT VIOLATION:
We are currently under a Monterey County Environmental Health Department Compliance Order to find a solution to the high nitrate level in our water. We are currently exploring options for treatment of our water and possible available funding.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT:
NAME CONTACT PERSON: **David Choy**
Garlen Court Water System AKA Rancho San Miguel Water Association, 831-206-6320.
WATER SYSTEM NAME *PHONE #*

SCHOOLS, OWNER OR OPERATOR OF RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY, OR OWNER OR OPERATOR OF BUSINESS PROPERTY: Section 116450 of the California Health and Safety Code requires the following notification: schools or school systems shall notify school employees, students, and parents if students are minors; owner or operator of residential rental property shall notify tenants; and owner or operator of business property shall notify employees. This notice shall be given within 10 days upon receipt of this notification.
Additionally, if a property owner sells property served by this water system, the seller is responsible for ensuring the buyers are informed of the current water quality and precautions to be taken

THIS NOTICE IS TO REMAIN IN EFFECT UNTIL PROBLEM IS RESOLVED AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT GIVES CLEARANCE