SEASIDE MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM

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

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Seaside Municipal Water System** Report Date: **May 1, 2014**

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, 2013.

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:	Ground Water Well
Name & location of source(s):	Well #4, City of Seaside
Drinking Water Source Assessment information:	A "Source Water Assessment" was conducted by California Rural Water Association (CRWA). This report shows that the water system is within allowable levels for monitored contaminants. A copy of the Assessment summary may be requested by contacting the City of Seaside's Public Works Department.
Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:	City Council meetings held the 1st & 3rd Thursday of each month at Seaside City Hall, 440 Harcourt Avenue, 7:00 pm.
For more information, contact:	Tim O'Halloran, P.E. City Engineer/ Public Works Srvs Mngr. Phone: (831) 899-6825

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).

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.

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.

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) 12/29/2011	10	ND	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 12/29/2011	10	0.165	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)	6/19/2013	54	54	none	none	Naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	6/19/2013	92.9	92.9	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**
Fluoride (ppm)	6/19/2013	ND	NA	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm) (as Nitrate NO_3)	6/19/2013	5	5	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	Daily	0.40	0.33 – 0.54	[4.0] As Cl_2	[4.0] As Cl_2	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
TTHM (ppb)	8/07/2013	0.59	ND - 0.59	80	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	8/07/2013	ND	N/A	60	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Perchlorate (ppb)	6/1/2011	2.2	2.2	6	6	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	1/11/13	ND	N/A	15	0	Decay of natural and manmade products

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**
Chloride (ppm)	6/19/2013	81	81	500	N/A	Natural deposits

Iron (ppm)	6/19/2013	ND	N/A	0.3	N/A	Natural deposits
Manganese (ppm)	6/19/2013	ND	N/A	0.05	N/A	Naturally occurring mineral?
Odor (TON)	3/1/2011	0	0	3 units	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH (Units)	6/19/2013	6.7	6.7	6.5-8.5	N/A	Naturally occurring minerals
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	6/19/2013	464	464	1,600	N/A	Natural occurring minerals
Sulfate (ppm)	6/19/2013	19	19	500	N/A	Naturally occurring mineral
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	6/19/2013	288	288	1,000	N/A	Naturally occurring minerals
Turbidity (NTU)	3/1/2011	0.25	0.25	5 units	N/A	Sediment and runoff

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)	6/19/2013	71	71	none	Naturally occurring minerals
Boron (ppb)	6/19/2013	140	140	1.0 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	6/19/2013	24	24	none	Naturally occurring minerals
Magnesium (ppm)	6/19/2013	8	8	none	Naturally occurring minerals
Potassium (ppm)	6/19/2013	2.2	2.2	none	Naturally occurring minerals

*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

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	na	na	na	na

Please Conserve!

The Seaside Municipal Water System and the Monterey Peninsula need your help to conserve water. Due to a shortage of available water, it has become increasingly important to reduce water usage through wise landscaping practices, water efficient household appliances, and general water conservation habits. Planting water wise gardens and maintaining irrigation systems effectively can drastically reduce your water usage and your water bill. You are encouraged to visit Monterey County Waterwise Landscaping at http://www.monterey.watersavingplants.com/monterey.php to get ideas! You are also encouraged to pursue available rebates through the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District and the Seaside Municipal Water System to retrofit outdated household appliances. Please help save this precious resource.