2015 Consumer Confidence Report
Asoleado Mutual Water Company
June 7, 2016

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, 2015.

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

Type of water source: The water source for Asoleado Mutual Water Company consists of four wells. General land use is rural residential, vineyards and undeveloped/forested.

Drinking water source assessment: The water source assessment plans for wells 03, 04, 05 and 06 were conducted in June 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with and contaminants: septic systems, low density wells – Agricultural/irrigation wells. All four wells have detected fluoride. Well #6 is over the maximum contaminant level therefore AMWC proposed a blending procedure. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Sandy Ayala 831-755-8924, ayalasa@co.monterey.ca.us.

Meetings: Board Meetings for public participation are held the third Friday of each month.

For more information, contact: MCSI Water Systems Management Phone: (831) 659-5360

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: Water Board 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 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 applications, 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. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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.

Water Quality Data Tables

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of 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.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (units)	**Highest # Detected in a Month**	**# Of Months in Violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source**
Total Coliform, Bacteria	**3**	**1**	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform/E Coli	0	0	A routine sample and repeat sample detect total Coliform and either sample also detects fecal Coliform or E. Coli	0	Human & animal fecal waste

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF RADIOACTIVITY						
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**AL**	**Level Detected**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Alpha Activity, Gross	(0)	15	1.38	0.040-2.23	12/2012	Erosion of natural deposits

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Contaminant(s) (units)	**Number of Site Collected**	**PHG**	**AL**	**90th Percentile Level Detected**	**# of Samples > Al**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Copper (ppm)	4	0.3	1.3	0.776	**1**	9/2013	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservative
Lead (ppb)	4	0.2	15	ND	0	9/2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL/ (AL)**	**Level Detected (AVG)**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Arsenic (ppb)	4	10	1		2007/2014	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	1	(0.021)	0.012-0.032	2007/2014	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	1	2	(**4.41**)	0.9-**7.8**	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride (ppm) Blended	1	2	(1.84)	1.8-**2.4**	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (N) (ppm)	10	10	(0.03)	ND-0.1	2015	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (N) (ppm)	1	1	(0.2)	ND-0.3	2013-2014	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Level Detected (AVG)**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Aluminum (ppb)	N/A	200	11		8/2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	N/A	500	(44.5)	32-55	2007/2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence
Color (units)	N/A	15	(1.5)	ND-4	2007/2014	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper (ppm)	N/A	1	(0.011)	0.004-0.024	2007/2014	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Odor (units)	N/A	3	(1.5)	1-2	2007/2014	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductivity (umhos/cm)	N/A	1600	(834.75)	767-890	2007/2014	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	500	(188.5)	100-304	2007/2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	N/A	1000	(542.25)	480-571	2007/2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	5	(0.15)	0.05-0.25	2007/2014	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	N/A	5	(0.023)	0.010-0.046	2007/2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS					
Contaminant(s) (units)	**MCL**	**Level Detected (AVG)**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	N/A	(168.25)	98-248	2007/2014	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	(107.5)	60-157	2007/2014	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally-occurring
Hardness (ppm)	N/A	(180.5)	66-274	2007/2014	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium and are usually naturally-occurring
pH	N/A	(7.9)	7.4-8.6	2007/2014	A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral

Additional 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 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 crypto-sporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead Statement: If present, elevated levels of 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. Asoleado Mutual Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, AL, or a Violation:

- *Total Coliform Bacteria:* Colforms 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. The water system disinfected, performed a total coliform investigation, and retested to mitigate the positive coliform bacteria.
- *Copper*: One of the five residential samples was over the action level (AL). Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
- *Fluoride:* Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.

For Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

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	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

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

- None

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption:

- Due to the fact well #6 has high fluoride; in November 2001 the state issued Asoleado Mutual Water Company a variance of 3 mg/L. This year the 2015 yearly average for fluoride level was 1.84. All of the blended distribution samples were under the variance level of 3 mg/L. The water system tests monthly for blended water, quarterly for well #6 and annually for wells #3, #4, and #5.

System Improvements and Updates:

- The water system plans to add an additional well near the upper tank. The process has started and they believe it will be completed by the end of 2016.

Conservation and Drought Tips:

- Contact MCSI at (831) 659-5360 or The Water Awareness Committee at www.waterawareness.org for further information.