2015 Consumer Confidence Report
TASCO Spreckels Water Company
June 14, 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 Spreckels water system is located in Monterey County and serves the town of Spreckels with two active wells. The drinking water source for the Spreckels Water Company is an aquifer located in the Salinas Valley. General land use is agricultural, residential, and industrial.

Drinking Water Source Assessment: In 2002, California Water Service Company submitted the DWSA report to the California Department of Health Services. The assessment was conducted for Well 22R (#3) of the Spreckels Water Company in March 2007. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: fleet/truck/bus terminals, machine shops, sewer collection systems – residential, farm machinery repair, pesticide/fertilizer/petroleum storage & transfer areas, agricultural drainage, wells – agricultural/irrigation, historic waste dumps/landfills, historic gas stations, underground storage tanks, and mining operations – active.

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: State 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 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 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	0	0	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 LEAD AND COPPER							
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG**	**AL**	**Number of samples taken**	**90th Percentile Level Detected**	**# of Samples > Al**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Copper (ppm)	0.3	1.3	10	0.284	0	9/2014	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	0.2	15	10	6	0	9/2014	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

SAMPLE RESULTS SHOWING DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCL G)**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	None	80	25	15-35	9/2015	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	None	60	6.5	4.8-8.2	9/2015	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF RADIOACTIVITY						
Contaminant(s) (units)	PHG/ (MCLG)	MCL	Level Detected/ AVG	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(0)	15	8.08	3.55-7.75	2014/2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	(0)	50	4.81		2009	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	0.05	5	0.12		9/2012	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	0.019	5	0.673	0.460-0.992	2008-2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	0.5	20	15.2	6-12	2014/2015	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)	0.004	10	1.0		2014	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	1	0.074	0.072-0.075	2014	Discharge of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	(100)	50	8	4-12	2014	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium – (ppb)	0.02	10	1.23	0.95-1.5	2014	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1.0	2.0	0.3		2014	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm) (as N)	10	10	0.5		2015	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm) (as N)	1	1	0.2	ND – 0.4	2014	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	30	50	2		2014	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD					
Contaminant(s) (units)	MCL	Level Detected/ AVG	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	500	71.5	59-84	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence
Color (units)	15	5		2014	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper (ppm)	1.0	0.0075	0.005-0.010	2014	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (ppb)	330	166.6	13-340	2014 2015	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor (units)	3	1.5	1-2	2014	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductivity (umhos/cm)	1600	908	776-1040	2014	Substances that form natural deposits; sea water influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	164	150-178	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	548.5	423-674	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	1.78	0.05-3.5	2014	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	5	0.033	0.016-0.050	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST					
Contaminant(s) (units)	**MCL**	**Level Detected/ AVG**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Alkalinity CaCO3 (ppm)	N/A	269.5	231-308	2014	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	54	44-64	2014	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally-occurring
Hardness (ppm)	N/A	7.35	7.3-7.4	2014	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally-occurring
pH	N/A	7.35	7.3-7.5	2014	A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral

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 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 Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead – Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. Spreckels 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 your 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 www.epa.gov/lead.

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

- *Iron* is secondary drinking water standard and is set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as color, taste, odor, and the staining of plumbing fixtures, and clothing while washing. The water system is working with its engineer to meet the compliance plan of action.

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	None	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

System Improvements and Updates:

- The water system is in the installation stage of well #4.

Conservation Tips: Contact MCSI at 659-5360 or The Water Awareness Committee at www.waterawareness.org