MARINA COAST WATER DISTRICT

2025 CCR

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

SPANISH TRANSLATION
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Visite nuestro sitio web para obtener una versión traducida de este informe, o comuníquese con nosotros al (831) 384-6131 para obtener más ayuda.

KOREAN TRANSLATION
이 보고서에는 식수에 대한 매우 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 이 보고서의 번역된 버전은 당사 웹 사이트를 방문하거나 (831) 384-6131 로 연락하여 추가 지원을 받으십시오.

VIETNAMESE TRANSLATION
Báo cáo này chứa thông tin rất quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Vui lòng truy cập trang web của chúng tôi cho một phiên bản dịch của báo cáo này, hoặc liên hệ với chúng tôi tại (831) 384-6131 để hỗ trợ thêm.

TAGALOG TRANSLATION
Ang ulat na ito ay naglalaman ng napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa iyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring bisitahin ang aming website para sa isang isinalin na bersyon ng ulat na ito, o makipag-ugnay sa amin sa (831) 384-6131 para sa karagdagang tulong.

Report on Water Quality

SAFE, RELIABLE WATER THAT MEETS STRICT STANDARDS

Marina Coast Water District is proud to present the 2025 Consumer Confidence Report. This annual report provides information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal drinking water standards. We are pleased to assure you that your drinking water meets all stringent California and federal health standards.

We are proud to deliver water you can trust and to provide this report so you can stay informed and confident in your water quality.

Providing safe, reliable, high-quality water is our top priority, and our certified water professionals work around the clock to monitor and protect your supply.

Your water is carefully tested from the groundwater source to your tap. Last year, over 700 tests were performed for over 120 substances to ensure it remains safe and fully compliant.

Independent, state-certified laboratories perform this testing, and all results are reported to and reviewed by the State.

Advanced monitoring systems, backup power supplies, and stored water reserves help ensure reliable service at all times.

Small, carefully controlled amounts of disinfectant are maintained to protect your water as it travels through the system.

GOT QUESTIONS?

If you have any questions regarding the information in this report or about your water, please contact us at (831) 384-6131. You can also visit our website at *www.mcwd.org*.

WATER SUPPLY & TREATMENT

The District provides potable groundwater produced from seven wells delivered through a distribution system network of eight storage tanks and nearly 225 miles of water main pipeline.

Two deep supply wells (10 and 11) located in Central Marina draw groundwater from the 900-foot aquifer within the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin, where the water is then treated on-site for disinfection. The remaining five supply wells (29, 30, 31, 34, and Watkins Gate) located within the Ord Community draw groundwater from the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin's 900-foot, 400-foot, and lower 180-foot aquifers. Groundwater from these supply wells is disinfected in the Ord Community chlorination treatment facility.

MCWD CURRENTLY SERVES: Over 38,000 people in:

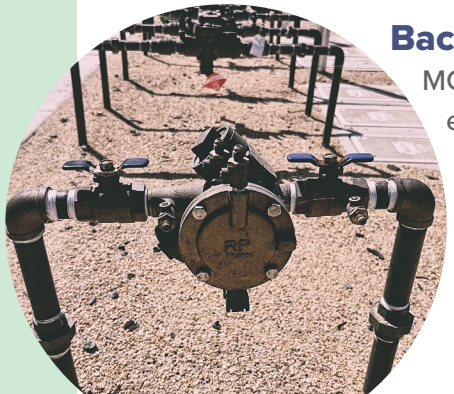
- The Cities of: City of Marina, and Seaside
- California State University Monterey Bay and the UCSC MBEST Center, and the unincorporated East Garrison Area of Monterey County
- US Army, and Departments of Defense and Interior

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

Several source water assessments have been completed. Source water assessments consider several factors, including: the presence of possible contaminating activity (PCA) such as current or historic human activities that are potential origins of contamination for a drinking water source, its proximity to the source, the risk associated with the PCA, and the construction and setting of the source. These factors are then ranked, and the source considered most vulnerable to the PCAs is listed at the top of the ranking.

- In July 2001, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) completed an assessment of each groundwater supply well in Central Marina which concluded that the wells are most vulnerable to historic waste dumps, landfill activities, and military installations.
- In February 2002, an assessment was completed of each groundwater supply well in the Ord Community. The assessment identified which wells are most vulnerable to known volatile organic contaminant plumes from the closed landfill on the former Fort Ord; some plumes include saltwater intrusion, sewer collection system, above-ground storage tanks, irrigated crops, transportation corridors, farm machinery repair sites, and septic systems.
- In November 2012, a completed source assessment for the Watkins Gate Well determined that the well was most vulnerable to Military Installations.
- In February 2014, a completed assessment for Well 34 determined that the well was most vulnerable to Military installations (former Fort Ord), agricultural drainage, saltwater intrusion, and sewer collection systems.

Full details of the assessments may be viewed at the following locations: MCWD, 2840 4th Avenue, Marina, CA, or at SWRCB DDW, 1 Lower Ragsdale Drive, Building 1, Suite 120, Monterey, CA.



Backflow Prevention Protects Our Drinking Water

MCWD's Cross-Connection Control Program reduces the risk of contaminants entering the water supply by requiring the installation and maintenance of backflow prevention assemblies where needed.

Visit our website to learn more about MCWD's backflow prevention program.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION AND SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

SOURCES AND POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS

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 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, 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 (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

A note to the Immuno-compromised: 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 healthcare providers. U.S. EPA/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).

WATER QUALITY

The District diligently monitors water quality for drinking water and is proud to report that your tap water meets California and Federal drinking water standards.

Federal Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule-5 (UCMR-5)

In 2023, the District participated in the fifth phase of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR-5). Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not yet established drinking water standards. Monitoring assists the EPA in determining the occurrence of these compounds and whether or not regulation is warranted. Our system monitored for 30 chemicals as specified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The results were reported directly to the USEPA. Detections are summarized in the UCMR5 table, along with typical contaminant sources. Marina Coast Water District's UCMR5 report is available in full on its website.

Visit the EPA website for general information on UCMR5.

Trichloroethylene (TCE)

TCE was a common solvent used by the U.S. Army on the former Fort Ord. In 2025, TCE was detected in wells 29 and 31 at low levels, with the average level from the source wells at 0.4 parts per billion (ppb). The Public Health Goal (PHG), which is determined by a level that would not cause significant adverse health effects in people who drink the same water every day for 70 years, is 1.7 ppb for TCE. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), which is the maximum level of a contaminant that can be within the drinking water, is 5 ppb for TCE. The District continues to regularly monitor for TCE in its water supply.

The U.S. Army is actively cleaning up the shallow groundwater plumes of TCE within the former Fort Ord lands. They also operate a network of shallow groundwater monitoring wells to track the progress of the TCE cleanup efforts. The U.S. Army groundwater monitoring wells do not supply drinking water to District customers. For more information on the ongoing cleanup efforts, visit the Fort Ord Cleanup Website.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 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 breath and blueness of the 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.

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 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.

Lead

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. The District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, please contact the District at (831) 384-6131. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA.

In 2024, the District performed a thorough lead service line inventory and determined that its distribution system has no lead or galvanized, requiring replacement service lines. This includes publicly owned and customer-owned service lines. Visit the MCWD website for more information on the service line inventory,

The following tables list the results of detected contaminants in the District's distribution system and groundwater supply wells. While most monitoring was completed through December 2025, regulations allow the District to monitor certain chemicals less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. Please refer to the Definitions section below for explanations of the acronyms used in this report.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

Primary Drinking Water Standards - Microbiology							
Detected Contaminant	Units	MCL	(MCLG)	Year Tested	Total Samples Collected & Month Positive	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water.
Total Coliform Bacteria	Positive Samples	TT	(0)	2025	520 Samples 0 Positive Sample	**No**	Naturally present in the environment.

Primary Drinking Water Standards - Disinfection Byproducts & Disinfectant Residual								
Detected Contaminants	Units	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Year Tested	Annual Average	Range Low – High	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ug/L	80	N/A	2025	9.23 (a)	3.1 – 9.9	**No**	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine Residual [as Cl2]	mg/L	[4.0]	[4]	2025	0.94	0.59 – 1.50	**No**	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.

Primary Drinking Water Standards - Lead & Copper Indoor Tap Samples								
Detected Contaminant	Units	Action Level	PHG	Year Tested	90th Percentile (b)	Range Low – High	Violation	Number of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling.
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.3	2025	0.22	30 sites sampled; 0 over the AL	**No**	0
Lead	ug/L	15	0.2	2025	ND	30 sites sampled; 0 over the AL	**No**	0

Footnotes: (a) Average is calclulated by the highest running annual average. (b) For compliance, the sample result at the 90th percentile must be less than the Action Level.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING - UCMR5

Wells Post-Treatment						
Detected Contaminants	Units	Year Tested	Annual Average	Range Low – High	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water.
Lithium	ug/L	2023	28.9	21.8 – 40.9	N/A	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses.

Footnotes: No other samples taken in the UCMR5 study exceeded detection levels.

GROUNDWATER SUPPLY WELLS WATER QUALITY

Detected Contaminants	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Year Tested	Annual Average	Range Low – High	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water.
Primary Drinking Water Standards								
Arsenic	ug/L	10	0.004	2025	3.8	ND – 8.7	**No**	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride (Natural)	mg/L	2.0	1	2025	0.2	0.13 – 0.64	**No**	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(Zero)	2025	2.8	ND – 7.43	**No**	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	(Zero)	2025	7.5	ND – 11.2	**No**	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Hexavalent Chromium	ug/L	10	0.2	2025	3	ND – 5.5	**No**	Industrial process byproduct; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	10	2025	1.9	ND – 5.1	**No**	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Trichloroethylene [TCE]	ug/L	5	1.7	2025	0.4	ND – 1.5	**No**	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	2025	1.6	ND – 5.7	**No**	Erosion of natural deposits.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards								
Chloride	mg/L	500	N/A	2025	104	59 – 180	**No**	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
pH Units	Units	6.5 – 8.5	N/A	2025	7.9	7.8 – 8.1	**No**	Naturally-occurring minerals.
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	2025	719.3	500 – 1100	**No**	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate	mg/L	500	N/A	2025	50.7	33 – 60	**No**	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	N/A	2025	455.7	340 – 720	**No**	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Other Constituents - No Drinking Water Standards								
Alkalinity	mg/L	N/A	N/A	2025	123.3	93 – 170	N/A	Naturally-occurring minerals.
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	mg/L	N/A	N/A	2025	123.3	93 – 170	N/A	Naturally-occurring minerals.
Calcium	mg/L	N/A	N/A	2025	46.7	23 – 91	N/A	Naturally-occurring minerals.
Magnesium	mg/L	N/A	N/A	2025	15.1	6.2 – 26	N/A	Naturally-occurring minerals.
Potassium	mg/L	N/A	N/A	2025	2.9	2.1 – 3.6	N/A	Naturally-occurring minerals.
Sodium	mg/L	N/A	N/A	2025	69.4	42 – 110	N/A	Naturally-occurring minerals.
Hardness (a)	mg/L	N/A	N/A	2025	180.3	84 – 330	N/A	Naturally-occurring minerals.
Unregulated Chemicals - No Drinking Water Standards								
Boron	ug/L	N/A	N/A	2024	21.4	ND – 150	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Bromide	ug/L	N/A	N/A	2024	400	220 – 640	N/A	Naturally-occurring minerals.
Vanadium	ug/L	N/A	N/A	2024	6.6	ND – 16	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.

Footnotes: (a) Water hardness unit conversion: 17.1 GPG/mg/L.Total hardness (annual average) = 10.54 grains/gallon (GPG); Total hardness (range) = 4.9 GPG - 19.3 GPG.

DEFINITIONS

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.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (T.T.s) for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the 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 (A.L.): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water supplier must follow.

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

UCMR: Unregulated Chemicals Monitoring Rule that helps EPA and CDPH to determine where certain contaminants occur and need to be regulated.

MRL: Method Reporting Limit or the lower limit of quantitation

N/A: Not Applicable

ND: Non-Detected

Notification Level: DDW established health-based advisory levels for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter

mg/L: Milligrams per liter

ug/L: Micrograms per liter

ng/L: Nanograms per liter

TON: Threshold Odor Number

PUTTING SMALL MEASUREMENTS INTO PERSPECTIVE

Units		Equivalence
mg/L – milligrams per liter	ppm – parts per million	1 second in about 11.5 days
µg/L – micrograms per liter	ppb – parts per billion	1 second in about 32 years
ng/L – nanograms per liter	ppt – parts per trillion	1 second in about 32,000 years
pg/L – picograms per liter	ppq – parts per quadrillion	1 second in about 32 million years

LEARN MORE OR PARTICIPATE IN BOARD MEETINGS

Board meetings are open to the public and are normally held on the third Monday of every month at the MCWD offices at 920 2nd Avenue, Suite B, Marina at 6:00 p.m. Learn more by visiting our website at www.MCWD.org

Call:
(831) 384-6131 or (831) 883-5900

Email:
waterquality@mcwd.org

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Other Water Information Sources

State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water Programs

USEPA Division of Ground Water and Drinking Water

Centers for Disease Control

Fort Ord Cleanup

MARINA COAST WATER DISTRICT