

# 2001 Consumer Confidence Report



## MARINA COAST WATER DISTRICT

*Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hablo con alguien que lo entiende bien.*

## Water Quality

The Marina Coast Water District is committed to supplying water that meets or surpasses all State and Federal drinking water standards. We are proud to present this annual summary of our most recent water quality testing results including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to drinking water standards. We encourage you to read this report and to save it for future reference.

For additional information about your water, call Evelina A. Adlawan at 384-6131. Also, please visit our web site at [www.mcwd.org](http://www.mcwd.org)

## Water Sources

The District's water supply is mostly groundwater drawn from the 900-foot deep aquifer of the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin. In 2001, 94 percent of the District's water was produced from Well No's. 10, 11 and 12. Well No. 9, which draws groundwater from the 400-foot aquifer, supplied less than 1 percent. These wells are located on the eastern side of the city. A measured

### MCWD WATER RESOURCES MAP



amount of chlorine is added to the water pumped from each well, to protect you against microbial contamination and to remove naturally-occurring hydrogen sulfide, which can cause odor.

Each year more water is pumped from the groundwater basin than is replenished naturally. This imbalance causes salt water from the ocean to enter the basin aquifers. This is called seawater intrusion. Each of us needs to continue to practice water conservation to help control seawater intrusion and preserve our precious resource for future generations.

If operating to full capacity, the Desalination plant could produce 13 percent of the District's water supply. However, in 2001, energy conservation was a top priority for everyone and desalinated water production was limited to 6 percent. The desalination plant is located on the District's property at the western end of Reservation Road. Seawater intake is from a shallow well at the Marina State Beach. The well draws seawater from the ocean, filtered through beach sand and is sent to the desalination plant. The seawater is pre-treated and then forced through membranes that remove the salt and other impurities, a process called reverse osmosis. It is further treated to make it more palatable and is disinfected to protect you from microbial contamination. The finished water is pumped to the distribution system where it blends with groundwater and serves our customers on the western side of the city.

## Source Assessment

Drinking Water Source Assessments are conducted to determine how vulnerable drinking water sources are to contamination. In July 2001, the California Department of Health Services (DHS) completed an assessment of the District's water supply sources. The assessment concluded the District's groundwater sources are most vulnerable to contaminants associated with the military installation, historic waste dumps and landfill activities. The District's desalination plant seawater intake well is considered most vulnerable to salt water intrusion and to contaminants associated with injection wells, dry wells, sumps and wastewater treatment plant activities. Full details of the assessment may be viewed at the following locations: MCWD, 11 Reservation Road, Marina, CA, or DHS, 1 Lower Ragsdale Drive, Building 1, Suite 120, Monterey, CA.

*The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Health Services require that all water suppliers provide their customers the following information about drinking water.*

## Drinking Water

All 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 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.

### 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 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 USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791.

## Water Safety

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the California Department of Health Services (DHS) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to the DHS regulations. The DHS Food and Drug Branch regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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, radio-

active 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.



*MCWD Distribution Operator Richard Green replaces fire hydrant.*

## Dear Marina Neighbors,



For the year 2001, as in previous years, we present our Consumer Confidence Report to you with the assurance that your drinking water meets the highest state and federal health and safety requirements.

This report contains detailed information about your water supply that we hope you find educational and useful. If you should have any questions about this information or about your water, please contact us.

Our District board of directors and staff remain completely committed to providing you with excellent water quality and superb customer services. Thank you for your continued efforts to conserve our water supplies.

—Mike Armstrong, General Manager



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*Board meetings are open to the public and held the fourth Wednesday of every month at the District office, 11 Reservation Road (Marina State Beach) at 7 p.m. Agendas are posted in the following places at least 72 hours before each meeting: Marina Coast Water District, Marina City Hall, Marina Library and the Marina Post Office.*