

2004 Consumer Confidence Report



Ord Community Water System

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

The Marina Coast Water District (District) is committed to supplying Ord Community customers with high-quality water that meets or surpasses State and Federal drinking water standards. This 2004 annual water quality report contains detailed information about your drinking water. If you have any questions regarding this information or about your water, please contact our Water Quality Manager Evelina A. Adlawan at 384-6131 or visit our website at www.mcwd.org.

Water Supply and Treatment

Groundwater pumped from the lower 180-foot and 400-foot aquifers of the Salinas Groundwater Basin provides potable water to the Ord Community. In 2004, supply wells #29, #30 and #31 pumped over seven hundred million gallons of groundwater to the Ord Community chlorination treatment plant for disinfection. To further ensure safety of your water, an allowable and desirable amount of residual chlorine is maintained in our drinking water that is delivered to you through seven reservoir tanks, seven pressure zones and 170 miles of pipeline.

Water Supply Assessment and Protection

In February 2002, the California Department of Health Services (CDHS) accepted an assessment of the Ord Community drinking water supply conducted by a professional consultant. The report identified possible sources of contamination for cleanup and pollution prevention

*Customer Service Assistant
Barbara Montanti and
Conservation Specialist Paul Lord*

to protect drinking water sources. The Ord Community well field is considered to be most vulnerable to known volatile organic contaminant plumes from the closed landfill on the former Fort Ord. The Ord well field is also considered most vulnerable to activities for which no associated contaminant has been detected, such as military installations, saltwater intrusion, the sewer collection system, above ground storage tanks, irrigated crops, transportation corridors, farm machinery repairs and septic systems. Full details of the assessment may be viewed at the following locations: MCWD, 11 Reservation Road, Marina, or at CDHS, 1 Lower Ragsdale Drive, Building 1, Suite 120, Monterey.

Water Quality

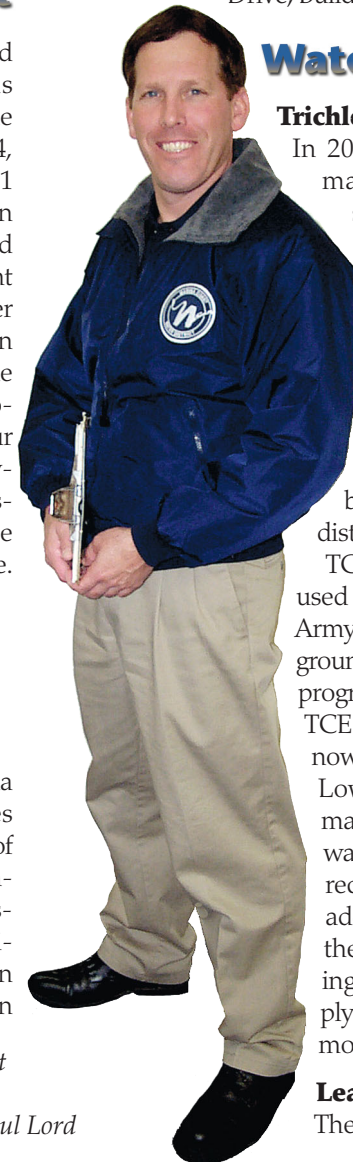
Trichloroethylene (TCE)

In 2004, low-level TCE (below the maximum contaminant level or standard) was detected in Ord Community supply well #29 only. Volatile organic compounds, including TCE were not detected in water samples collected quarterly from the Sand Tank reservoir, where drinking water from supply wells #29, #30 and #31 is blended for the Ord Community distribution system.

TCE is a common solvent that was used on the former Fort Ord. The US Army operates a network of shallow groundwater monitoring wells to track progress in the ongoing cleanup of the TCE contamination plume from the now closed landfill and fire drill area. Low-level TCE was detected in a majority of the US Army's groundwater monitoring wells, with some recent data above the standard. In addition to quarterly monitoring of the Army's groundwater monitoring wells, the drinking water supply wells #29, #30 and #31 are also monitored quarterly.

Lead and Copper

The U.S. Environmental Protection



Agency (USEPA) conducted an evaluation of current implementation practices of the lead and copper rules. The Ord Community water system remains in full compliance with the lead and copper rules since the monitoring program started in 1992. The last monitoring of Ord Community indoor tap water samples was completed in June 2002. The purpose of monitoring every three years is to determine if significant levels of lead and/or copper are leaching into drinking water from the corrosion of private plumbing systems. In June 2005, the District will conduct customer samplings again.

Radon

Radon, which is found throughout the United States, is a radioactive gas that one cannot see, taste or smell. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can be released indoors through tap water while showering, washing dishes and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through the soil, radon entering the home through tap water will, in most cases, be small. Breathing air containing radon may lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may cause risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Correct the problem with your home if the level of radon is 4 pCi/L or higher. For additional information, call the USEPA's Radon Hotline at (800) SOS-RADON.

Sources of Contaminants

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Health Services (CDHS) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDHS regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled wa-

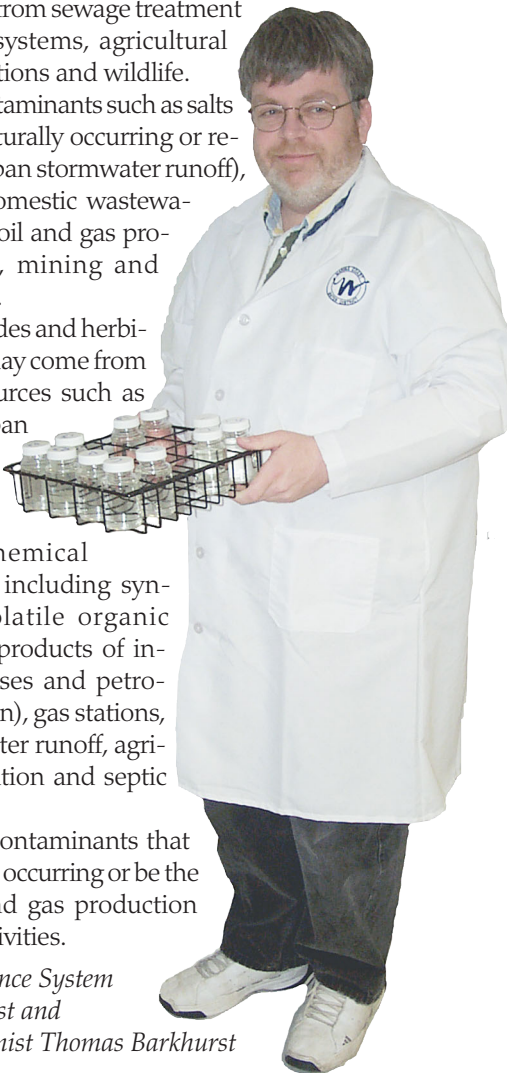
2004 Ord Community Statistics

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|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Water Produced | 789.5 million gallons |
| Maximum Month: May | 88.7 million gallons |
| Maximum Day: June 10 | 4.16 million gallons |
| Population Served | 14,500 |
| Service Connections | 4,150 |

ter) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over land surfaces or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals including radioactive material. It can also pick up substances from 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 (naturally occurring or resulting from urban stormwater runoff), industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and 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 (by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production), 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.

Operation & Maintenance System
Operator II Brian West and
Water Quality Chemist Thomas Barkhurst



Dear Ord Community Neighbors,

We are pleased to present to you the 2004 Consumer Confidence Report for the Ord Community Water System. The information contained in this report will give you the assurance that your drinking water meets the 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 regarding the information in this report or about your water, please contact our Water Quality Manager Evelina A. Adlawan at 384-6131. Also, I encourage you to visit our website at www.mcwd.org.

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

—Mike Armstrong, General Manager



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Board meetings are open to the public and held the second and 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.