

CAMBRIA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber.

Favor de comunicarse CCSD a 1316 Tamsen St, Ste 201 para asistirlo en español.



QUALITY FOR THE COMMUNITY

The Cambria Community Services District (“CCSD”) is pleased to present our 2019 Consumer Confidence Report (“CCR”) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (“SDWA”). This annual water quality report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed consumers are our best allies. 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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

DO I NEED TO TAKE PRECAUTIONS?

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 the water poses a health risk. 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. 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 at (800) 426-4791.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

The State Water Resources Control Board (“SWRCB”) references the source of CCSD’s water system as Groundwater. The Source Water Assessments conducted by the SWRCB used the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 5 sources: San Simeon (“SS”) Wells 1, 2 and 3, and from 2 treated locations (filtration with iron and manganese removal): Santa Rosa (“SR”) Wells 3 & 4.

For more information about the Source Water Assessments, see page 4.

CHOOSE WATER-WISE LANDSCAPES

Did you know that the current Stage 2 Water Shortage Condition requires all new landscaping to be drought tolerant and/or native?

Visit [SLO Water Wise Landscaping](#) today to access free

- watering guides;
- fact sheets on dealing with drought, managing your soil, pest management, composting tips and more;
- plants lists and guides to help you choose drought-tolerant and California natives; and
- garden design, irrigation, and maintenance resources.

www.slowaterwiselandscaping.com

HOW MUCH WATER DO YOU USE?

Find out at www.home-water-works.org/calculator where you can answer a few simple questions to unlock a better understanding of how your household uses water. Create an efficiency plan to get started on lowering your carbon footprint—and your water bill!

WATER USE EFFICIENCY: A CAMBRIA WAY OF LIFE

For more information on water use efficiency and how state law impacts the CCSD and you, please visit us online at

www.cambriacsd.org/water-conservation.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):

The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically 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 CA 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 the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):

MCLs for the 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.

ANALYTICAL RESULT ACRONYMS

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

umhos/cm: micro mhos per centimeter

The mission of the Cambria Water Department is to provide high-quality water to the citizens of Cambria in a safe, environmentally sensitive, and economical manner.



ABOUT OUR WATER SUPPLY

Cambria's water comes from five wells drilled into aquifers in the San Simeon Creek and Santa Rosa Creek basins. Cambria's aquifers are narrow and shallow with relatively small storage, which results in late dry season draw-down and rapid recharge after adequate seasonal rainfall. The State of California mandates how much water the CCSD can pump from both creeks. Currently, the primary source of Cambria's water supply is the San Simeon Creek Well Field (wells SS 1, SS 2, and SS 3), three miles north of Cambria. Santa Rosa Well 4 (SR 4), one mile east of Cambria's East Village, and Santa Rosa Well 3 (SR 3), located less than 20 feet from the Santa Rosa Creek near Tin City, are supplemental sources which provide relief to the San Simeon Creek aquifer. The District also maintains Well SR 1, located near the Cambria Dog Park, which was separated from the CCSD potable water distribution system and is used for non-potable applications only. The Sustainable Water Facility, an indirect potable reuse project, is also located at the San Simeon Well Field.

ABOUT OUR LEAD

Lead-Specific Language: 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. The CCSD 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT & AVAILABILITY

A source water assessment was conducted for SS Wells 1—3 and SR-4 in April and May 2003, respectively. A source water assessment for SR-3 is in process, as well as a Source Water Protection Plan.

The activities to which the San Simeon Wells 1, 2, and 3 are most vulnerable include the existence of: animal operations, crops (irrigated & non-irrigated), fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide application, surface water streams, agricultural drainage, artificial recharge projects, and spreading basins. The activities to which the Santa Rosa Well 4 is most vulnerable include the existence of: crops (irrigated), agricultural drainage, wells (agricultural/irrigation), septic systems, parking lots, wells (water supply), historic gas stations, and known contaminant plumes. No contaminants associated with the above activities have been detected in the groundwater and CCSD continues a regular monitoring program.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the State Water Resources Control Board District 6 Offices: 1180 Eugenia Pl., Ste 200, Carpinteria, CA 93013.

To request a summary of the assessment be sent to you, contact Jeff Densmore's office at (805) 566-1326.



HOW TO GET INVOLVED

Regularly scheduled Board of Directors meetings are held at the Cambria Veterans Memorial Building at 1000 Main Street. Find out when at www.cambriacsd.org/board-meetings.

Public participation is also welcome at our Parks, Recreation & Open Space (PROS) Commission meetings, as well as at the Finance, Resources & Infrastructure, and Policy Committee meetings.

Subscribe to CCSD email campaigns on our website, at www.cambriacsd.org/subscribe.

*WANT TO
LEARN MORE?*

For questions related to your drinking water, please call us at (805) 927-6250 and ask for James Green, Water Systems Superintendent, or visit us online at www.cambriacsd.org/water.

WATER DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

James Green

Water Systems Superintendent

Ben Grosskreutz

Water Systems Operator T3/D2

Adam Steventon

Water Systems Operator T3/D2

Arthur Garney

Water Treatment Operator II

Andrew Lyman

Water Treatment Operator I

Steven "Cody" Meeks

Water Treatment Operator I

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

Ray Dienzo, P.E.

Utilities Department Manager/
District Engineer

Melissa Bland

Management Analyst

James Soldenwagner

Admin Technician II



WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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. EPA 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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these 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.

TABLE 1. SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER ¹

	Sample Date	90th % level detected	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	AL	PHG	Violation	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2019	5.3	0/20	15	0.2	No	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2019	0.50	0/20	1.3	.3	No	N/A	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 2. SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2017	34	19 - 64	none	none	No	Salt present in the water is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2017	397	287 - 568	none	none	No	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 3. DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	2017	ND	ND - 3	10	0.004	No	Erosion of natural deposits; orchard runoff, glass & electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2017	0.15	0.12 - 0.20	1	2	No	Discharge from oil drilling wastes, metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2017	ND	ND - 1.6		0.02	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	ND	ND - 0.2	2	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (ppb)	2019	ND	ND-0.8	10	10	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	2017	ND	ND - 0.5	10	10	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2013 - 2016	1.144	ND - 1.77	15	(0)	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

TABLE 4. TREATED DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2014	ND	ND - 1.3	10	0.02	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.

1. Tap water samples collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.

TABLE 5. DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	2017	34	18 - 74	500	n/a	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2017	824	598 - 1180	1600	n/a	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2017	84.9	49.4 - 136	500	n/a	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2017	492	350 - 720	1000	n/a	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2017	0.3	0.2 - 0.4	5	n/a	No	Soil runoff

TABLE 6. DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS AND OTHER CONSTITUENTS

	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Boron (ppm)	2017	0.2	0.2 - 0.3	1	No	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Vanadium (ppm)	2017	ND	ND - 0.003	0.05	No	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Calcium (mg/L)	2017	70	54 - 94	N/A	N/A	Not applicable; normal constituent
Magnesium (mg/L)	2017	54	37 - 81	N/A	N/A	Not applicable; normal constituent
pH (units)	2017	7.5	7.3 - 7.7	N/A	N/A	Not applicable; normal constituent
Alkalinity (mg/L)	2017	314	240 - 430	N/A	N/A	Not applicable; normal constituent
Aggressiveness Index	2017	12.2	11.8 - 12.7	N/A	N/A	Not applicable; normal constituent
Langelier Index	2017	0.33	-0.04 - 0.8	N/A	N/A	Not applicable; normal constituent

TABLE 7. DETECTION OF DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE

	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2019	28	17 - 30	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ppb)	2019	9.25	4 - 12	60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection



Santa Rosa Well 4 Treatment Plant



Cambria Community Services District

PO Box 65

Cambria, CA 93428

Address Service Requested

2019 Annual Water Quality Report



STAY IN THE H-2-KNOW

Subscribe to CCSD communications at www.cambriacsd.org/subscribe. Be the first to know about water conservation program giveaways, rebates, and educational opportunities—as well as notifications from your Water Department regarding service interruptions, water quality alerts, and more.

KEEP UP WITH YOUR FLOW

Water flow sensors can help stop leaks before they become a pain in your wallet. In-line systems, such as the Flo by Moen, require professional installation but can automatically shut off your water supply if a leak is detected. Other sensors, such as the Flume Smart Water System, strap onto your existing meter to provide real-time flow information, water budget alerts, and leak detection notifications.

HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW?

The following are tips and tricks for sustainable landscape irrigation:

- ⇒ Water deeply and infrequently. On days you water, cycle the water on and off to minimize runoff.
- ⇒ Use smart irrigation controllers to respond to changes in weather.
- ⇒ Check your irrigation system for leaks every spring. Drip irrigation lines are particularly vulnerable to foot traffic and gnawing animals. Replace or repair heads that are clogged, broken or stuck.
- ⇒ Know your pressure. Pressure that is too high or too low can impact irrigation system efficiency.