

CAMBRIA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



QUALITY FOR THE COMMUNITY

The Cambria Community Services District (“CCSD”) is pleased to present our 2017 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, 2017 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.

WATER-SMART LANDSCAPING

If you’re designing a new landscape or rethinking your current one, use the EPA’s WaterSense Water Budget Tool to plan for water efficiency.

- Use regionally appropriate, low water-using and native plants.
- Recognize site conditions and plant appropriately.
- Group plants according to their water needs.

SAVE INDOORS

- Fix that leak! Easy-to-fix leaks can consume an average of 80 gals per day.
- Showers use less water than baths, as long as you keep an eye on how long you’ve been lathering up.
- Wash only full loads of laundry or use appropriate water levels or load sizes on the washing machine.

Find out more at:

www.epa.gov/watersense.

For further education on water use efficiency and the CCSD’s conservation efforts, please visit our website at:

www.cambriacsd.org/water-use-efficiency.html

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

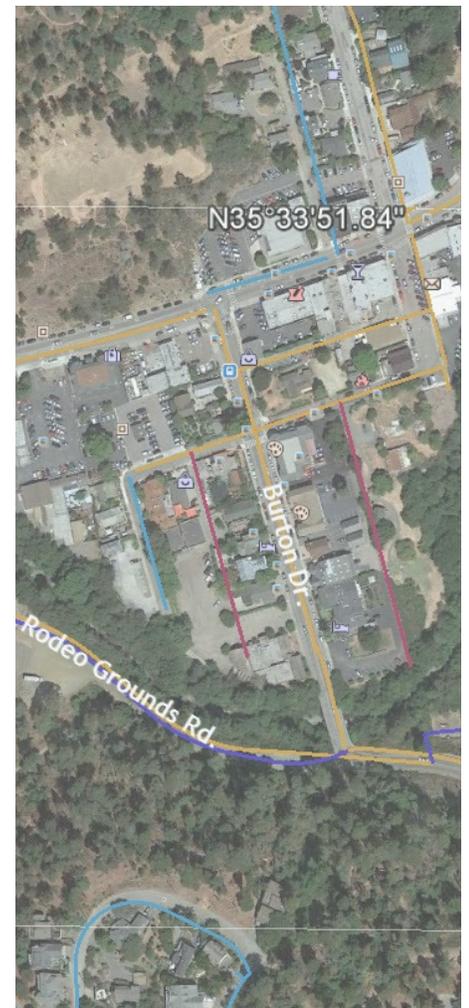
The mission of the Cambria Water Department is to provide high-quality water to the citizens of Cambria in a safe, environmentally sensitive, and economical manner.



ABOUT OUR LEAD

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 the 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 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 <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.



ABOUT OUR WATER SUPPLY

Cambria's water comes from wells drilled into aquifers in the San Simeon and Santa Rosa Creek basins. Aquifers are geologic formations that contain water. The quantity of water in an aquifer and the water produced by a well depend on the nature of the rock, sand or soil in the aquifer. The State of California mandates how much water the CCSD can pump from both creeks. Currently, most of Cambria's water supply is obtained from San Simeon Creek Well Field, three miles north of Cambria, and Santa Rosa Well 4, one mile east of Cambria's East Village. The Santa Rosa Creek aquifer was the community's sole water source prior to installation of the San Simeon Creek aquifer wells. Flood damage during 1995 resulted in the loss of SR 2, leaving CCSD with SR 1 and SR 3. In response to the discovery of a MTBE contamination plume from a nearby gas station, CCSD shut down SR 1 and SR 3 and completed a new well (SR 4) and wellhead treatment facility behind the Coast Union High School athletic fields. This location is farther up-gradient from the MTBE plume. Following the exceptional drought conditions and emergency water shortage in 2014, the CCSD restored operation of SR 3, converted SR 1 to a non-potable irrigation supply well, and completed an emergency water supply project on the CCSD's lower San Simeon Creek property. The restoration of SR 3 allowed the CCSD to access deeper aquifer water, which SR 4 could not pump. This effort also included installing a new submersible well pump and rebuilding an iron and manganese removal filter plant, which had been inoperable since 2000. Well SR 1 was separated from the CCSD potable water distribution system and provided with a new submersible pump that discharges into non-potable water storage tanks, which are connected to filling stations located off of Rodeo Grounds Road.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT & ITS AVAILABILITY

A source water assessment was conducted for SS Wells 1—3 and SR Well 4 in April and May 2003, respectively. The CCSD is in the process of having a source water assessment done for SR Well 3.

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 (SWRCB) at (805) 566-1326.

“We strive tirelessly to provide good, clean, safe water to our consumers.”
- Jerry Gruber, MPA, General Manager



HOW TO GET INVOLVED

Regularly scheduled Board of Directors meetings are held at the Cambria Veterans Memorial Building at 1000 Main Street on the 4th Thursday of every month at 2:00 pm.

NEED MORE INFO?

For questions related to your drinking water, please call us at (805) 927-6223 and ask for Jason Buhl, our Water System Supervisor or visit us online at: www.cambriacsd.org/water.

WATER DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

Jason Buhl, Water System Supervisor, Grade T3, D2

Larry Moore, Water Operator III, Grade T3, D2

Ben Grosskreutz, Water Operator II, Grade T2, D2

Adam Steventon, Water Operator II, Grade T2, D2



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, and 6 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 COPPER¹

	Sample Date	90th % level detected	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	AL	PHG	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2016	8.3	1/20	15	0.2	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of
Copper (ppm)	2016	0.62	0/20	1.3	.3	No	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
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 (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
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.

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

TABLE 4. 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 5. 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.
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2017	ND	ND - 1.6	N/A ¹	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, & textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
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 6. DETECTION OF DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE

	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2017	42.33	24 - 68	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ppb)	2017	14.66	7 - 25	60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

1. There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.



Cambria Community Services District
PO Box 65
Cambria, CA 93428

Address Service Requested

2017 Annual Water Quality Report



SOURCE WATER PROTECTION TIPS FOR CONSUMERS

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with SLO County's Public Works Department. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water". Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.