

2015 Consumer Confidence Report



Water System Name: CAMBRIA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT Report Date: June 2016

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, 2015.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: According to CDPH records, this source is groundwater. This assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 5 source(s): San Simeon Well 01, San Simeon Well 02, San Simeon Well 03 which are supplemented by the SWF. Santa Rosa Well 03 and Santa Rosa Well 04.

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled Board of Directors meetings are held at the Cambria Veterans Memorial Building, located at 1000 Main Street, Cambria, CA, on the 4th Thursday of every month at 12:30 pm.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (805) 927-6223 and ask for Justin Smith or visit our website at www.Cambriascsd.org.

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 California 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.

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)

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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Division of Drinking Water (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department 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 Department 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

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	Number of sites & Sample Date	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	26 (2013 - 2014)	12.2	2	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	26 (2013 - 2014)	0.57	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	(2014)	30	20 - 50	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	(2014)	384	289 - 523	none	none	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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	(2014)	ND	ND - 2	10	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	(2014)	0.16	0.13 - 0.21	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	(2014)	ND	ND - 0.3	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	(2014)	ND	ND - 1.4	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	(2014)	ND	ND - 2.0	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	(2015)	1.65	.40 - 2.4	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2013 - 2014)	1.43	1.12 - 1.77	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD</u>						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	(2014)	33	20 - 65	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	(2014)	104	ND – 230	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2014)	807	618 - 1110	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	(2014)	77.2	48.2 - 128	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	(2014)	490	360 - 690	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2014)	0.3	ND - 1.1	5	n/a	Soil runoff

Table 5 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Boron (ppm)	(2014)	0.2	0.2 - 0.3	1	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.

Table 6 - DETECTION OF FEDERAL DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	(2015)	70	39.4 – 70.0	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ppb)	(2015)	20	8 - 16	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as individuals with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426- 4791).

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. *Cambria CSD-DW* 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/safewater/lead>.

About our 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.

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Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the SAN SIMEON WELLS 01, 02, and 03 and SANTA ROSA WELLS 03 and 04 of the CAMBRIA COMM SERVICES DIST water system in June, 2015.

Discussion of Vulnerability

The activities to which the San Simeon Wells 01, 02, and 03 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-spreading basins.

The activities to which the Santa Rosa Wells 03 and 04 are most vulnerable include the existence of crops, irrigated, agricultural drainage, wells - agricultural/irrigation, septic systems, parking lots, wells - water supply, historic gas stations, known contaminant plumes.

No contaminants associated with the above activities have been detected in the groundwater and CCSD continues a regular monitoring program.

Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

Drinking Water Field Operations Branch
1180 Eugenia Place
Suite 200
Carpenteria, CA 93013

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting: Kurt Souza at
(805) 566-1236