JUNE 2025

Nipomo Community Services District

2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Annual Tests Show Nipomo's Water Meets Quality Standards

This report contains important information regarding your drinking water provided by the Nipomo Community Services District during 2024. If needed, you may choose to translate it or speak with someone who understands the report.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Favor de comunicarse con Nipomo Community Services District al (805) 929-1133 o 148 S. Wilson Street, Nipomo para asistirlo en español.

High Quality Water Delivered to Your Tap

Last year, Nipomo Community Services District (District) tap water met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water health standards. The District vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and we are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Questions

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (805) 929-1133 and ask for General Manager, Ray Dienzo, or visit our website at www.ncsd.ca.gov.

Results of 2024 Drinking Water Quality Tests

The tables on the next page list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. State and Federal regulations require us to monitor for certain contaminants less frequently than once per year because the concentrations of those contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically 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.

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, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect health at the MCL levels.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Unregulated: Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average
NA: Not Applicable
ND: Not Detected
NL: Notification Level
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
TON: Threshold Odor Number
µS/cm: microsiemens per centimeter (unit of specific conductance of water)

NOTES

(a) Arsenic (10 ppb) is based on a running 1-year average. While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

(b) Fluoride target levels are set by State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water. The City of Santa Maria reinstated adding fluoride to the water supply in August 2020.

(c) Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

(d) City of Santa Maria - Total coliform MCL: No more than 5% of monthly samples may be Total Coliform positive.

NCSD - Total coliform MCL: No more than 1 monthly sample may be Total Coliform positive.

(e) Compliance based on the locational running annual average (LRAA) of distribution system samples.

(f) Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

(g) All samples were below action levels.

(h) Lead: Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Nipomo Community Services District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the District at (805) 929-1133. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In 2024, the District completed a service line inventory and found no lead in the distribution system. More information about the inventory can be obtained at the District office.

In 2024, no schools requested lead sampling.

(i) Water quality information from individual wells includes samples collected from 2024 and previous years as noted.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	PURCHASED CITY OF SANTA MARIA WATER			LOCAL GROUNDWATER (i)			MAJOR SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR	
Arsenic (a)	ppb	10	0.004	ND	ND	2023	2-4	3	2023	Residue from water treatment; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (b)	ppm	2	1	0.6-1.2	0.86	2024	ND-0.1	0.08	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; additive to promote strong teeth.
Nitrate as N (c)	ppm	10	10	0.4-3.8	2.1	2024	1.8-6.8	3.5	2024	Leaching from fertilizers; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (hexavalent)	ppb	10	0.02	0.099-1.3	1.1	2024	ND-1.1	0.3	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND-3.4	3.1	2024	ND-3.37	2.2	2023	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND-3.1	1.8	2024	ND-2.12	1.4	2023	Erosion of natural deposits.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING

Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG= 4.0	0.12-3.3	2.0	2024	0.47-2.89	1.63	2024	Measure of the disinfection of the water.
Total Coliform Bacteria (d)	NA	See note (d)	(0)	N/A	0%	2024	0	0	2024	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform and *E. coli*	NA	0	0	N/A	0%	2024	0	0	2024	Human and animal fecal waste.
Total Trihalomethanes (e)	ppb	80	NA	8.6-29.9	23.4	2024	ND-32	27.8	2024	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (e)	ppb	60	NA	3.3-9.3	7.5	2024	ND-21	21.5	2024	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - AESTHETIC STANDARDS

Chloride	ppm	500	NA	34-39	37	2024	52-62	57	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1-2	2	2024	ND	ND	2023	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	460-1000	830	2024	575-971	794	2023	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	240-290	265	2024	103-275	187	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NA	570-710	630	2024	390-700	563	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity (f)	NTU	5	NA	<0.1-0.71	0.19	2024	ND-0.11	0.03	2023	Soil runoff.

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (UNREGULATED)

Alkalinity (Total) as CaCO3	ppm	NA	NA	72-180	148	2024	80-160	130	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Boron	ppb	NL = 1000	NA	110-180	142	2024	ND	ND	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	83-98	90	2024	41-85	64	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Hardness (Total) as CaCO3	ppm	NA	NA	360-420	388	2024	180-377	286	2023	Leaching from natural deposits.
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	36-43	40	2024	19-40	31	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
pH	pH units	NA	NA	6.9-8.0	7.5	2024	7.2-7.3	7.2	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	2.7-2.9	2.8	2024	2-3	3	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	52-54	53	2024	44-56	51	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Vanadium	ppb	NL = 50	NA	3.0-3.7	3.4	2024	9-11	10	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; combustion of fossil fuels

LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING PROGRAM - SAMPLING OCCURRED IN AUGUST 2024

Parameter	Units	Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	MAJOR SOURCES
Copper (g)	ppm	32	0.27	0	1.3	0.3	Plumbing system corrosion; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (g)(h)	ppb	32	ND	0	15	0.2	Plumbing system corrosion; erosion of natural deposits.

Our Water Quality Professionals Provide Around-the-Clock Service

Our water quality professionals maintain, treat, and test the water system ensuring quality water is delivered to your home or business. On-call personnel are available after hours 7 days a week.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Sources of drinking water (both tap 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, which 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.

Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

ENSURING WATER SAFETY

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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

PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

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 provider. U.S. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

YOUR NCSD WATER

The Nipomo Community Services District is committed to producing the highest quality drinking water from two sources of supply: District water wells located in the Nipomo Mesa, and City of Santa Maria water delivered to the District via the Nipomo Supplemental Water Project interconnect. City of Santa Maria Water is a blend of groundwater and surface water. In 2024, the District received about 64 percent of its water from the City of Santa Maria.

All water is disinfected and introduced to the District water distribution system. The District's water distribution system includes over ninety miles of piping and 5 storage tanks with 4 million gallons of combined capacity. Ground elevation relative to the tanks controls the water pressure throughout the system.

WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT AND SECURITY

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the Nipomo Community Services District was completed in 2001. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: historic gas stations, low and high density septic systems and wastewater treatment plants. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the District office or from SWRCB, DDW, 1180 Eugenia PL, Suite 200, Carpinteria, CA 93013. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the SWRCB, DDW at (805) 566-1326.

The District has implemented security systems to protect the distribution and storage of the drinking water. These measures are part of our ongoing operation and ensure the safe treatment and delivery of your drinking water.

STAY CONNECTED

NCSD Regular Board meetings are open to the public. Meetings take place every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 9:00 AM in the NCSD Board Room, 148 S. Wilson St, Nipomo.

If you have questions regarding the information in this report, please call the District at (805) 929-1133 Monday - Friday 8AM - 4:30PM or email info@ncsd.ca.gov

Nipomo Community Services District

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/NipomoCSD