NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

TOWN DIVISION

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Water Quality Data 2005

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year.

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

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 this information to keep you informed about your water supply.

For more information about your water, you may call (805) 929-1133 and ask to speak with a member of the District's professional staff. The District holds public meetings the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 9:00 a.m. at 148 South Wilson Street in Nipomo, California. Meeting agendas and breaking District news can be accessed on the District's website at www.nipomocsd.com.

Your water comes from 2 distinct groundwater sources**:** the Nipomo Mesa Sub-Basin of the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater basin, and the Nipomo Valley Basin.

An assessment of the District's drinking water sources was completed June, 2001. Our water resources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: pesticides and fertilizers associated with golf courses and agriculture, low and high density septic systems, sewer collection systems, and wastewater treatment plants. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the District office.

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, spring, 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 *any* source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources: agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil production and mining activities.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must 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 EPA'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 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. EPA/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.

REUSE
REDUCE
RECYCLE

Nipomo Community Services District - Town Division
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – 2005 WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2005 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 - December 31, 2005. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of those contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms & abbreviations used below:

- **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 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.
- **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 Residual Disinfectant Level** (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal** (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs are set the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- **Regulatory Action Level** (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standards** (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **Secondary Drinking Water Standards** (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, order, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
- **n/a:** not applicable **ND:** not detectable at testing limit **NS:** no standard or not regulated **MFL:** million fibers per liter
- **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units **pCi/l**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation) **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (*µg*/L) **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) **ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L) **ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Lead and Copper Rule

Detected Contaminants	Units	No. of Samples Collected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	90th Percentile Level	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Lead (Pb)	ppb	19 (2003)	0	2.50	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	19 (2003)	0	0.522	1	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)

Detected Contaminants	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Results Average	Range	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Inorganic **Aluminum (Al)**	**ppm**	**1**	**.6**	**.067**	**ND - .40 (2005-2005)**	**Erosion of Natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes**
Antimony	**ppm**	**6**	**20**	**ND**	**ND - 2 (2005-2005)**	**Erosion of Natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes**
Arsenic (As)	**ppb**	**50**	**n/a**	**7.7**	**ND - 57 (2005-2005)**	**Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes**
Barium (Ba)	ppm	1	2	.0419	0.0223 - 0.0620 (2005-2005)	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Cadmium (Cd)	ppb	5.0	0.07	0.46	ND – 0.9 (2005-2005)	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (Total Cr)	ppb	50.0		1.6	ND – 7 (2005-2005)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (F)	ppm	2	1	0.16	ND - 03 (2005-2005)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	ppb	2	1.2	.032	.02 – 0.04 (2005-2005)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	ppb	100	12	ND	ND – 4 (2005-2005)	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (NO3)	ppm	45	45	6.79	ND – 24.4 (2005-2005)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (Se)	ppb	50		ND	ND – 4 (2005-2005)	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed

Detected Contaminants	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Results Average	Range	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Radioactivity Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15		3.65	ND – 8.5 (2005-2005)	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	pCi/L	50		0.394	(2005-2005)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.5	3.75	0.11 – 5.37 (2005-2005)	Erosion of natural deposits
Organic Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	80		ND	ND – 3.1 (2005-2005)	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)

Detected Contaminants	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Results Average	Range	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Inorganic Chloride	ppm	500		58.0	43-106 (2005-2005)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Unfiltered)	Units	15		ND	ND-30 (2005-2005)	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Langlier Index)		> 0		-0.2	-1 - 0.3 (2005-2005)	Natural or industrial-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature, other factors
Inorganic Iron (Fe)	ppb	300		204	ND – 1270 (2005-2005)	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (Mn)	ppb	50		ND	ND –50 (2005-2005)	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	umhos/cm	1600		903	455-1410 (2005-2005)	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO4)	ppm	500		216	39-332 (2005-2005)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS	ppm	1000		645	300-950 (2005-2005)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5		2.58	ND – 17.2 (2005-2005)	Soil runoff

Unregulated Contaminants

Detected Contaminants	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Results Average	Range	**Typical Sources of Contaminants**
Inorganic Boron	ppm	NS		ND	ND – 0.1 (2005-2005)	Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of action level over many years may experience reproductive effects, based on studies in dogs.
Chromium VI (Hexavalent Chromium)	ppb	NS		0.74	ND – 2.2 (2005-2005)	N/A
Sodium	ppm			58.6	45-93 (2005-2005)	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	NS		343	106 - 552 (2005-2005))	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
Vanadium	ppm	NS		0.0059	ND – 0.011 (2005-2005)	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Organic Bromoform	ppb	NS		ND	ND – 2.4 (2005-2005)	N/A
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	NS		ND	ND - 0.7 (2005-2005)	N/A

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Microbiological Contaminants

Detected Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	**Typical Sources of Contaminants**
Total Coliform Bacteria	2/mo.	1	More than 1 detectionin a month	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	1/year	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E.coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

..... Items shaded are greater than MCL or AL.

Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the following page

About our Arsenic: Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

About our Nitrate (NO3): Nitrate in drinking water at level above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants less than 6 months of age. Such nitrate level 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 skin. Nitrate levels above 45mg/L may also affect the ability of blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women, and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask the advice of your health care provider.

About our Color (Unfiltered): Color was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The color MCL was set to protect you from unpleasant aesthetic affects due to color. Violating this MCL does not pose any risk to public health.

About our Iron (Fe): Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The Iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor, and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g. tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. Violating this MCL does not pose any risk to public health.

About our Turbidity: Turbidity is Secondary Drinking Water Standards and has no found health effects. However, high levels of Turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a mechanism for microbial growth. Turbidity may cause the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nauseas, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

With the exception of Corrosivity, the constituents listed above as exceeding state health standards are found in wells, which combined, represent less than 4% of the District's 2005 pumping / supply.

About our Langlier Index: Corrosivity less than 0 indicates your water may be corrosive to the plumbing and fixtures. The Corrosivity MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste and odor. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

About Total Coliform Bacteria: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this may be a warning of potential problems.

Additional Information About Our Microbiological Contaminant Testing:

The State requires us to test our water for bacteriological quality. In 2005, the District drew more than 140 samples for total bacteria coliforms (12 samples per month). 138 of these samples were "coliform negative" indicating the absences of coliform bacteria. During April 2005, two of the District's samples twelve samples indicated the presence of coliforms.
In response to the positive results, retests were performed and in both cases, the retests were coliform negative. Nonetheless, two failures in a single month constitute a violation of state health standards. As a result of the violation, the district mailed a notice to all customers in June 2005, describing the incident and District response. A copy of the June 2005 notice is available by contacting the District Office.

NCSD Elected Board of Directors

Larry Vierheilig	President
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Ed Eby	Director
Judith Wirsing	Director
Cliff Trotter	Director

THANK YOU FOR SAVING WATER: Between May 15 – October 15 - Voluntary Water Reductions are instituted in Nipomo. Please visit our website for water conservation ideas, upcoming free workshops and more!

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
TOWN DIVISION
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
Water Quality Data 2005

Message from the NCSD:

You are invited you to become informed and involved with the numerous issues facing the District. Regular Board meetings are held the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month. Agendas and minutes are posted on our website (www.nipomocsd.com). A complete audio recording of meetings is available upon request.

At our website you can sign up to receive email notification of various District actions (posting of agendas and minutes, new reports and studies, etc.) – see "Sign Up For Notification."

www.nipomocsd.com