This report provides information regarding the quality of water for the Nipomo Community Services District during 2011.

Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. The District routinely checks water quality from the wells and the distribution system that provides your drinking water. We are committed to providing you with this information to keep you informed about your water supply.

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

WATER SUPPLY: The Nipomo Community Services District water comes from the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater basin. Currently, this is the District's (and entire Nipomo Mesa area's) ONLY source of water. The District operates a number of wells to produce water from the basin.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT: A source water assessment of the District wells was completed in 2001. Our water resources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: historic gas stations, low and high density septic systems, and wastewater treatment plants. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the District office.

WATER SYSTEM SECURITY: 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.

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: Sources of drinking water (both tap and drinking 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 *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 storm water 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.

All 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 (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: (800-426-4791).

REUSE
REDUCE
RECYCLE

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

Nipomo Community Services District
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – 2011 WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the results of analytical tests performed on your drinking water during the 2011 calendar year, unless otherwise noted. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. State and Federal regulations require 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.

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 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.

Items shaded are greater than MCL or AL, see below

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.

- **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 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.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Variances and Exemptions:** Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **NA**: not applicable
- **ND:** not detectable at testing limit
- **pCi/l**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) **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 Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Samples Collected	Sites Exceeding AL	90th Percentile Level	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Lead (Pb)	ppb	30 (2009)	0	0.50	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	30 (2009)	1	0.264	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)

Parameter	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Results Average	Results Range	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Total Coliform Bacteria	NA	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	NA	0-1 (2011)	Naturally present in the environment
Arsenic (As)	ppb	10	NA	6.2	2 - 11 (2011)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (Ba)	ppm	1	2	0.03	0.02 - 0.05 (2011)	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (Cd)	ppb	5.0	0.04	0.6	ND – 0.9 (2011)	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	NA	0.9	ND – 2 (2011)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating;: erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (F)	ppm	2	1	0.04	ND-0.2 (2011)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury	ppb	2	1.2	0.01	ND-0.02 (2011)	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel	ppb	100	12	0.3	ND-2 (2011)	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (NO3)	ppm	45	45	8.8	5 – 19 (2011)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate+Nitrite as N	ppm	10	10	1.98	1.1-4.4 (2011)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use' leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (Se)	ppb	50	30	3.1	3 - 4 (2011)	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	NA	1.3	1 - 1 (2009)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.5	3.0	0.2 - 6 (2008)	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS) Aesthetic Standards						
Parameter	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Results Average	Range	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	59	45 -81 (2011)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Unfiltered)	Units	15	NA	6	ND - 10 (2011)	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Langlier Index)	NA	> 0	NA	-0.3	-0.9 - 0.07 (2011)	Natural or industrial-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature, other factors
Iron (Fe)	ppb	300	NA	40	ND – 700 (2011)	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
MBAS	ppb	500	NA	6	ND-100 (2011)	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Manganese (Mn)	ppb	50	NA	10	ND – 130 (2011)	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold at 60º	TON	3	NA	3	ND – 32 (2011)	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	umhos/cm	1600	NA	847	654 - 1040 (2011)	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO4)	ppm	500	NA	200	83 - 334 (2011)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS	ppm	1000	NA	558	420 - 720 (2011)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (Zn)	ppm	5	NA	0.003	ND – 0.03 (2011)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Federal Disinfection/Disinfectant Byproduct Rule						
Parameter	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Results Average	Range	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	80	NA	1.1	ND-6.5 (2011)	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	NA	3	2-3 (2011)	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Contaminants					
Parameter	Units	*Action Level*	*Results* Average	Range	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Boron	ppm	1	0.05	ND – 0.1 (2011)	Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of action level over many years may experience reproductive effects, based on studies in dogs
Vanadium	ppm	.05	0.01	0.003 – 0.01 (2011)	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

Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness					
Parameter	Units	*Action Level*	*Results* Average	Range	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Sodium	ppm	NS	61	50 - 68 (2011)	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	NS	307	205 - 432 (2011)	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally-occurring

For Lead (Pb): If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily form materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT 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.

For Arsenic (As) results above 5 ppb up to and including 10 ppb: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. Compliance is based on the running annual average. 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 Corrosivity (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 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 Manganese (Mn) Manganese was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The Manganese 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 a risk to public health. Manganese (Mn) result found exceeded California Department of Public Health (CDPH) notification level. The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system.

About our Odor Threshold at 60ºC): Odor was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The Odor ML was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects 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.

Compliance with Other Regulations: The State requires us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. In 2011, Nipomo Community Services District met all State and Federal sampling, treatment, and reporting requirements.

SAFE RELIABLE DRINKING WATER

The District understands that safe reliable drinking water is a cornerstone to community health and prosperity.

Under the direction of your elected Board of Directors, the District continues to pursue projects to protect our current water source (Santa Maria Groundwater) and define Supplemental Water sources to diversify and augment supply.

As with all *coastal* groundwater basins, our water basin is threatened by seawater contamination. Over-pumping groundwater lowers the water level and increases the threat of contamination by seawater. Many coastal groundwater basins across California have experienced seawater contamination and have been forced to augment supply.

The District is working diligently to avoid such a situation. In 2007, the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors Certified a 'Level of Severity III' for Nipomo water resources which confirms our groundwater basin is currently being over-pumped relative to its long-term safe yield.

While this year's rains bring welcome in-flow to our basin, drought periods remain a fact of life in our climate. We ask all of our customers to remain diligent with this precious resource we share.

The District holds public meetings the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 9:00 a.m. at 148 South Wilson Street, Nipomo, California.

WATER SAVING TIPS

1. On average, 50% of a customer's annual water use is for irrigation – FOCUS on your landscape irrigation.

2. Make monthly tune-ups of your irrigation system a habit, including changing the timer battery and settings as seasons change.

3. Irrigate between 10 PM and 6 AM, and avoid irrigating when it is windy or raining.

4. Use a broom (not a hose) to clean driveways, decks, and patios.

5. Use a bucket and a hose with an automatic shut-off nozzle when washing your car, or take your car to a carwash that recycles water.

6. Buy high-efficiency appliances, especially clothes washer and dishwasher. THE DISTRICT IS CURRENTLY OFFERING A **$75.00 REBATE** FOR PURCHASE OF HIGH EFFICIENCY CLOTHES WASHERS

7. See the District web site (www.ncsd.ca.gov) for more information on rebates fixing leaks and saving water!

Nipomo Community Services District

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

WATER QUALITY DATA
2011