



Use these water saving tips outdoors.


Car Washing

Rinse your car once, then  wash from a bucket of soapy water rinse quickly again.

Pool

- Don't overfill. This helps reduce splashing and spilling. Use a cover to slow evaporation.
- Check the pool and filtration  system for leaks. Have leaks repaired.

Lawn and garden

- Water slowly and thoroughly  when its cool and not windy. Water as little as possible.
- Let grass grow taller in hot weather. Use mulch in the garden to save moisture.
- Plant native plants and shrubs that don't need a lot of water. Consider alternatives to big, thirsty lawns.
- Obey any watering restrictions in your community.

Check your water system for leaks.

Here's how to tell if you have a leak and how much water you're losing:

1. Find your water meter.

It is probably in front of your house by the street.

2. Read the meter twice.

Read it first at night, after the day's water use has ended -- and again in the morning, before any water is used.

3. Find the difference.

Subtract the first from the second reading to tell how much (if any) water leaked out overnight.

4. Look for leaks.

Find them by checking pipes, hoses and connections. Have leaks repaired quickly.

If everyone saves a little, together we'll save a lot!

DISTRICT ORDINANCE, CODE SECTION 3.24 Adopted January 29, 1992

In order to promote conservation of our most precious resource, Nipomo Community Services District has an ordinance prohibiting certain uses of water. The ordinance states that no customer shall waste water. Wasting water is defined as (1) Use of potable water to irrigate grass, lawns, groundcover, shrubbery, crops, vegetation and trees between the hours of nine a.m. and six p.m. or in such a manner as to result in run-off for more than five minutes; (2) Use of potable water to wash sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking lots, open ground or other hard surface areas by direct application; (3) Allow potable water to escape from breaks within the customers plumbing system for more than four hours after the customer is notified or discovers the break; (4) Use of potable water for sewer system maintenance or fire protection training without prior approval by the District.

There are three stages of water conservation:

(1) Stage 1: Voluntary Conservation *

Customers are requested to voluntarily limit the amount of water used from May 15th to October 15th of each year to that amount absolutely necessary for health and business. A fifteen percent reduction in water use is requested.

(2) Stage 2: Mandatory Conservation

Limited water use: Outdoor irrigation limited to 6 p.m. and 9 a.m., Residential car washing prohibited

(3) Stage 3: Mandatory Conservation:

More limited water use: Quantity of water used shall not exceed 75 gallons per day per person.

*Nipomo Community Services District is presently in Stage 1 - Voluntary Conservation



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ADDRESS LABEL

Nipomo Community Services District - Town Division CONSUMER WATER QUALITY REPORT - 2000

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. 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. The District holds public meetings the first and third Wednesday of each month at 10:30 a.m. at 148 South Wilson Street in Nipomo, California. For more information about your water, you may call (805) 929-1133 and ask for Doug Jones.

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

Your water comes from 7 sources:

1. Bevington Well 1473 Willow Road, Nipomo, CA
2. Church Well 298 South Thompson Road, Nipomo, CA
3. Eureka Well 795 Guadalupe Road, Nipomo, CA
4. Olympic Well 971 Olympic Way, Nipomo, CA
5. Omiya Well 1111 Willow Road, Nipomo, CA
6. Sundale Well 1604 Camino Caballo, Nipomo, CA
7. Via Concha Well 796 Via Concha Road, Nipomo, CA

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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 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 such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California Department of Health Services (Department) prescribes 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 (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).





Nipomo Community Services District - Town Division
CONSUMER WATER QUALITY REPORT - 2000
 WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2000 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, 2000. 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.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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.
- **n/a:** not applicable **ND:** not detectable at testing limit **NS:** no standard or not regulated **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter **ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Microbiological Contaminants					
Detected Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Total Coliform Bacteria	0/mo.	0	More than 1 detection in a month	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	0/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.

Lead and Copper Rule							
Detected Contaminants	Units	No. of Samples Collected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	90 th Percentile Level	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Lead (Pb)	ppb	28	0	ND	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	28	0	0.592	1.3	.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		Typical Sources of Contaminants
				Average	Range	
Arsenic (As)	ppb	50	n/a	3.4	ND - 8.0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (F)	ppm	2	1	ND	ND - 0.20	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (NO3)	ppm	45	45	6.3	ND - 17.9	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N	ppm	10	10	1.42	ND - 4.00	
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15		3.4	ND - 7.0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	pCi/L	20	2.0	2.8		Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	100		ND	ND - 0.80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)						
Detected Contaminants	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Results		Typical Sources of Contaminants
				Average	Range	
Chloride	ppm	500		77.8	42.0 - 143	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Unfiltered)	Units	15		ND	ND - 10.0	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Langlier Index)		≥ 0		-.29	-0.80 - 0.40	Natural or industrial-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors.
Iron (Fe)	ppb	300		ND	ND - 300	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (Mn)	ppb	50		ND	ND - 40	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	umhos/cm	1600		929	490 - 1700	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO4)	ppm	500		206	8.00 - 341	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS	ppm	1000		626	220 - 1100	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (Zn)	ppm	5		ND	ND - 0.050	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants						
Detected Contaminants	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Results		Typical Sources of Contaminants
				Average	Range	
Sodium	Ppm	NS		68.5	39.0 - 112	
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	NS		343	120 - 720	
Bromoform	ppb	NS		ND	D - 0.80	

Item(s) shaded are greater than MCL or AL. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

Additional Information and Explanations

About our Corrosivity: 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.

Compliance with Other Regulations

The State requires us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. In the previous year, we met all sampling, treatment and reporting requirements.