

**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. (9:00 am – 6:00 pm) 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.

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

**Check your water system for leaks.**

There are three stages of water conservation:

**Stage 1: *Voluntary Conservation* \***

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

**Stage 2: *Mandatory Conservation***  
Limited water use: Outdoor irrigation limited to 6 p.m.-9 a.m. Residential car washing is prohibited.



**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*

**WATER CONSERVATION TIPS**

	Normal Use	Conservation Use
<b>Shower (5 mins)</b>	Conventional showerhead 25-35 gallons	Water-saving showerhead 10 gallons
<b>Brushing Teeth</b>	Tap running 5 gallons	Wet brush, rinse briefly 1/4 gal or less
<b>Tub Bath</b>	Full 36 gallons	Minimal water level 10-12 gallons
<b>Toilet Flushing</b>	Conventional toilet 5-7 gal/flush	Using an ultra-low-flow toilet 1-6 gallons/flush
<b>Dishwashing</b>	Tap running 25 gallons	Wash & rinse in dishpans or sink 5 gallons
<b>Automatic Dishwasher</b>	Full cycle 9-12 gallons	Short cycle 7 gallons
<b>Shaving</b>	Tap running 20 gallons	Full basin 1 gallon
<b>Washing Hands</b>	Tap running 2 gallons	Full basin 1 gallon
<b>Outdoor Watering</b>	Average hose or sprinkler system 10 gal/min.	Water deeply, infrequently and only when plants need it



Nipomo Community Services District  
148 S. Wilson Street  
P O Box 326  
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**2003 Annual  
Consumer Confidence Report  
Water Quality Report**

**Nipomo Community Services District  
Town Division  
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

**2003**



**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. For more information about your water, you may call (805) 929-1133 and ask for Doug Jones. Public meetings are held the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 9:00 a.m. at 148 South Wilson Street in Nipomo, California.

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
2. Church Well
3. Eureka Well
4. Olympic Well
5. Omiya Well
6. Sundale Well
7. Via Concha Well

**An assessment of the drinking water sources** was completed in May and June of 2001. These sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Historic Gas Stations, Septic Systems-Low and high Density, Sewer Collection Systems-Low and High Density, Sewer Collection Systems and Wastewater Treatment Plants. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the District office.

**The 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 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 such as 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) 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 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).

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**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT - 2003**  
**WATER QUALITY DATA**

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2003 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, 2003. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these 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, odor, 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 ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter ( $\text{mg/L}$ ) **ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter ( $\text{pg/L}$ ) **ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter ( $\text{ng/L}$ )

Lead and Copper Rule							
Detected Contaminants	Units	No. of Samples Collected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	90 <sup>th</sup> 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		Typical Sources of Contaminants
				Average	Range	
Arsenic (As)	ppb	50	n/a	2.6	ND - 8.0 (2002-2002)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (Ba)	ppm	1	2	0.0337	0.0217 - 0.0453 (2002-2002)	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (Cd)	ppb	5.0	0.07	0.33	ND - 0.9 (2002-2002)	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		ND	ND - 2 (2002-2002)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (F)	ppm	2	1	ND	ND - 0.2 (2002-2003)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel	ppb	100	12	ND	ND - 1 (2002-2002)	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (NO3)	ppm	45	45	4.88	ND - 18.1 (2002-2003)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (Se)	ppb	50		2.1	ND - 4 (2002-2002)	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Radioactivity Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15		3.62	0.758-9.27 (2000-2003)	Erosion of natural deposits
Organic Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	100		0.54	ND - 2.7 (2002-2002)	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)						
Detected Contaminants	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Results		Typical Sources of Contaminants
				Average	Range	
Inorganic Chloride	ppm	500		80.8	42-143 (2000-2003)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Unfiltered)	Units	15		ND	ND - 7 (2002-2002)	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Langlier Index)		≥ 0		-0.3	1 - 0.1	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 - 160 (2002-2003)	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (Mn)	ppb	50		ND	ND - 20 (2002-2003)	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	umhos /cm	1600		902	554-1440 (2001-2003)	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO4)	ppm	500		187	6 - 310 (2000-2003)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS	ppm	1000		617	210 - 910 (2001-2003)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5		ND	ND - 0.5 (2002-2002)	Soil runoff

Unregulated Contaminants						
Detected Contaminants	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Results		Typical Sources of Contaminants
				Average	Range	
Inorganic Boron	ppm	NS		0.072	ND - 0.13 (2000-2003)	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 (2003-2003)	N/A
Sodium	ppm	NS		71.7	36 - 112 (2000-2003)	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	NS		325	134 - 553 (2002-2003)	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 - 0.012 (2003-2003)	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		0.54	ND - 2.7 (2002-2002)	N/A

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



**Additional Information and Explanations**

**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.

**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.