



NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Water Quality Data 2007

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.ncsd.ca.gov.

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 via nine wells

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.



Nipomo Community Services District

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – 2007 WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2007 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, 2007. 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:

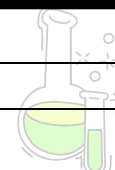
- ◆ **Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
- ◆ **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which 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, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
- ◆ **NA** not applicable **ND:** not detectable at testing limit **NS:** no standard or not regulated **MFL:** million fibers 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 (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	90 th Percentile Level	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Lead (Pb)	ppb	20 (2006)	0	3.90	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	20 (2006)	0	0.544	1.3	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
Arsenic (As)	ppb	10	NA	2.0	2 - 2 (2007)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (Ba)	ppm	1	2	0.04	0.04 - 0.04 (2007)	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (Cd)	ppb	5.0	0.04	0.6	0.6 - 0.6 (2007)	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
Fluoride (F)	ppm	2	1	0.15	ND - 0.3 (2007)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (NO ₃)	ppm	45	45	7.4	ND - 23 (2007)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (Se)	ppb	50	NA	3.0	3 - 3 (2007)	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	3.2	2 - 5 (2006)	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	pCi/L	50	NA	0.4	0.4 - 0.4 (2004)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Total Radium 228	pCi/L	5	NA	0.06	ND - 0.2 (2006)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.5	2.5	2 - 3 (2006)	Erosion of natural deposits

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Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)

Detected Contaminants	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Results		Typical Sources of Contaminants
				Average	Range	
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	65	42 - 128 (2007)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Unfiltered)	Units	15	NA	6	ND - 75 (2007)	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Langlier Index)	NA	> 0	NA	-0.4	-2 - 0.5 (2007)	Natural or industrial-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature, other factors
Iron (Fe)	ppb	300	NA	650	ND – 6000 (2007)	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (Mn)	ppb	50	NA	22	ND – 200 (2007)	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	umhos/cm	1600	NA	862	316 - 1400 (2007)	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO4)	ppm	500	NA	186	7.0 - 342 (2007)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS	ppm	1000	NA	571	220 - 860 (2007)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (Zn)	ppm	5	NA	0.012	ND – 0.16 (2007)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Detected Contaminants	Units	Action Level	Results		Typical Sources of Contaminants
			Average	Range	
Boron	ppm	1000	0.03	ND – 0.2 (2007)	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	NA	0.7	ND – 2 (2003)	NA
Vanadium	ppm	50	0.01	0.01 – 0.01 (2007)	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

Detected Contaminants	Units	Action Level	Results		Typical Sources of Contaminants
			Average	Range	
Sodium	ppm	NS	63	41 -125 (2007)	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	NS	311	46 - 516 (2007)	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally-occurring

Items shaded are greater than MCL or AL.

About our Nitrate (NO3): Nitrate in drinking water at level above 45 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 45 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.

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 Corrosivity (Langlier Index): Corrosivity less than 0 indicates you water may be corrosive to the plumbing and fixtures. The Corrosivity MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, tast 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 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 2007, we met all sampling, treatment and reporting requirements.

Important information about your water system.

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

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during January 2008 and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the first week of January 2008, we did not collect routine Total Coliform samples and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table in the next column lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were or Will Be Taken
Total Coliform	3 samples every week	0	First week of January 2008	On-going weekly testing prior to and after first week of January 2008

What happened? What is being done?

No routine total coliform samples were collected during the first week of January 2008. The Nipomo Community Services District has implemented procedures to ensure that the required total coliform samples are collected on a weekly basis.

For more information, please contact Tina Grietens, Utility Superintendent at (805) 929-1133 or P.O. Box 326, Nipomo, CA 93444.

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.ncsd.ca.gov).

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.ncsd.ca.gov

NCS D Elected Board of Directors

Mike Winn	President
Jim Harrison	Vice President
Larry Vierheilg	Director
Cliff Trotter	Director
Ed Eby	Director

THANK YOU FOR SAVING WATER!

Check the NCS D website regularly for water conservation tips, news about free gardening and irrigation workshops, information on Household Hazardous Waste disposal, recycling and more !

Nipomo Community Services District

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WATER QUALITY DATA 2007