

Nipomo Community Services District CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – 2009 WATER QUALITY DATA



The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2009 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, 2009. 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 by 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.
- ◆ **NA** 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 (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	27 (2009)	0	0.50	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	27 (2009)	1	0.193	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		Typical Sources of Contaminants	
				Average	Range		
Aluminum (Al)	ppm	1	0.6	0.003	ND - 0.03 (2008)	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes	
Arsenic (As)	ppb	10	NA	9.0	8 - 10 (2009)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium (Ba)	ppm	1	2	0.03	0.03 - 0.05 (2008)	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Cadmium (Cd)	ppb	5.0	0.04	0.5	ND - 1 (2008)	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	ppb	50.0	NA	0.7	ND - 2 (2008)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (F)	ppm	2	1	0.25	ND - 0.5 (2008)	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 - 17 (2009)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Selenium (Se)	ppb	50	NA	6.0	ND - 10 (2008)	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	
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	59	41 - 97 (2009)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)

Detected Contaminants	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Results		Typical Sources of Contaminants
				Average	Range	
Color (Unfiltered)	Units	15	NA	5	ND - 20 (2008)	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Langlier Index)	NA	> 0	NA	-0.5	-2 - 0.4 (2008)	Natural or industrial-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature, other factors
Iron (Fe)	ppb	300	NA	110	ND - 600 (2009)	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (Mn)	ppb	50	NA	12	ND - 100 (2009)	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold at 60°	TON	3	n/a	0.2	ND - 4 (2008)	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	umhos/cm	1600	NA	845	358 - 1340 (2008)	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO ₄)	ppm	500	NA	189	80.0 - 322 (2009)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS	ppm	1000	NA	574	410 - 760 (2009)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (Zn)	ppm	5	NA	0.004	ND - 0.06 (2008)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Detected Contaminants	Units	Action Level	Results		Typical Sources of Contaminants
			Average	Range	
Boron	ppm	1000	0.06	ND - 0.1 (2009)	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	50	0.008	ND - 0.01 (2008)	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
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	n/a	0.08	ND - 0.7 (2008)	n/a

Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Detected Contaminants	Units	Action Level	Results		Typical Sources of Contaminants
			Average	Range	
Sodium	ppm	NS	61	48 - 93 (2009)	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	NS	294	57 - 528 (2008)	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.

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. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from the drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentration and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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, 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 any risk to public health.

About our Odor Threshold at 60°C: 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 2009, we met all sampling, treatment and reporting requirements.



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.

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.

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.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil production and mining activities.

stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Save Water, Save Money!

Water conservation is a key link connecting the supply and cost of water. It also is the most cost-effective way to decrease our demand for new sources of water. As new sources of water become more scarce, the price for water goes up, and that increase in price is passed on to the customer.

The good news is NCSDD's customers have decreased their water consumption by 14% since 2007, and by 17% since 2003. This is a significant amount of conservation, and our customers deserve to be proud of this accomplishment!

However, since new water sources will continue to become more scarce, we will need to continue saving water every way we can. If we do not conserve, we are pouring water — and money — down the drain. You can reduce your water consumption by taking just a few simple steps.

For 25 tips on using water more efficiently, visit http://ncsd.ca.gov/Library/water_conservation/25-tips-Web.pdf.

The most important component of water efficiency is you! You are the one who reads a water-efficiency tip and then puts it in action. Without your action, tips on saving water remain just words written on a page.

There are a number of ways to save water, but they all begin with you!

TOP 7 WATER-SAVING TIPS

1. Find and repair leaks.
2. Go low-flow! Replace showerheads, faucets and toilets with water-efficient, low-flow fixtures.
3. Make monthly tune-ups of your irrigation system a habit, including changing the timer settings as seasons change.
4. Irrigate between 10 PM and 6 AM, and avoid irrigating when it is windy.
5. Use a broom (not a hose) to clean driveways, decks and patios.
6. 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.
7. Buy high-efficiency appliances, especially clothes-washer and dishwasher.

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STOW DIVISION TO



NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Water Quality Data 2009

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

THANK YOU FOR SAVING WATER!

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

