# CAMBRIA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

## 2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

***Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse CCSD a 1316 Tamsen St, Ste 201 para asistirlo en español.***

### QUALITY FOR THE COMMUNITY

The Cambria Community Services District ("CCSD") is pleased to present our 2018 Consumer Confidence Report ("CCR") as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act ("SDWA"). This annual water quality report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed consumers are our best allies. We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

### DO I NEED TO TAKE PRECAUTIONS?

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 the water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such a persons with cancer undergoing chemo-therapy, 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 providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporiduim and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

### WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

The State Water Resources Control Board ("SWRCB") references the source of CCSD's water system as Groundwater. The Source Water Assessments conducted by the SWRCB used the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 5 sources: San Simeon ("SS") Wells 1, 2 and 3, and from 2 treated locations (filtration with iron and manganese removal): Santa Rosa ("SR") Wells 3 & 4.

For more information about the Source Water Assessments, see page 4.

### CHOOSE WATER-WISE LANDSCAPES

The CCSD is a San Luis Obispo partner in water conservation and sponsors the Waterwise Landscaping website tailored specifically to our county. Visit the site today to access free

- watering guides;
- fact sheets on dealing with drought, managing your soil, composting tips, pest management, and more;
- plants lists and guides to help you choose drought-tolerant and California natives; and
- garden design, irrigation, and maintenance resources.

**www.slowaterwiselandscaping.com**

### HOW MUCH WATER DO YOU USE?

Find out at **www.home-water-works.org/calculator** where you can answer a few simple questions to unlock a better understanding of how your household uses water. Create an efficiency plan to get started on lowering your carbon footprint—and your water bill!

### CONSERVATION: IT'S A WAY OF LIFE

For further information on water use efficiency and the CCSD's water conservation efforts, please visit us online at **www.cambriacsd.org/water-use-efficiency**

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# TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):**

The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**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 (USEPA).

**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 CA Environmental Protection Agency.

**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.

**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.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):**

MCLs and MRDLs for the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):**

MCLs for the contaminants that affect taste, odor, 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.

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):**

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

## ANALYTICAL RESULT ACRONYMS

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

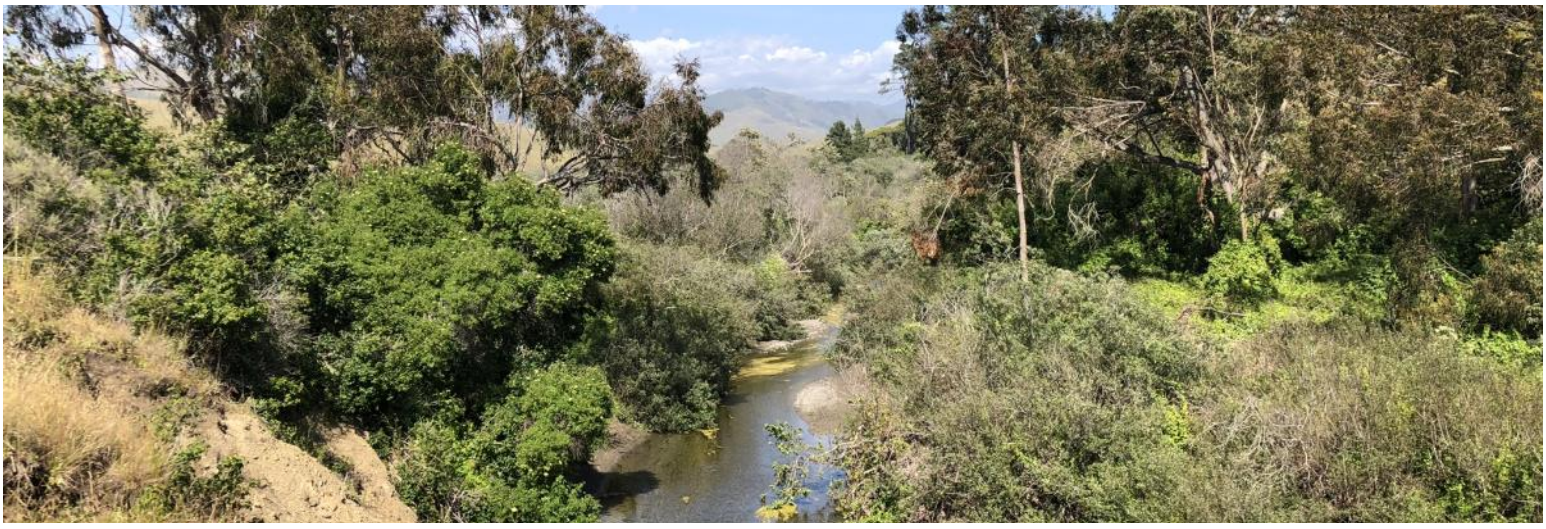
**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units

**umhos/cm:** micro mhos per centimeter

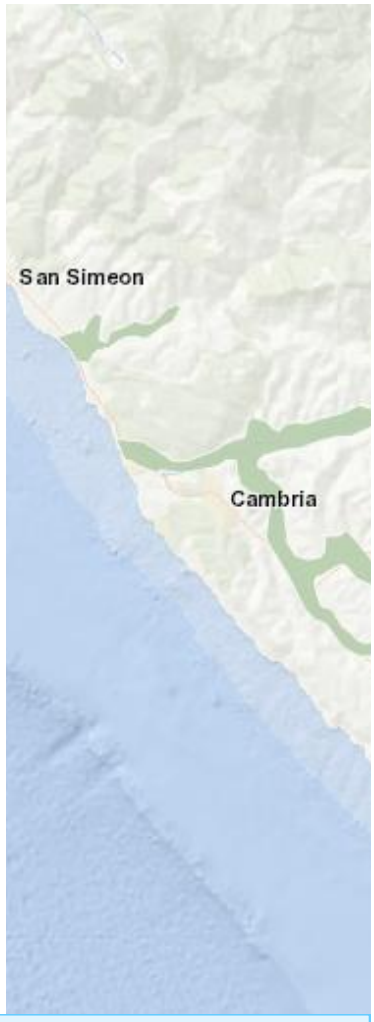
*The mission of the Cambria Water Department is to provide high-quality water to the citizens of Cambria in a safe, environmentally sensitive, and economical manner.*



## ABOUT OUR LEAD

**Lead-Specific Language:** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The CCSD 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at **http://www.epa.gov/lead**.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.




## ABOUT OUR WATER SUPPLY

Cambria's water comes from wells drilled into aquifers in the San Simeon and Santa Rosa Creek basins. Aquifers are geologic formations that contain water. The quantity of water in an aquifer and the water produced by a well depend on the nature of the rock, sand or soil in the aquifer. The State of California mandates how much water the CCSD can pump from both creeks. Currently, most of Cambria's water supply is obtained from the San Simeon Creek Well Field, three miles north of Cambria, and Santa Rosa Well 4, one mile east of Cambria's East Village. The Santa Rosa Creek aquifer was the community's sole water source prior to installation of the San Simeon Creek aquifer wells. Flood damage during 1995 resulted in the loss of SR 2, leaving CCSD with SR 1 and SR 3. In response to the discovery of a **MTBE** contamination plume from a nearby gas station, CCSD shut down SR 1 and SR 3 and completed a new well, SR 4, and wellhead treatment facility behind the Coast Union High School athletic fields. This location is farther up-gradient from the MTBE plume. Following the exceptional drought conditions and emergency water shortage in 2014, the CCSD restored operation of SR 3, converted SR 1 to a non-potable irrigation supply well, and completed an emergency water supply project on the CCSD's lower San Simeon Creek property. The restoration of SR 3 allowed the CCSD to access deeper aquifer water, which SR 4 could not pump. This effort also included installing a new submersible well pump and rebuilding an iron and manganese removal filter plant, which had been inoperable since 2000. Well SR 1 was separated from the CCSD potable water distribution system and provided with a new submersible pump that discharges into non-potable water storage tanks, which are connected to filling stations located off of Rodeo Grounds Road.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT & ITS AVAILABILITY

A source water assessment was conducted for SS Wells 1—3 and SR Well 4 in April and May 2003, respectively.

The activities to which the San Simeon Wells 1, 2, and 3 are most vulnerable include the existence of: animal operations, crops (irrigated & non-irrigated), fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide application, surface water streams, agricultural drainage, artificial recharge projects, and spreading basins.

The activities to which the Santa Rosa Well 4 is most vulnerable include the existence of: crops (irrigated), agricultural drainage, wells (agricultural/irrigation), septic systems, parking lots, wells (water supply), historic gas stations, and known contaminant plumes.

No contaminants associated with the above activities have been detected in the groundwater and CCSD continues a regular monitoring program.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the State Water Resources Control Board District 6 Offices: 1180 Eugenia Pl., Ste 200, Carpinteria, CA 93013.

To request a summary of the assessment be sent to you, contact Jeff Densmore's office at (805) 566-1326.

## HOW TO GET INVOLVED

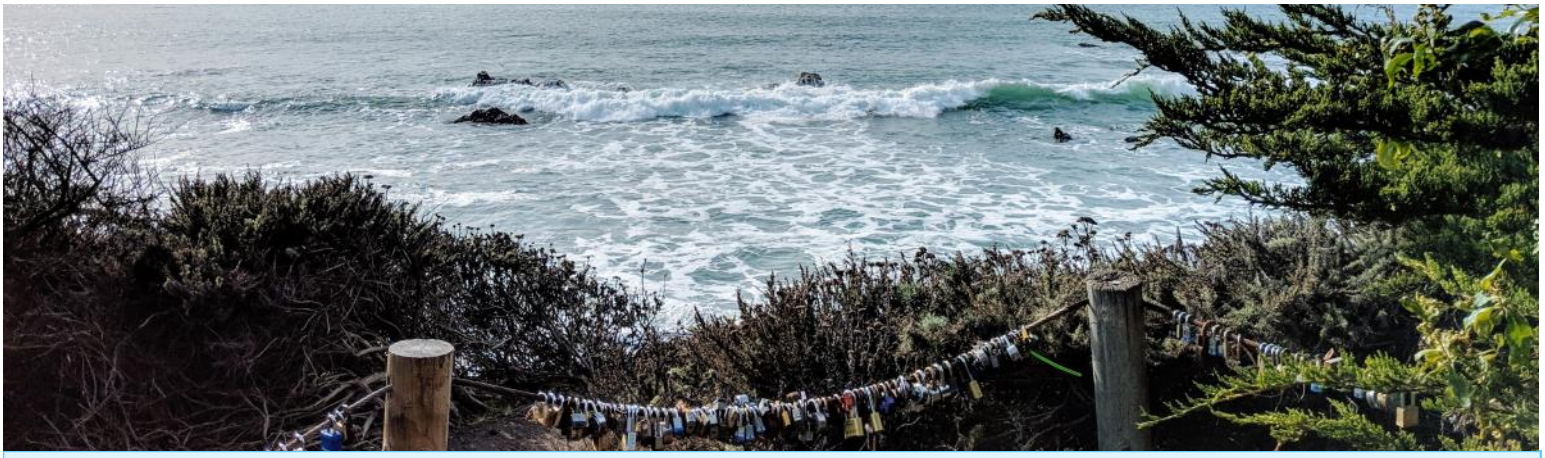
Regularly scheduled Board of Directors meetings are held at the Cambria Veterans Memorial Building at 1000 Main Street. Find out when at **www.cambriacsd.org/board-meetings**. Public participation is also welcome at our Parks, Recreation & Open Space (PROS) Commission meetings, as well as at the Finance, Resources & Infrastructure, and Policy Committee meetings.

## WANT TO LEARN MORE?

For questions related to your drinking water, please call us at (805) 927-6250 and ask for James Green, Water Systems Supervisor, or visit us online at **www.cambriacsd.org/water**. Keep an eye on our **calendar** for future tours of water facilities.

## WATER DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **James Green**<br>Interim Water Systems Supervisor | **David Tracey**<br>Water Systems Operator T3/D2 | **Ben Grosskreutz**<br>Water Treatment Operator II |
| **Adam Steventon**<br>Water Treatment Operator II | **Andrew Lyman**<br>Water Operator-in-Training | **Melissa Bland**<br>Management Analyst |



## WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled 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 source water include:**

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that 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, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink,** the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent.** The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

## TABLE 1. SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER[1]

| | Sample Date | 90th % level detected | Sites Above AL/Total Sites | AL | PHG | Violation | No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 2016 | 8.3 | 1/20 | 15 | 0.2 | No | 0 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 2016 | 0.62 | 0/20 | 1.3 | .3 | No | N/A | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

## TABLE 2. SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

| | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Violation | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sodium (ppm) | 2017 | 34 | 19 - 64 | none | none | No | Salt present in the water is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 2017 | 397 | 287 - 568 | none | none | No | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

## TABLE 3. DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Violation | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arsenic (ppb) | 2017 | ND | ND - 3 | 10 | 0.004 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; orchard runoff, glass & electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 2017 | 0.15 | 0.12 - 0.20 | 1 | 2 | No | Discharge from oil drilling wastes, metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) | 2017 | ND | ND - 1.6 | | 0.02 | No | Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2017 | ND | ND - 0.2 | 2 | 1 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate as N (ppb) | 2018 | 0.4 | ND - 0.9 | 10 | 10 | No | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm) | 2017 | ND | ND - 0.5 | 10 | 10 | No | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 2013 - 2016 | 1.144 | ND - 1.77 | 15 | (0) | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |

## TABLE 4. TREATED DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL (MRDL) | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Violation | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) | 2014 | ND | ND - 1.3 | 10 | 0.02 | No | Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits. |

1. Tap water samples collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.

## TABLE 5.DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

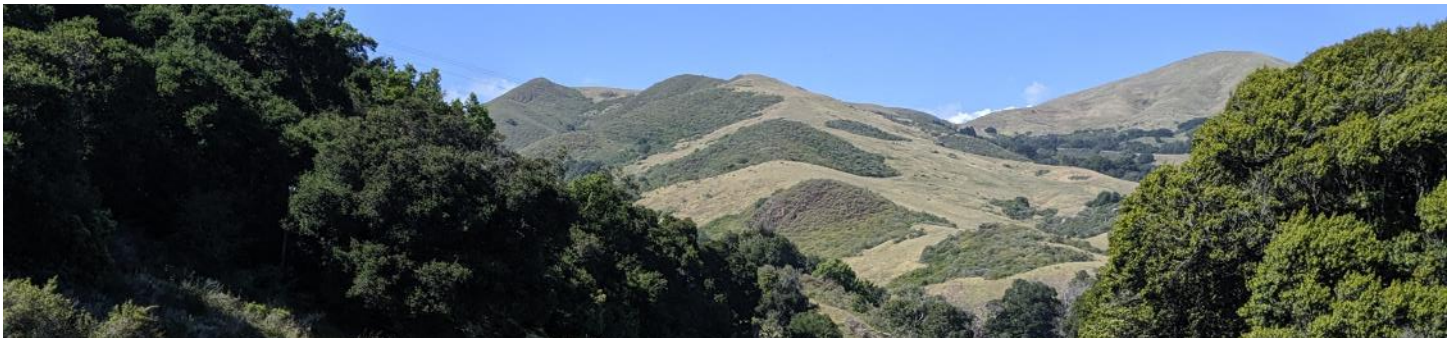
| | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Violation | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chloride (ppm) | 2017 | 34 | 18 - 74 | 500 | n/a | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Specific Conductance (umhos/cm) | 2017 | 824 | 598 - 1180 | 1600 | n/a | No | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2017 | 84.9 | 49.4 - 136 | 500 | n/a | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 2017 | 492 | 350 - 720 | 1000 | n/a | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 2017 | 0.3 | 0.2 - 0.4 | 5 | n/a | No | Soil runoff |

## TABLE 6. DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS AND OTHER CONSTITUENTS

| | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Violation | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boron (ppm) | 2017 | 0.2 | 0.2 - 0.3 | 1 | No | The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals. |
| Vanadium (ppm) | 2017 | ND | ND - 0.003 | 0.05 | No | The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals. |
| Calcium (mg/L) | 2017 | 70 | 54 - 94 | N/A | N/A | Not applicable; normal constituent |
| Magnesium (mg/L) | 2017 | 54 | 37 - 81 | N/A | N/A | Not applicable; normal constituent |
| pH (units) | 2017 | 7.5 | 7.3 - 7.7 | N/A | N/A | Not applicable; normal constituent |
| Alkalinity (mg/L) | 2017 | 314 | 240 - 430 | N/A | N/A | Not applicable; normal constituent |
| Aggressiveness Index | 2017 | 12.2 | 11.8 - 12.7 | N/A | N/A | Not applicable; normal constituent |
| Langelier Index | 2017 | 0.33 | -0.04 - 0.8 | N/A | N/A | Not applicable; normal constituent |

## TABLE 7. DETECTION OF DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE

| | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL (MRDL) | Violation | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) | 2018 | 40 | 16 - 54 | 80 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (five) (ppb) | 2018 | 14 | 3 - 19 | 60 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |



Cambria Community Services District
PO Box 65
Cambria, CA 93428

*Address Service Requested*

# 2018 Annual Water Quality Report

every drop counts

## WATER CONSERVATION TIPS FOR CONSUMERS

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers – a 5 minutes shower uses 7 to 8 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit **https://www.epa.gov/watersense** for more information.