



2012 Water Quality – OCEANO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

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

To Our Customers:

The Oceano Community Services District (OCS D) is pleased to present this annual report describing the quality of your drinking water. This report will answer questions and describe the quality of the drinking water in Oceano.

What is the source of my drinking water?

Oceano receives its drinking water from four water production wells, all located within the District boundaries. In addition, the District purchases treated surface water from the Lopez Project and the State Water Project. Both of the surface water sources are blended together. When the blended surface water enters the District's water system, it is a blend of approximately 94% State Project Water and Lopez with the ground water making up 6% of the total water provided to the customers.

Where is Oceano drinking water tested?

Water samples are collected weekly by OCS D operators. The water samples are collected and analyzed by Clinical Laboratory of San Bernardino, Inc., in San Bernardino and Lompoc. The lab is certified by the DHS to conduct bacteriological and chemical analyses. Federal and State requirements dictate that all regulatory analyses follow approved procedures and be performed by certified labs.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment was conducted for OCS D's four active wells in March, 2001. No contaminants were detected in the water supply, however the source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities: sewer collection systems, utility station maintenance areas, and automobile and historic gas stations. A completed copy of the Assessment may be viewed at the District office, 1655 Front Street, Oceano.

Community Participation

The Oceano Community Services District Board of Directors meets at the District Board Room on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Meeting dates are published in the local newspapers, and at 1655 Front Street as well as our website.

Who operates the Oceano water system?

The Oceano Water Department employs three full-time water distribution/treatment operators. All operators who work for the District are required to pass written tests and be certified by the California Department of Health Services (DHS). The Water distribution/treatment operators employed by OCS D are knowledgeable professionals dedicated to supplying you with dependable, high-quality drinking water.

Lead Information

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. Oceano CSD 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. (from National Primary Drinking Water Regulations Part 141.154, in the section called "Required additional health information")

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

All 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Additionally, the Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water at EPA maintains a website with useful information on drinking water. The address is <http://www.epa.gov/OGWDW/>. Additional information can be obtained by calling Aaron Hughes Utility System Operator Lead for the Oceano CSD, at 805-481-6730, or come by the District Office at 1655 Front Street, Oceano.

2012 Water Statistics

- State and Lopez Water Purchased
⇒ 294.02 Million Gallons (903.28 Acre Feet)
- Water Pumped from District Wells
⇒ 19.24 Million Gallons (59.04 Acre Feet)
- Total Oceano Water Production
⇒ 313.26 Million Gallons (962.30 Acre Feet)

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) and Public Health Goal (PHG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency and PHGs are set by the California 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.

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, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with a SDWS 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 a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

NC: Not collected.

NS (No Standard): Contaminant for which there is no established MCL.

ND (Not Detected): Contaminant is not detectable at testing limit.

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

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

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

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

TON: Threshold Odor Number

LI: Langelier Index; Noncorrosive = Any positive value
Corrosive = Any negative value

NA: (Not Analyzed) Contaminant was not analyzed

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, 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.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants* which 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 USEPA and the California Department of Health Services 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 which must provide the same protection for public health.

* Any violation of an MCL or monitoring requirement is asterisked.

Tables 1 through 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected from January 2012 through December 2012, unless otherwise noted. The presence of these contaminants in water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department 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, may be more than one year old.

Turbidity Performance Standard - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the surface water filtration system. Turbidity of filtered water must:	Treatment Technique for Conventional Treatment Central Coast Water Authority	Treatment Technique for State Water Membrane Treatment
1. Be less than or equal to 0.2 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2. Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3. Not exceed 5 NTU at any time.		≤ 0.1 95% ≤ 1.0 100%
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard 1.	100%	99.4%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year.	0.13 NTU	0.123 NTU
The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirement.	0	0

Table 2 - Microbiological Contaminants			Distribution Samples		Potential Source of Contamination
Contaminant (reporting units) Sampled 2012	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range	Average	
Total Coliform Bacteria	MCL (systems collecting less than 40 samples per month): More than 1 sample in a month with a detection; (systems collecting more than 40 samples per month): More than 5% of monthly samples are positive.	(0)	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Running Annual Average 80 ppb	—	26.3-42.7	34.58	By-product of drinking water
Haloacetic Acids	Running Annual Average 60 ppb	(0)	11.8-27.3	18.89	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	MRDL 4.0 ppm as Cl ₂	4 ppm	0.96-1.73	2.2	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Table 3 - Detection of Contaminants with a <u>Primary</u> Drinking Water Standard				Surface Water		Well Water		Potential Source of Contamination
Contaminant (reporting units) Sampled 2012	Year	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range	Average	Range	Average	
Aluminum (ppb)	2012	1000	600	ND-0.12	0.069	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2012	10	.004	ND	ND	ND - 2.5	1.25	Runoff from orchards; natural deposits; glass & electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppb)	2012	2000	1000	ND	ND	0.15-0.33	0.24	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2012	15	(0)	4.0	4.0	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO ³ (ppm)	2012	45	45	2.2	2.2	ND-22	10.75	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage;; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2012	50	(50)	ND	ND	ND - 58 *	7.88	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from live-stock lots (feed additive)
Dichloromethane (ppb)	2010	5.0	0	ND	ND	0.56-0.80	0.67	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of an infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider or choose to use bottled water for mixing formula and juice for your baby. If you are pregnant, you should drink bottled water.

While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California Department of Health Services continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and other circulatory problems.

Selenium in drinking water in excess of the MCL can cause hair or fingernail loss, numbness in fingers or toes, and/or circulation system problems. Two of Oceano's water-production wells have produced water that is above the MCL in selenium during the past year. Our operators are taking several steps to assure that the selenium content in the distribution system does not exceed the MCL. The two wells are used on a very limited basis. In addition, any well water that is above the limit in selenium is blended with other water that is low in selenium. The blended water is closely monitored and analyzed on a weekly basis. All water that is supplied to the consumers of Oceano Community Services District is below the MCL for selenium.

***Lead and Copper Sampling:** 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 SUMMER OF 2012 we did not monitor the consumer taps for lead and copper therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We will be sampling during the summer of 2013 (June 1-September 2013) from 20 consumer taps in the distribution system. What should you do? This is nothing you need to do at this time.

Contaminant (reporting units)	Year Sampled	MCL	Surface Water 94%		Well Water 6%		Potential Source of Contamination
			Range	Average	Range	Average	
Aluminum (ppb)	2012	200	ND - 0.12	0.069	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment and residue from water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2012	500	46-146	86	40-48	34.6	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (CU)	2012	15	ND	ND	ND-14	7.3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (LI)	2009	Noncorrosive	ND	ND	.3 - 1.22	Noncorrosive 0.76	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Odor - Threshold	2012	3	ND	ND	2	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	2012	1600	344-706	522	640-1100	988	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2012	500	71	71	84-210	158.8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	2012	5	0.04-0.1	0.05	0.35-4.63	2.02	Soil runoff/Presence of colloidal and/or suspended matter
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2012	1000	202-417	308	390-730	646	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Contaminant (reporting units)	Year Sampled	Surface Water 94%		Well Water 6%		Potential Source of Contamination
		Range	Average	Range	Average	
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2012	44-86	67	170-380	282	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Calcium (ppm)	2012	30-76	49	56-110	86.6	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Hardness (ppm)	2012	64-158	101	260-500	408	Generally found in ground and surface water
Magnesium (ppm)	2012	13	13	30-53	46.4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
pH	2012	7.2-8.8	8.3	7.3-8.4	7.84	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sodium (ppm)	2012	62	62	36-49	43.8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Vanadium (ppb)	2012	ND	ND	7.1-9.1	8.1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

Lead & Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	Year Sampled	No. of Samples collected	90th Percentile Level detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm) *	2009	20	ND	0	.0015	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) *	2009	20	0.87	1	1.3	1.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Example 3-1- CCR Certification Form

(updated with electronic delivery methods)

CWS Name: Oceano Community Services District

PWSID No: 4010005

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state/primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name: Aaron M. Hughes

Title: Utility Systems Operator, Lead

Phone #: 805-574-4861 Date: 5/30/2013

Please check all items that apply.

CCR was distributed by mail.

CCR was distributed by other direct delivery method. Specify direct delivery methods:

Mail – notification that CCR is available on Web site via a direct uniform resource locator (URL)

E-mail – direct URL to CCR

E-mail – CCR sent as an attachment to the e-mail

E-mail – CCR sent embedded in the e-mail

Other: _____

If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provide the direct URL Internet address:

www.oceanocsd.org

If the CCR was provided electronically, please describe how a customer requests paper CCR delivery:

A customer may request a CCR either by phone, letter, or while paying their utility bill.

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the state/primacy agency:

posting the CCR on the Internet at

www.oceanocsd.org

mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach a list of zip codes used)

advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper announcement)

posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) 1655 Front St. Oceano, 93445

delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers

delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)

electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)

(for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www.

Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency (attach a list)