No MCLs ↑

Nacimiento Water Company 2015 Consumer Confidence Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report, prepared in June of 2016, shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2015

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

Our water comes from wells below Lake Nacimiento. These wells are fitted with galleries of perforated pipe covered by several feet of sand, which acts as a pre-filter to remove some of the larger particulate contaminants. This source is considered under the direct influence of surface water and must, therefore, meet all the more stringent treatment requirements of a surface water source.

Drinking Water Source Assessments were completed for our wells in July of 2002. These sources were considered most vulnerable to contamination due to recreational activities in the lake covering the wells. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

CDPH Drinking Water Field Operations Branch
1180 Eugenia Place, Suite 200
Carpinteria, CA 93013

You may request that a summary of the assessments be sent to you by contacting:

Jeff Densmore, District Engineer
805-566-1326

If you have questions, or would like more information about your water, call (805) 472-2540 and talk to Tim or Larry.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

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 SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

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

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

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

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 (USEPA).

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. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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 which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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 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.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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, USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that 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.

Tables A, B, C, D, and E 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 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, are more than one year old.

TABLE A - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTIONS IN LEAD AND COPPER RULE MONITORING

Lead and Copper (samples collected at consumers' taps)	No. of Samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	5	0.050	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems

TABLE B - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	9/15/15	12	12	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	9/15/15	180	180	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

TABLE C - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	quarterly	82.4	44.9-103.1	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Halocetic Acids (ppb)	quarterly	64.1	21-101	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	6 samples per month	0.79	0.10-2.20	MRDL= 4.0	MRDLG= 4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	9/15/15	0.135	0.135	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE D - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sulfate (ppm)	9/15/15	36.6	36.6	500	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	9/15/15	7.8	7.8	500	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits
Color (units)	9/15/15	1	1	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	9/15/15	220	220	1000	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	9/15/15	368	368	1600	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits

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 the 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. 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 providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (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).

TABLE E - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
*Treatment Technique**	Conventional Filtration
*Turbidity Performance Standards*** (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 - Be less than or equal to 0.5 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 - Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 - Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.158 NTU
The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	None

* A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

** Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results that meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Nacimiento Water Company

Water System Number: 401027

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/25/16 (*date*) 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 California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Larry Denny

Signature:

Title: operator

Phone Number: (805) 472-2540 Date: 6/25/16

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☒ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.nacimientowater.com/CCR2015
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

☒ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.