

CAMBRIA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

2023 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 2023 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, 2023 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 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. EPA/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 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.



WATER USE EFFICIENCY RAIN OR SHINE!

Cambria has both rejoiced in and suffered through this past wet season. The rain has brought our emerald hills into full view but also created significant damage.

Unfortunately, a wet winter and spring, even as wet as this past year, does not erase the effects of three dry years.

In addition, the water sources on which we rely are shallow aquifers with limited capacity. Once their capacity has been reached the excess flows into the ocean.

The Water Reclamation Facility is only permitted for use during water shortage stages 5 & 6; TRUE health and safety emergencies.

This leaves us with water use efficiency...**RAIN OR SHINE!**

Our well levels will always decrease during the summer months as we drawdown our “bathtub” of supply but how much they drawn down and how quickly is up to us!

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.

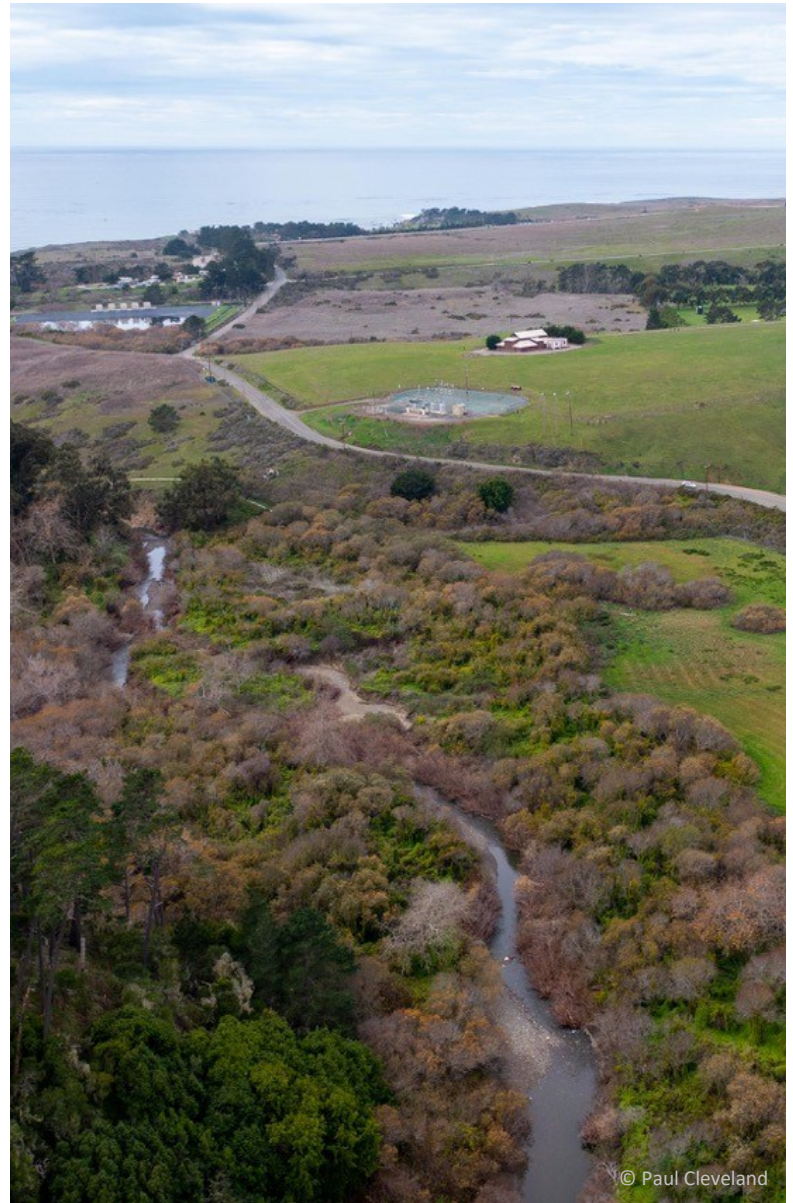


ABOUT OUR WATER SUPPLY

Cambria's water comes from five wells drilled into aquifers in the San Simeon Creek and Santa Rosa Creek basins. Cambria's aquifers are narrow and shallow with relatively small storage, which results in late dry season draw-down and rapid recharge after adequate seasonal rainfall. The State of California mandates how much water the CCSD can pump from both creeks. Currently, the primary source of Cambria's water supply is the San Simeon Creek Well Field (wells SS 1, SS 2, and SS 3), three miles north of Cambria. Santa Rosa Well 4 (SR 4), one mile east of Cambria's East Village, and Santa Rosa Well 3 (SR 3), located less than 20 feet from the Santa Rosa Creek near Tin City, are supplemental sources which provide relief to the San Simeon Creek aquifer. The District also maintains Well SR 1, located near the Cambria Dog Park, which was separated from the potable water distribution system and is used for non-potable applications only. The CCSD's Water Reclamation Facility, an indirect potable reuse project, is also located near the San Simeon Well Field.

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>.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT & AVAILABILITY

A source water assessment was conducted for SS Wells 1—3 and SR-4 in April and May 2003, respectively. A source water assessment for SR-3 is in process, as well as a Source Water Protection Plan.***

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 and streamed online 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.

Subscribe to receive email communications from the CCSD by visiting our website and selecting "Join our mailing list" at the bottom of any webpage.

WANT TO LEARN MORE?

For questions related to your drinking water, please call us at (805) 927-6250 and ask for Cody Meeks, Water Systems Superintendent, or visit us online at www.cambriacsd.org/water.

WATER DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

Steven "Cody" Meeks

Water Systems Superintendent

Ben Grosskreutz

Water Systems Operator T3/D2

Adam Steventon

Water Systems Operator T4/D3

Andrew Lyman

Water Treatment Operator II

Owen Purcell

Water Treatment Operator II

UTILITIES DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

James Green

Utilities Department Director

Tristan Reaper

Program Manager

Leah Reedall

Admin Technician II



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 COLIFORM BACTERIA

	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months In Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	6/year (2023)	1	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	No	Naturally present in the environment.

TABLE 2. SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

	Sample Date	No. of Samples	90th Percentile Level detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2022	20	3.3	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2022	20	0.35	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3. SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2023	28	19—46	none	none	No	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2023	396	303 - 546	none	none	No	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 4. 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)	2023	ND	ND - 3	10	0.004	No	Erosion of natural deposits; orchard runoff, glass & electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2023	0.16	0.13 - 0.22	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)	2023	0.1	0.1 - 0.2	2	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2023	ND	ND - 0.6	10	10	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	2023	ND	ND - 0.6	10	10	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2016 - 2023	ND	ND - 1.38	15	(0)	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	2023	31	19 - 56	500	n/a	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2023	38	ND - 150	300	n/a	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2023	200	ND - 520	50	n/a	No	Leaching from natural deposits;
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2023	820	622 - 1120	1600	n/a	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	84.6	52.3 - 133	500	n/a	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2023	490	340 - 700	1000	n/a	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	0.2	ND - 1.1	5	n/a	No	Soil runoff

TABLE 6. DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Boron (ppm)	2023	0.2	n/a	1	No	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Vanadium (ppb)	2023	ND	ND - 2	50	No	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.
Manganese (ppb)	2023	200	ND - 520	500	No	Manganese exposures resulted in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in adverse effects to the nervous system.

TABLE 7. ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS

	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Calcium (ppm)	2023	72	57 - 95	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (ppm)	2023	2253	39 - 75	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	2023	8	7.9 - 8.0	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (ppm)	2023	348	270 - 500	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	2023	12.8	12.5 - 13.1	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	2023	0.9	0.6 - 1.2	n/a	n/a

TABLE 8. DETECTION OF DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE

	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2023	28	13.0 - 44	80		No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ppb)	2023	11.75	5 - 19	60		No	By-product of drinking water disinfection



Cambria Community Services District
PO Box 65
Cambria, CA 93428

Address Service Requested

2023 Annual Water Quality Report



May 2023

NEWS & UPDATES

2024 Water Projects

- ◇ Secure California Coastal Conservancy Grant for planning related to climate-impacted reduced streamflows
- ◇ Secure WaterSMART Grant for phased installation of AMI meter upgrades
- ◇ Finalize WRF CDP Project Description to obtain regular permit for dry-season operations
- ◇ Finalize design and engineering of the San Simeon Transmission Main and Effluent Pipeline Replacement Project
- ◇ Integrate new AMI meters into the CCSD billing system and bring endpoints online
- ◇ Install pump and motor for San Simeon Well 3

Visit our **Drought** website for all the latest water conservation news and resources.

- ⇒ Check out our current water shortage stage and response actions.
- ⇒ See the next date the Water Conservation booth will be staffed at the Farmer's Market. Come out and chat with the conservation staff and pick up free water efficient devices.
- ⇒ Schedule an irrigation assessment or a WUE Walk-Through.
- ⇒ Request water conservation promotional materials such as yard signs, vacation rental and commercial property materials, visitor placards and more.
- ⇒ Let us know how we are doing through our Water Conservation Survey

www.cambriacsd.org/drought