APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	City of Arroyo Grande
Water System Number:	CA4010001

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____6/29/22_____ (*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 State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Shane Taylor	Title: Utilities Manger
Signature:	Date: 7/8/22
Phone number: (805) 473-5464	blank

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

- [x] CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- [ ] CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- [x] "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - [x] Posting the CCR at the following URL: www. arroyograndle. org
  - [x] Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used) 93420
  - [ ] 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)
  - [x] Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

    City Hall, City Corporation Yard

- [x] 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)
- [ ] Publication of the CCR in the 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)
- [ ] 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 URL: www._____

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

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

☐ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

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

CITY OF
ARROYO GRANDE
CALIFORNIA

June, 2022

2021 WATER QUALITY REPORT

To our customers

The City of Arroyo Grande is pleased to present this annual report describing the quality of your drinking water. We sincerely hope this report provides you with a basic understanding of the City's water quality.

2021 Water Statistics

- **Surface Water Provided**

  703 Million Gallons
- **Groundwater Pumped**

  50 Million Gallons
- **Total Water Delivered**

  753 Million Gallons
- **Ave. Daily Demand 2.1 Million Gallons**

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

The City of Arroyo Grande has both surface and groundwater sources of water. The surface water comes from the treatment plant at Lopez Lake. In 2021, Lopez provided 93% of the City's total supply. The City receives a blend of Lopez Water and State Water since both are delivered in the same distribution pipeline. The City, however, is not a participant in the State Water Project. The groundwater comes from City wells. The blend of surface and groundwater has an average hardness of 17 grains per gallon. Nitrate as N in drinking water at levels above 10 is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, potentially resulting in serious illness; symptoms may include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate as N levels above 10 may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. One well exceeds the maximum contaminant level for manganese. **This is reduced to acceptable levels by filtration prior to distribution.** 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 City of Arroyo Grande 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 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The City will continue in its efforts to meet or exceed all State and Federal Water Quality requirements.

Where is the water tested?

Both surface and groundwater supplies are tested independently by certified commercial laboratories. The labs are certified by the State Water Resources Control Board as environmental testing laboratories for bacteriological and chemical analyses. Federal and State requirements dictate that all regulatory analyses be performed by certified labs following approved procedures.

Where can the community participate in decisions regarding water quality?

The public can participate in the County Flood Control District, Zone 3 Advisory Group Committee concerning surface water received from the Lopez Treatment Plant. This group is composed of representatives from the Five-Cities area. The group meets on the 3rd Thursday of January, March, May, July, September, and November. Information on meeting times and places are available at slocountywater.org or can be obtained from the City of Arroyo Grande Public Works Department. Groundwater questions can be directed to the Utilities Division of the Public Works Department at 473-5464.

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

For additional information concerning the Annual Water Quality Report and results of UCMR monitoring, please call Shane Taylor, Utilities Manager at 473-5464.

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 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 tap.

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.

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.

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

CU: Color Units

Micromhos: Units of electrical conductance

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 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, which are by-products 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, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1 through 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected from May 2012 through December 2021, unless otherwise noted. The presence of these contaminants in water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The SWRCB 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.

Table 1 - Treatment of surface water sources		
Turbidity Performance Standard – Turbidity measures the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Turbidity of filtered water must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.	**Treatment Technique for Lopez Project**	**Treatment Technique for State Water Conventional Treatment**
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard 1.	100%	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year.	0.04 NTU	0.13
The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirement.	0	0

Table 2 – Microbiological Contaminants (if detected)	**Highest No. of Detections in any month**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	0	0	Routine and repeat samples detect total coliform & either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Table 3 – Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard			Lopez WTP		State Water		Groundwater		
Contaminant (reporting units)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG(MCLG) [MRDLS]	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Potential Source of Contamination
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	ND - 0.027	ND	ND - 0.091	0.058	ND - ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	3.9-5.8	3.4	ND	ND	ND - 2	.4	Runoff from orchards; natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2		0.030		ND	ND - ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	RAL= 1.3	0.3	.19-.36	0.10		ND	ND - ND	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	.27	0.28		ND	.19 - .39	0.23	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10		ND		ND	ND - 8.2	4.8	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	30		ND		ND	ND-6.1	1.80	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	-----	15 - 32	24.5	6.1-11	9	15.7-31.9*	21.5*	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	MRDL = [4.0 as CL_2]	[4]	.25-2.68	2.30	1.37-3.58	2.79	0.07 - 2.20*	1.81*	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorite (ppm)	1.0	0.05	0.24-.59	0.45		ND	ND - ND	ND	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	[800 as ClO_2]	[800]	ND - 270	87		NA	ND - ND	ND	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	-----		ND	1.4 - 4.1		ND - ND	ND	Various natural and manmade sources
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	0.028 - 3.15	1.25	NA	NA	ND - 4.3	4.72	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	-----	25-61	40	43-58	51	28.8-60.3*	43.4*	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*These sample results are from the distribution system only.

Table 4 – Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard		Lopez WTP		State Water		Groundwater		
Contaminant (reporting units)	MCL	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Potential Source of Contamination
Aluminum (ppb)	200	ND - 27	26	0-.086		ND - ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
Chloride (ppm)	500	0-47	47	0 - 147	73	25-96	52	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	300		ND		ND	ND - 290	60	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	50		ND		ND	ND - 250	37	Leaching from natural deposits
Color (CU)	15	0-1	1		ND	ND	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor – (Ton)	3	1 - 4.0	1	0-2		1 - 3	1.5	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µs/cm)	1600		870	580-802	503	820 - 1000	792.8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500		130		84	15 - 190	127	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	5	0.05 - 0.60	0.11	ND - 0.16	0.06	ND - .90	0.46	Soil Runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000		610		360	280 - 670	539	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Table 5 – Detection of Contaminants without a Drinking Water Standard	Lopez WTP		State Water		Groundwater		
Contaminant (reporting units)	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Potential Source of Contamination
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)		240	62-92		130 - 390	206	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Calcium (ppm)	84-99	82		24	3.3 - 120	74	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Chlorate (ppb) (AL = 800)	270 - 400	320*		ND	ND - ND	ND	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Hardness (ppm)	367-440	360	98-162	97	8.2 - 330	320	Usually found in ground/surface water
Magnesium (ppm)	38-47	37	12	16	ND - 54	33	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
PH		8.09	7.4 - 8.8	8.4	7.2 - 8.8	7.6	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Potassium (ppm)		ND		3.6	0.4 - 4.6	2.3	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sodium (ppm)	32-34			83	38 - 110	54.8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Vanadium [Notification Level 50 ppb)		ND		ND	ND - 5.7	2	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

***The County routinely monitors for the presence of chlorite and chlorate, disinfection by-products from the use of chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant in the water treatment process.**

Table 6 – Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper						
Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	30	ND	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	30	0.72	2	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

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. 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).

A Source water assessment was conducted for the City of Arroyo Grande water system in May 2013. No contaminants have been detected in the water supply, however the source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities: agricultural drainage, sewer collection systems, utility stations, agricultural wells, grazing, and NPDES/WDR permitted discharges. A complete copy of the assessment may be viewed at 1375 Ash Street, Arroyo Grande, CA 93420.

City of Arroyo Grande

Public Works Department

1375 Ash Street

Arroyo Grande, CA 93420

POSTAL CUSTOMER

ARROYO GRANDE, CA 93420