



City of Grover Beach

Public Works Department 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

June 30, 2025

About This Report

The City of Grover Beach tests the drinking water quality as required by State and Federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024 and may include earlier monitoring data.

This annual Consumer Confidence Report includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to State and Federal water quality standards. In 2024, as in years past, your tap water quality met all State and Federal drinking water standards.

EN ESPAÑOL

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of Grover Beach a 154 South 8th Street (805) 473-4530 para asistirlo en español.

City of Grover Beach Directory

www.groverbeach.org

City Manager's Office City Attorney City Clerk Human Resources	(805) 475-4567	gbadmin@groverbeach.org
City Council		councilmembers@groverbeach.org
Administrative Services Department Business Tax Certificates Utility Billing (Water & Wastewater)	(805) 473-4550	cityhall@groverbeach.org
Community Development Department Building Code Compliance Economic Development Planning	(805) 473-4520	comdev@groverbeach.org
Five Cities Fire Authority Emergency	(805) 473-5490 911	www.fivecitiesfireauthority.org
Community Services Department Facility Rentals Recreation Classes Special Events	(805) 473-4580	cs@groverbeach.org
Police Department Emergency	(805) 473-4511 911	police@gbpd.org
Public Works Department Engineering Facility & Street Maintenance Utility Operations (Water & Wastewater) Water Conservation	(805) 473-4530	publicworks@groverbeach.org

Community Participation – Want to get involved?

Grover Beach City Council Meetings are held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 6:00pm at the City Hall Council Chambers located at 154 S. 8th Street in Grover Beach. A public comment period is held at the beginning of each meeting.

City of Grover Beach

Water Supply

The City's wells are located in the Santa Maria Basin, with Wells 1, 2, and 3 in the Paso Robles Formation and Well 4 in the Careaga Formation. In 2024, the City received 791 Acre-feet from Lopez Lake, 429 Acre-feet from the shallow Paso Robles Formation wells, and 0 Acre-feet from the deep Careaga Formation well. Each of these three water sources has unique characteristics.

Wells 1 and 4 are the City's primary wells. Wells 1, 2, and 3 have elevated nitrate levels (typically around 10 ppm NO₃-N or lower). Water from these wells is blended with the City's low-nitrate sources (Lopez Water or Well 4) to assure delivered water meets the State and Federal requirement for nitrate. No water exceeding the nitrate standard (10 ppm NO₃-N) entered the City drinking water system.

Last year, the City of Grover Beach Public Works Department conducted more than 1,500 tests for over 75 drinking water contaminants and no contaminants/constituents exceeding State or Federal Standards were detected in the distribution system.

Grover Beach and other local cities who receive water from Lopez Lake, uses chloramines for disinfection to ensure that our water is free of potentially harmful bacteria. Chloramine is a state and federally approved alternative for water disinfection. Chloramine is a combination of chlorine and ammonia that minimizes disinfection by-product formation. Another benefit of chloramine is improved taste of the water as compared with chlorine alone. Chloramine is used by Grover Beach and many other water utilities nationally. Chloramine has the same effect as chlorine for typical water uses with the exception that chloramine must be removed from water used in kidney dialysis and fish tanks or aquariums. Treatments to remove chloramine are different than treatments for removing chlorine. Please contact your physician or dialysis specialist for questions pertaining to kidney dialysis water treatment. Contact your pet store or veterinarian for questions regarding water used for fish and other aquatic life. You may also contact the Public Works Department at (805) 473-4530 for more information about chloramine.

The City reduces the corrosivity of the water by adding sodium hydroxide and orthophosphate before it enters the distribution system. Corrosive water can cause leaching of copper or lead from plumbing and fixtures. Our most recent sampling of 30 residences in July 2021 indicates all copper and lead levels were below their required limits.

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Beginning April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.



Where does the City's water come from?

The City of Grover Beach receives water from three sources.

Lopez Lake, located about ten miles east of Arroyo Grande, is a surface water source treated by filtration and disinfected with chloramine before being delivered to Grover Beach. The water from Lopez Lake is blended with treated water from the State Water Project (SWP). The SWP obtains water from northern California near Mount Shasta and from the Sacramento River Delta area.

The City pumps groundwater from four wells. Three of the wells draw water from the shallow Paso Robles formation and meet all water quality standards except occasionally nitrate concentration. After blending with other sources, this water complies with the nitrate standards for drinking water. One well draws water from the deeper Careaga formation. This water meets all State and Federal standards and is disinfected before it enters the City's water system.

In 2024, the City received 780 Acre-feet from Lopez Lake, 209 Acre-feet from the deep Careaga formation well, and 215 Acre-feet from the shallow Paso Robles formation wells. Each of these three water sources has unique characteristics.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information

Drinking water source assessments were completed for the City's groundwater wells in March 2001. Other than nitrate, no contaminants have been detected above the allowed limit. The wells, however, are considered most vulnerable to the following activities (for which no associated contaminants have been detected): Sewer collection systems, historical waste dumps, photo processing/printing and home manufacturing. Copies of the assessments are available for review at Grover Beach City Hall.

WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS

Drinking water supplied to customers of Grover Beach undergoes careful analysis on a regular basis to guarantee compliance with all State and Federal water quality standards. A summary of current test results is provided in the following tables based upon data collected in 2024 or previous years. These tables show Primary and Secondary Standards, which the City's drinking water must meet. We hope this information will be helpful to you.

WHY IS THERE ANYTHING IN THE WATER?



Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain as least small amounts of 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 at:

1-800-426-4791

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Public Health Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Important Information

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. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Safe Drinking Water Hotline

1-800-426-4791

<http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>

If you have questions regarding this report, please contact:

Greg Ray, Public Works Director/City Engineer
GROVER BEACH PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
(805) 473-4530 or publicworks@groverbeach.org

Contaminants that May be Present in Source Water

- **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, 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 & 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, which 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**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Arsenic in Drinking Water

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effect 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 circulatory problems.

Nitrate in Drinking Water

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm NO₃-N 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, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 ppm may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals such as pregnant women and those with certain enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask for advice from a health care provider.

Lead in Drinking Water

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 Grover Beach is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing. 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 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Definition of Terms

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL's are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCL's 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). 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.	Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): An arithmetic average of all samples is computed quarterly. This average is then averaged against the previous three quarters worth of data to provide an annual running average. The highest running average over a twelve-month period is used for compliance. Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements. 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. Regulatory Action Level (RAL or AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. 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. HPC: Heterotrophic Plate Count. CFU/ml: Colony Forming Units per milliliter. micromhos: Units of specific conductance of water. N/A: Not applicable. ND: Not detectable at testing limit. NS: Not Sampled. ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l). ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l). pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation). NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. CU: Color Unit. AI: Aggressive Index. LI: Langelier Index - are measures of corrosivity.
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Water Quality Tables

Tables 1 through 10 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for each contaminant. 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, are more than one year old.

Lopez / CCWA results represent a blend of these two sources that is delivered to customers of the Lopez distribution system. Some contaminants detected in source water samples were not detected in the delivered water samples reported on these tables. These results are reported in the 2024 Water Quality Data for the Lopez Project are available at the Grover Beach City Hall.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria					
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria (GW) (a)	1	0	Treatment Technique (TT) Trigger - No More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform Bacteria (Lopez)	0	0	<5% positive	n/a	Naturally present in the environment
Footnotes: (a) Distribution system samples.					

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper (Grover Beach Distribution System)							
Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	Jun-24	30	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	Jun-24	30	560	0	1300	300	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion from natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness									
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date (Lopez)	Lopez/CCWA Delivered		Sample Date (GW)	Ground Water (GW)		MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
		Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections		Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections			
Sodium (ppm)	2024	28	N/A	2023	39	33-42	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2024	310	143-226	2021-22	315	190-440	None	None	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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date (Lopez)	Lopez/CCWA Delivered		Sample Date (GW)	Ground Water (GW)		MCL (TT)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
		Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections		Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections			
Aluminum (ppb)	2024	ND	ND	2020-23	ND	0-0	1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; treatment process residue
Arsenic (ppb)	2024	2.5	1.9-3.5	2020-23	0.6	0-2.4	10	0.004	Runoff from orchards; natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2024	0.028	N/A	2020-23	0.01	0-0.04	1	2	Oil drilling, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	0.32	N/A	2020-24	0.16	0.12-0.2	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
HPC (CFU/mL) (a)	2024	13.5	0-510	2023	1.7	0-26	(<500)	n/a	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrate as N (ppm) (b)	2024	N/A	N/A	2023	7.6	4.4-9.5	10	10	Runoff / leaching from fertilizers, septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	2024	3.9	3.1-4.7	2022	1.1	0-2.3	15	(0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Selenium (ppb) (b)	2024	N/A	N/A	2020-22	2.5	0-3.8	50	50	Natural deposits; chemical manufacturers and runoff from livestock lot
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) ©	2014	0.048	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits

Footnotes: (a) Distribution system samples; (b) Monitored at Lopez source water and levels are below the reporting limits; (c) The regulatory requirement for sampling Hexavalent Chromium went into effect October 1, 2024, with the first sampling event required by April 1 2025. No samples were collected by the City in 2024.

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date (Lopez)	Lopez/CCWA Delivered		Sample Date (GW)	Ground Water (GW)		SMCL (RAL)	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
		Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections		Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections			
Aluminum (ppb)	2024	ND	ND	2020-22	ND	ND	1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; treatment process residue
Chloride (ppm)	2024	28	N/A	2020-22	37	31-43	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater
Color (CU) (a)	2024	2	2.0	2024	0.9	ND-5.0	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (ppb)	2024	0.009	N/A	2020-22	0.58	ND-2.3	(1300)	300	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater
Corrosivity (AI)	2024	N/A	N/A	2023	Non-corrosive	Non-corrosive	Non-corrosive	N/A	Natural and industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Iron (ppb)	2024	N/A	N/A	2020-22	ND	ND	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppm)	2024	N/A	N/A	2020-23	0.02	ND-0.03	0.05	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor, Threshold (TON) (a)	2024	1.2	ND-2.0	2024	1.0	ND-12	3	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	2024	620	N/A	2020-22	800	620-980	1600	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	91	N/A	2020-22	120	100-140	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	440	360-460	2020-22	520	390-650	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Distribution Turbidity (NTU) (a)	2024	0.11	N/A	2024	0.24	0.11-0.24	5	N/A	Soil and other contaminants
Zinc (ppb) (b)	2024	N/A	N/A	2020-22	ND	ND	5	N/A	Industrial waste

Footnotes: (a) Distribution system samples; (b) Monitored at Lopez source water and levels are below the reporting limits.

Table 7. Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date (Lopez)	Lopez/CCWA Delivered		Sample Date (GW)	Ground Water (GW)		MCL (MRDL) [LRAA] {RAL}	PHG (MRDLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
		Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections		Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (a,b)	2024	34-110 (LRAA Max)	47	2024	31.44	18-47	[80]	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (a,b)	2024	24.5 (LRAA Max)	22-27	2024	18.9	8-30	[60]	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine (ppm) (a,b)	2024	2.50	1.46-3.06	2024	1.31	0.20-3.10	(4)	4.0	Disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorite (ppm)	2024	0.57	0.10-0.83	N/A	N/A	N/A	1000	50	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorate (ppb)	2024	290	0.19-450	N/A	N/A	N/A	{800}	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	2024	ND	ND-190	N/A	N/A	N/A	(800)	[800]	Disinfectant added for treatment

Footnotes: (a) Compliance based on the running quarterly annual average of distribution system samples; (b) Distribution system samples.

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources (Lopez Water Treatment Plant)

Treatment Technique (a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Treatment Technique for Lopez Project
Turbidity Performance Standards (b) (that must be met through the water treatment process) Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 - Be less than or equal to 0.3 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.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0
Footnotes: (a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. (b) 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 which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.	