CAMBRIA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse CCSD a 2150 Main St #1-A para asistirlo en español.

QUALITY FOR THE COMMUNITY

The Cambria Community Services District ("CCSD") is pleased to present our 2024 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, 2024 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 a persons with cancer undergoing chemo-therapy, 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 Cryptosporiduim 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 five (5) sources: San Simeon ("SS") Wells 1, 2 and 3, and from two (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!

As part of our ongoing commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainable resource management, we encourage all customers to use water wisely. Although our water system continues to meet or exceed all state and federal drinking water standards, conservation remains essential to ensure long-term supply reliability, protect local ecosystems, and manage the impacts of climate variability.

Simple actions like fixing leaks, installing water-efficient appliances, and adjusting outdoor irrigation can make a meaningful difference. By working together as a community, we can help preserve this vital resource for current and future generations.

For tips on water-saving practices and information on local conservation programs, please visit https://www.cambriacsd.org/water-conservation

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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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

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 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.

LEAD-SPECIFIC LANGUAGE

For Community Water Systems: 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**.

WATERSHED SANITARY SURVEY

A watershed sanitary survey was conducted in September 2024 for the Santa Rosa and San Simeon watersheds and consists of a comprehensive assessment of the environmental and sanitary conditions within a watershed that could affect the quality of surface water and groundwater sources used for drinking water. These surveys are especially critical for source water protection, helping water utilities, environmental agencies, and public health authorities identify and mitigate potential contamination risks.

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 watershed sanitary survey may be viewed at the Cambria Community Services District Office: 2150 Main Street, 1-A, Cambria, CA 93428, or online at: https://www.cambriacsd.org/water-data

To request a summary of the sanitary survey be sent to you, contact the CCSD office at (805) 927-6223.

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), Finance, and Resources & Infrastructure (R&I) 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) 927-6227 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

Clint Conroy
Water Treatment Operator II

Oscar Mora
Water Treatment Operator-in-Training

Owen Purcell
Water Treatment Operator II

UTILITIES DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

James Green
Utilities Department Manager

Tristan Reaper
Program Manager

Eric Johnson
Utility Dept Admin Technician

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, 7, 8 and 9 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	5/year (2024)	2	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal coliform and E. coli	0 (2024)	ND			Human and animal fecal waste.

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 (ug/L)	2022	20	3.3	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	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 (mg/L)	2023	28	19—46	none	none	No	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	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 (ug/L)	2023	ND	ND - 3	10	0.004	No	Erosion of natural deposits; orchard runoff, glass & electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	2023	0.16	0.13 - 0.22	1	2	No	Discharge from oil drilling wastes, metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	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 (mg/L)	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 (mg/L)	2024	ND	ND - 0.7	10	10	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (mg/L)	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 (mg/L)	2023 - 2024	29	19 - 56	500	n/a	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ug/L)	2023	38	ND - 150	300	n/a	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ug/L)	2023	200	ND - 520	50	n/a	No	Leaching from natural deposits;
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2023 - 2024	773	622 - 1120	1600	n/a	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	2023	84.6	52.3 - 133	500	n/a	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	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 (mg/L)	2023	0.2	n/a	1	No	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Vanadium (ug/L)	2023	ND	ND - 2	50	No	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.
Manganese (ug/L)	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 (mg/L)	2023	72	57 - 95	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	2023	2253	39 - 75	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	2023	8	7.9 - 8.0	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L	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) (ug/L)	2023	28	13.0 - 44	80		No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ug/L)	2023	11.75	5 - 19	60		No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TABLE 9. TREATED DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Iron (ug/L)	2024	ND	n/a	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ug/L)	2024	ND	n/a	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits

Cambria Community Services District
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Address Service Requested

2024 Annual Water Quality Report

every drop counts

June 2025

NEWS & UPDATES

2025 Water Projects

- ◊ Finalize design, engineering, and permitting of the San Simeon Transmission Main and Effluent Pipeline Replacement Project
- ◊ Integrate new AMI meters into the CCSD billing system and bring endpoints online
- ◊ Begin construction on the Stuart Street Tank Replacement Project
- ◊ Construct a new all-weather access road for Santa Rosa Well 4
- ◊ Water Use Efficiency outreach and support for Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional customers
- ◊ Update the Urban Water Management Plan

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