Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Nipomo Community Services District

Water System Number: 4010026

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/25/2018 (*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: Peter V. Sevcik

Signature: Peter V. Sevcik

Title: Director of Engineering and Operations

Phone Number: (805) 929-1133 Date: 6/28/2018

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:

- ☐ 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).
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.ncsd.ca.gov
  - ☐ 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)
  - ☐ 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.ncsd.ca.gov
- ☐ 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.

Notice of availability mailed to all District customers indicating that CCR is available on District website and paper copy is available by visiting, calling or emailing District office. Copy of notification postcard attached.

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

Nipomo Community Services District

2017 Consumer Confidence (Water Quality) Report

This notice contains instructions for you to obtain important information about your drinking water. Translate it of speak with someone who understands the report.

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

Our 2017 Consumer Confidence (Water Quality) Report is available online at **www.ncsd.ca.gov**

To request a paper copy, please visit our office at **148 S Wilson Street, Nipomo,** call us at **805 929-1133** or email **info@ncsd.ca.gov**.

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148 S. Wilson Ave.
PO Box 326
Nipomo, CA 93444

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

PRSRT MKTG
U.S. Postage
PAID
Pismo Beach, CA
Permit #106

For more information: www.ncsd.ca.gov | info@ncsd.ca.gov

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JUNE 2018

Nipomo Community Services District

2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Annual Tests Show Nipomo's Water Meets Quality Standards

This report contains important information regarding your drinking water provided by the Nipomo Community Services District during 2017. If needed, you may choose to translate it or speak with someone who understands the report.

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

High Quality Water Delivered to Your Tap

Last year, Nipomo Community Services District (District) tap water met all USEPA and State drinking water health standards. The District vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and we are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Questions

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (805) 929-1133 and ask for General Manager, Mario Iglesias, or visit our website at www.ncsd.ca.gov.

Results of 2017 Drinking Water Quality Tests

The tables on the next page list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. State and Federal regulations require us to monitor for certain contaminants less frequently than once per year because the concentrations of those contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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.

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.

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 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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs 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, order, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect health at the MCL levels.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Unregulated: Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occure and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average
NA: Not Applicable
ND: Not Detected
NL: Notification Level
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
µS/cm: microsiemens per centimeter (unit of specific conductance of water)

NOTES

(a) Aluminum also has a Secondary MCL of 200 ppb.

(b) Arsenic (10 ppb) is based on a running 1 -year average. 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 effects 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.

(c) Fluoride is added to the City of Santa Maria water to help prevent cavities. Target fluoride levels are set by State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water.

(d) Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L 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 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

e) City of Santa Maria - Total coliform MCL: No more than 5% of monthly samples may be Total Coliform positive.

NCSD - Total coliform MCL: No more than 1 monthly sample may be Total Coliform positive.

(f) Compliance based on the locational running annual average (LRAA) of distribution system samples.

g) Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

(h) All samples were below action levels.

(i) Lead: 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Nipomo Community Services District* 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.
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In 2017, three schools requested lead sampling.

(j) Water quality information from individual wells includes samples collected from 2017 and previous years as noted.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	PURCHASED CITY OF SANTA MARIA WATER			LOCAL GROUNDWATER (j)			MAJOR SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR	
Aluminum (a)	ppb	1000	600	ND-110	66	2017	NA	NA	2017	Residue from water treatment; erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (b)	ppb	10	0.004	NA	NA	2017	3-5	4.3	2017	Residue from water treatment; erosion of natural deposits.
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	10	0.02	NA	NA	2017	ND-1.2	.87	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Fluoride (c)	ppm	2	1	.15-1.26	NA	2017	ND	ND	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; additive to promote strong teeth.
Nitrate as N (d)	ppm	10	10	<0.40-6.5	1.2	2017	1.4-10.2	5.1	2017	Leaching from fertilizers; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	ppb	50	30	NA	NA	2017	ND-11	5	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	(0)	NA	NA	2017	2.5-11.2	5.5	2017	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	NA	NA	2017	ND-4.8	4.8	2017	Erosion of natural deposits.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING

Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	0.4-2.9	2.2	2017	.74-3.48	1.9	2017	Measure of the disinfection of the water.
Total Coliform Bacteria (e)	NA	See note(c)	(0)	NA	0.0%	2017	0	0	2017	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Trihalomethanes (f)	ppb	80	NA	18.5-44.5	30.6	2017	ND-61.0	30.5	2017	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (f)	ppb	60	NA	7.4-19.9	13.5	2017	ND-24	15.75	2017	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - AESTHETIC STANDARDS

Chloride	ppm	500	NA	11-130	56	2017	48-57	53.5	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Iron	ppb	300	NA	NA	NA	2017	ND-520	74	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Odor Threshold	Units	3	NA	1-2	1.7	2017	ND	ND	2017	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	150-390	280	2017	662-1000	847.3	2017	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	18-52	35	2017	139-283	212.3	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NA	83-370	191	2017	420-680	557.5	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity (g)	NTU	5	NA	.04-.67	.21	2017	0.3-0.8	0.5	2017	Soil runoff.

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (UNREGULATED)

Alkalinity (Total) as CaCO3	ppm	NA	NA	34-156	46	2017	100-160	133	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Boron	ppb	NL = 1000	NA	120-250	183	2017	ND-0.1	0.1	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	9-22	15	2017	51-90	71	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Hardness (Total) as CaCO3	ppm	NA	NA	34-120	72	2017	218-393	310	2017	Leaching from natural deposits.
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	2.7-16	8.4	2017	22-41	33	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
pH	pH units	NA	NA	7.3-8.9	8.0	2017	7.0-7.7	7.4	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	1.3-4.1	2.5	2017	NA	NA	2016	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	17-87	44	2017	51 - 60	54	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Vanadium	ppb	NL = 50	NA	3.3-4.7	3.8	2017	0.011-0.012	0.012	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; combustion of fossil fuels

LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING PROGRAM - SAMPLING OCCURRED IN SEPTEMBER 2015

Parameter	Units	Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	MAJOR SOURCES
Copper (h)	ppm	30	.37	0	1.3	0.3	Plumbing system corrosion; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (h)(i)	ppb	30	2.4	0	15	0.2	Plumbing system corrosion; erosion of natural deposits.

Our Water Quality Professionals Provide Around-the-Clock Service

Our water quality professionals maintain, treat, and test the water system ensuring quality water is delivered to your home or business. On-call personnel are available after hours 7 days a week.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, spring, 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, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

ENSURING WATER SAFETY

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California 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. 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 (800-426-4791).

PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

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 provider. 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: (800-426-4791).

YOUR NCSD WATER

The Nipomo Community Services District is committed to producing the highest quality drinking water from two sources of supply: District water wells located in the Nipomo Mesa, and City of Santa Maria water delivered to the District via the Nipomo Supplemental Water Project interconnect. City of Santa Maria Water is a blend of groundwater and surface water. In 2017, the District received about 48 percent of its water from the City of Santa Maria.

All water is disinfected and introduced to the District water distribution system. The District's water distribution system includes over ninety miles of piping and 5 storage tanks with 4 million gallons of combined capacity. Ground elevation relative to the tanks controls the water pressure throughout the system.

WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT AND SECURITY

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the Nipomo Community Services District was completed in 2001. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: historic gas stations, low and high density septic systems and wastewater treatment plants. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the District office or from SWRCB, DDW, 1180 Eugenia PL, Suite 200, Carpenteria, CA 93013, 1-805-566-1326.

The District has implemented security systems to protect the distribution and storage of the drinking water. These measures are part of our ongoing operation and ensure the safe treatment and delivery of your drinking water.

STAY CONNECTED

NCSD Regular Board meetings are open to the public. Meetings take place every second and fourth Wednesday at 9:00 AM in the NCSD Board Room, 148 S Wilson St, Nipomo.

If you have questions regarding the information in this report, please call the District at 929-1133 Monday - Friday 8AM - 4:30PM or email info@ncsd.ca.gov

Nipomo Community Services District

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/NipomoCSD