# LOS ALAMOS COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

82 North Saint Joseph St • (805) 344-4195 • Fax (805) 344-2908
Post Office Box 675
LOS ALAMOS, CALIFORNIA 93440


April 19, 2019

Jeff Densmore, P.E.
State Department of Health Services
Drinking Water Field Operations Branch
1180 Eugenia Place, Suite 200
Carpinteria, Ca. 93010

**Re CCR**

Dear Mr. Densmore,

Enclosed, please find our Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form and a copy of our Spanish and English Annual Water Quality Report for 2018. Our CCR is also listed on our website at, www.losalamoscsd.com at the bottom of the Water Service Section of our website.

The Los Alamos Community Services District appreciates the cooperation and assistance provided by your staff.

Sincerely,

Kevin Barnard
General Manager

CCR2018

# ATTACHMENT 6

## Consumer Confidence Report
## Certification Form

*(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)*

Water System Name: Los Alamos Community Services District

Water System Number: 42-10002

The water system named above hereby certifies that its 2018 Consumer Confidence Report was distributed (mailed) on **4-19-19** 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 Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Kevin Barnard

Signature: Kevin Barnard

Title: General Manager

Phone Number: ( 805 )344-4195 Date: 4/19/19

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

X CCR was distributed by mail on **4-19-19** or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: **Our CCR was hand delivered to all customers, English and Spanish speaking that are not on the District's mailing list on 4-19-19.**

☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- X Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.losalamoscsd.com
- ☐ 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 bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

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

## APPENDIX 3. COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION

**Citation Number:** 04_06_18C_022

**Name of Water System:** Los Alamos Community Services District

**System Number:** 4210002

**Certification**

I certify that the users of the water supplied by this water system were notified of the disinfection byproducts monitoring violation of California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 64534.2 (d)(3) for 2018 and the required actions listed below were completed.

| Required Action | Date Completed |
|---|---|
| *(Citation Directive 1) Public Notification Method(s) Used:* Mail & Hand Delivered | 4-19-19 |
| *(Citation Directive 3) TTHM and HAA5 Sample Collection Date:* 10-31-18 | 10-31-18 |

Signature of Water System Representative

4-19-19
Date

**Attach a copy of the public notice distributed to the water system's customers.**

**THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED AND RETURNED TO THE STATE WATER BOARD, DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER, NO LATER THAN DECEMBER 27, 2019.**

**Disclosure:** Be advised that the California Health and Safety Code, Sections 116725 and 116730 state that any person who knowingly makes any false statement on any report or document submitted for the purpose of compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act may be liable for, respectively, a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000) for each separate violation or, for continuing violations, for each day that violation continues, or be punished by a fine of not more than $25,000 for each day of violation, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment.

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## ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT—2018

**Required Sampling**

The Los Alamos CSD conducted tests for drinking water contaminants during our latest sampling round in March 2016. Most of these contaminants, including the General Mineral, General Physical and Inorganic Chemicals, are only required to be sampled every 3 years. Radiological samples whether they are regulated or unregulated, are required to be sampled every six years. Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC's) if found negative, are waived for 9 years. All other SOC's are once every 6 years. All of the contaminants that were tested in March 2016 were below maximum contaminant levels (MCL's) or non-detectable. **There were no violations** In 2018 the LACSD took three nitrate samples that are required yearly. Bacteriological samples were taken every other week in the water distirbution system (24 for the year) and quarterly raw water samples at our 3 water wells (12 for the year). **There were no positive samples or violations**. This report reflects the quality of water that we provided last year. Included are details about where you water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to state standards. We are committed to providing you with information to educate and make you aware of the quality of water that is provided. For more information about your water, call 344-4195 and ask for General Manager Kevin Barnard.

**Contaminants that may be present** in source water before we treat it include:
* *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria which 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
* *Pesticides and herbicides,* which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses
* *Radioactive contaminants,* which are naturally occurring
**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, and septic systems.

**In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink,** the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA and SWRCB regulations.

**Some people may be more vulnerable** to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-comprised 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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers EPA/CDC guidelines are an appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
**The source 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 human activity.
**Your water comes from 3 district wells** from an underground source of water called the San Antonio Groundwater Basin. **The district has 3 wells called Well #3A, Well #4, and Well #5. Wells #1 and #2 were abandoned in previous years**. For a site visit of our wells please call General Manager, Kevin Barnard at 344-4195 for an appointment. The LACSD owns the land around these wells and restricts any activity that could contaminate them. After the water comes out of the wells, we add sodium hypochlorite a chlorine disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants. We also treat the water with sodium hydroxide to provide for corrosion control, within the distribution system and your household plumbing. **The** SWRCB **completed a water vulnerability assessment of our source water in April 2013** No contaminants have been detected in the water supply, however our source is considered vulnerable to the following activities: High Density Housing, R.V. Parks, Vineyards, Fertilizers, Historic Gas Stations, State Highways, Roads, Streams, Well Water Supplies and Surface Water. A copy of the assessment may be viewed at our office.
**Drinking water, including bottled water** may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health risks can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**Our Board of Directors and Staff meet** on the fourth Wednesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the Los Alamos Community Services Districts' board room, located at 82 North St. Joseph Street in Los Alamos. We encourage everyone to come and participate in these meetings as they can be very informative about your town and the finer details of the district's operations.

# WATER QUALITY DATA

***The following are some definitions of some of the terms n this report***

**Primary Drinking Water Standards:** Includes MCLs for contaminants that affect health, surface water, treatment requirements, and the monitoring and reporting requirements for required constituents

**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 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. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance in 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

**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

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

**n/a:** not applicable * **nd:** not detectable at testing limit * **ppb:** parts per billion of micrograms per liter * **ppm/mg/l**: parts per million or milligrams per liter * **pCi/l**: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation) **ug/l:** micrograms per liter

## Distribution System Microbiological Quality of the Water

*Monitoring for bacteriological constituents in the distribution system is required. This monitoring is done every month to verify that the system is free from coliform bacteria. This is a summary.*

Minimum number of tests for the presence of coliform bacteria per year: 24

Number of tests for the presence of coliform bacteria conducted during the last year: 24

Number of samples which were found to contain coliform bacteria during the year: 0

***Residential monitoring of individual taps from selected homes within the water distribution system are sampled for lead & copper. This monitoring is done to verify that the delivered water to your home does not contain lead or copper amounts that exceed the States ac-***

The Los Alamos Community Services District (LACSD) provides liquid sodium hydroxide to raise the pH in our well water supply for the corrosion control treatment, to comply with the lead and copper rule. The LACSD currently has our wells equipped to provide this treatment. The LACSD is permitted to operate in a pH range of 6.8 for a low and 7.5 for a high with an optimum pH setting of 7.1 for the water entering the distribution system, to ensure the corrosivity of well water supply is diminished. The LACSD samples and records the pH at two distribution system sample stations weekly in conjunction with their regularly scheduled bacteriological samples and submits the results in a monthly operational report by the tenth of each month to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB).

| Samples | Date of most recent samples | Number of samples collected | Number of samples required | Level of Detected 90th Percentile | Number of Sites Above the Action Level | Action Level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lead** | 9/27/16 | 10 | 10 | 0.8 | **0** | 15 ppb |
| **Copper** | 9/27/16 | 10 | 10 | 698 | **0** | 1300 ppb |

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. Los Alamos CSD 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.

**Next sample for Lead and Copper is due September 2019.**

The following tables on the next pages summarizes the most recent monitoring for these constituents and list all the drinking water contaminants that were tested during March 2016. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State requires the District to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

## Inorganic Chemical Water Quality

These values are expressed in parts per billion (ppb), parts per million (ppm) The letters "ND" means that not detectable level of this chemical was found in the samples taken.

| Inorganic Chemical | Date of Test | Level Detected | Average | MCL | PHG | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arsenic | 3/23/16 | 3-4 ppb | 3.5 ppb | 10 ppb | 0.004 ppb | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium | 3/23/16 | 0.0203-0.0307 ppm | 0.0255 ppm | 1 ppm | 2 ppm | Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Cadmium | 3/23/16 | 0.9 - 1.2 ppb | 1.05 ppb | 5 ppb | 0.04 ppb | Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Nickel | 3/23/16 | 2 ppb | 2 ppb | 100 ppb | 12 ppb | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories |
| Nitrate as N | 4/19/17 | 1.8-4.2 ppm | 2.8 ppm | 45 ppm | 45 ppm | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium | 3/23/16 | 3-5 ppb | 4 ppb | 50 ppb | 30 ppb | Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive) |
| Fluoride | 3/23/16 | 0.1 mg/l | 0.1 mg/l | 2.0 | 1.0 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |

## Radiological Water Quality

Results of water sample analyses performed to measure radiological constituents. Water system is in compliance if the level does not exceed 4 picoCuries per liter (pCi/l). Note: picoCuries is the unit used for measurement of radiological activity.

**Results of most recent test for Radiological constituents:** 0.195-2.28 pCi/L Date: 9-5-12

☐ If this box is checked, radiological monitoring not required for this type of water system.

Next sampling due September 2021 for Gross Alpha Only.

## General Mineral and Physical Water Quality

The following constituents are not considered a health hazard but are monitored to determine aesthetic quality:

| Name of Constituent | Date of Test | Level Detected | Average | MCL | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Color | 3/23/16 | ND | ND | 15 units | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Copper | 3/23/16 | ND-.060 | 0.03 | 1.0 ppm | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Iron | 3/23/16 | ND-40 | 20 | 300 ug/l | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese | 3/23/16 | ND | ND | 50 ug/l | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Odor-Threshold | 3/23/16 | ND | ND | 3 Units | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| MBAS (foaming agents) | 3/23/16 | ND | ND | 500 ug/l | Municipal and industrial waste discharges |
| Turbidity | 3/23/16 | 0.5-1.1 | 0.8 | 5 Units | Soil runoff |
| Zinc | 3/23/16 | ND | ND | 5.0 mg/l | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

| Name of Constituent | Date of Test | Level Detected | Average | MCL | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Dissolved Solids | 3/23/16 | 450-560 | 505 mg/l | 1000 mg/l | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance | 3/23/16 | 678-890 | 784 umhos/cm | 1,600 umhos/cm | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Chloride | 3/23/16 | 69-77 | 73 mg/l | 500 mg/l | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Sulfate | 3/23/16 | 120-160 | 140 mg/l | 500 mg/l | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

| Name of Constituent | Date of Test | Level Detected | Average | MCL [MRDL] | PHG [MRDLG] | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TTHM | 10/31/18 | 6 ppb | 6 ppb | 80 ppb | n/a | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 | 10/31/18 | ND | ND | 60 ppb | n/a | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine Free Residual ppm | Jan-Dec 2018 | 0.27 - 0.38 ppm | 0.31 ppm | [4] | [4] | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |

**Public Notice for TTHM & HAA5** The Los Alamos CSD is required to monitor your drinking water for Specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the calendar year 2018, we did not monitor for total trihalomethane (TTHM) and haloacetic acid (HAA5) from the distribution system in September 2018 and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time, however a sample was taken in October 2018 and was found to be well within the limits. These results are consistent with prior lab results. This was not a public health threat but a tier 3 noticing violation. The District will sample again for TTHM and HAA5 in the 2nd week of September 2019

**Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations?** The State requires us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. In 2018 the LACSD took all the required samples and sent the results in our monthly reports to the state in a timely manner.

**Organic Chemical Water Quality** Results of the most recent water sample analyses performed to determine the presence of organic chemical contamination in the water supply were taken in March 2016 As mandated by the State, all VOC's (volatile organic chemical compounds) were tested at Well #3A, Well #4 and Well #5 **For clarification or more information**, please contact Kevin Barnard/ General Manager @344-4195. VOC's are due again in 2022. The Los Alamos water system operated efficiently during the 2018 calendar year and has stayed in compliance with all state rules and regulations.

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## REPORTE ANUAL DE CALIDAD DEL AGUA—2018

**Muestras Requeridas.** El CSD de Los Alamos dirijio pruebas sobre contaminantes en el agua de beber durante nuestra rutina de muestras en Marzo 2016. La mayor parte de estos contaminantes, incluyendo mineral general, fisico general y quimicos inorganicos, solo se require que sean probrados cada 3 anos. Quimicos organicos volubles (voc,s) aunque sean regulados o no se require que sean probados cada seis anos. Quimicos Organicos Sinteticos (SOCs) que sean encontrados negativos seran renunciados por 9 anos. Todos los contaminantes que fueron puestos a prueba en Marzo 2016 estuvieron por de bajo del nivel maximo de contaminantes o indetectables. **No hubo violaciones**. En el ano 2018 la LACSD de Los Alamos tomo dos muestras de Nitrato que son requeridas cada ano. Muestras bacteriologicas fueron tomadas cada otra semana, en el sistema que distribuye el agua (24 por ano). Cada trimestre se toman muestras de agua sin tratar en los 3 pozos que estan aqui (12 por ano).
No hubo muestras positivas o violaciones. Este reporte refleja la calidad de agua que proporcionada el ano pasado. Incluidos estan los detalles de donde viene el agua, lo que contiene y como se compara con las reglas del estado. Estamos comprometidos a proporcionarles informacion para educarlos y enterarlos de la calidad de agua que es proveida. Para mas informacion sobre el agua—llame al numero de telefono 344-4195 y pregunte por Manager General Kevin Barnard.

**Contaminantes que pueden estar presentes** en el agua manantial antes que sea tratada incluyen:
* Contaminantes microbicos, tal como virus y bacterias, que proviienen de plantas de aguas residuals, sistemas septicos, operaciones de ganaderias de agricultura y de la vida silvestre.
* Contaminantes inorganicos, tal como sales y metales, que pueden ocurrir naturalmente, o resultar de desagues urbanos de tormentas, descargos de desechos industriales o domesticos de agua, produccion de aceite, gas, minerias y agricultura.
* Pesticidas y hierbicidas que pueden venir de varios origenes, tales como agricultura o residencias.
* Contaminantes quimicos organicos, incluyendo sinteticos y quimicos organicos volubles, que son subproductos de procedimento industrial o produccion de petroleo y tambien pueden venir de estaciones de gasolina, desagues urbanos de agua de tormentas o de sistemas septicos.
* Contaminantes radioactivos, los cuales ocurren naturalmente.

**En orden de asegurar que el agua de la llave sea saludable para beber,** el Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) y El State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water. (SWRCB) prescribe regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua proporcionada para los sistemas publicos de agua. Nosotros tratamos nuestra agua conforme las regulaciones de EPA y SWRCB. Las regulaciones del Brazo del Departamento de Alimento y Drogas establesen limites de contaminantes en el agua embotellada que debe proveer la misma proteccion para la salud del publico.

Alguna gente es mas vunerable a los contaminantes en el agua de beber que la poblacion general. Personas de compuesto immune, como personas con cancer sometidas quimio -terapia, personas que han sido sometidas a transplantes de organos, gente con sida o HIV, o otros desordenes del sistema imune, algunos ancianos o infantes pueden ser particularmente arriesgados a infecciones. Estas personas deben buscar consejos para una guia apropriada para disminuir el riesgo de infeccion por organismos o otros contaminantes microbriales. Estan disponibles en la Safe Drinking Water Hotline. Numero de telefono (800-426-4791).
El origen de el agua potable (ambos, agua de la llave o agua embotellada) incluye rios, lagos, arroyos, pantanos, estanques, manatiales y pozos. Mientras el agua corre sobre la tierra o por la tierra, se disuelve naturalmente—ocurre que minerals y en algunos casos material radioactivo, y puede, recojer substancias, resultado de la presencia de animales o de actividad humana.
Su agua viene de 3 pozos del distrito, profundos como 500 pies del origen de agua. De un origen subterraneo, llamado el "San Antionio Groundwater Basin" o sea "Base de Agua San Antonio". El distrito tiene 3 pozos Pozo#3A, Pozo #4 y Pozo#5. Pozos 1 y 2 fueron abandonados en anos anteriores. Para visitar los pozos, haga una cita llamando a Kevin al 344-4195. La LACSD es dueno del suelo alrededor de estos pozos y limita la actividad que pueda contaminarlos.
Despues de que el agua sale de los pozos, le anadimos sodium hypochlorite desinfectante para protejerlos a ustedes contra microbios contaminantes. Tambien tratamos el agua con hidroxido de sodio para promover control de oxidamiento de cobre, dentro del sistema de distribucion y aqueductos de sus casas. **El estado SWRCB esta ejecutando actualmente una apreciacion vulnerable de agua de nuestro origen de agua que fue supone sera completado en enero 2013.** No contaminantes han sido detectado en el agua. El origen es considerado vulnerable a las siguientes activitidades: sobre problacion R.V. Parques, vinedos, fertilizantes, estacion de gas abandonadas, caminos del estado. La provicion de los pozos de agua y origen una copia de los assentamientos pueden encontrarlos en nuestra oficina.
El agua para beber, incluyendo agua embotellado razonablemente puede contener a lo menos cantidades pequenas de contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no quiere indicar que el agua confirme riegos de salud. Para mas informacion acerca de los contaminantes o riesgos de salud pueden ser obtenidos llamando la EPA State Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
Nuestra Mesa de Directores en conjunto se reunen el cuarto miercoles de cada mes a las 6:30 p.m. en la sala de juntas de Los Alamos Community Services District. Localisada en 82 North St. Joseph Street en Los Alamos. Animamos a todos que participen en estas reuniones que pueden ser muy informativas respecto a su pueblo para mas detalles de las operaciones del distrito.

# DATAS DE LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA

*Los siguientes son algunos terminos definidos en este reporte*

**Las leyes primarias de la agua para beber:** Incluyen MCLs para contaminantes que afectan la salud, requerimiento del tratamiento del agua superficial, vigilando y reportando requerimientos para constituyentes

**Meta de Salud Publica** (PHG): El nivel de un contaminantes en agua para beber es bajo, el cual no es conocido y no pone en riesgo la salud. PHG son puestas por la Agencia Protectora del Ambiente de California.

**Meta Maxima del Nivel de Contaminanto** (MCLG): El nivel de un contaminante en el agua para beber es bajo, el cual no es conocido y no se pone en riesgo a la salud. MCLGs son puestos por la Agencia Protectaora del Ambiente de los Estados Unidos.

**Nivel Maximo do Contaminante** (MCL): El nivel mas alto que se admite en el agua para beber. Los primarios MCLs son puestos lo mas cerca a los PHGs (o MCLGs) como sea economicamente y tecnicamente. MCL secundarios son puestos para protejer el olor, gusto, y aparencia de el agua para beber.

**Meta Maxima del Nivel de Contaminante** (MCLG): El nivel de un contaminante en el agua bajo el cual es conocido como un riesgo de salud. MCLGs son establecidos por U.S Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximo Residuo del Nivel Desinfectante** (MRDL): El nivel mas alto de desinfectante permitido el agua. Existe evidencia convincente de que anadir un desinfectante es necesario para el control de microbios contaminantes.

**Meta Maxima Nivel del Residuo Desinfectante** (MRDLG): EL nivel de desinfectante en el agua bajo el cual no es conocido como un riesgo de salud. MRDLGs no reflejan los beneficios del uso de desinfectantes para el control de microbios contaminates.

**Accion Regulatoria de Nivel** (AL): La concentracion de un contaminante cuando se excede, dispara un tratamiento, otro requerimiento que el sistema de agua de be seguir.

**n/a:** no aplicable * **nd:** no descrito a limite tratado * **ppb:** parte por billon o microgramos por litro * **ppm/mg/l**: partes por millon o miligramo por litro * **pCi/l**: Picocuries por litro (una medida de radiiacion)

**Distribucion del Sistema Microbilogia de la Cualidad del Agua**

*Vigilinando los constituyentes bacteriologicos en el sistema de distribucion es requerida. Esta vigilancia es hecha cada mes para verificar que el sistema de distribucion este libre de bacteria coliform. Este es un resumen.*

El minimo numero de pruebas para la presencia de bacteria coliform requerida por ano son: 24

Numero de pruebas para la presencia de bacteria coliform conducidas durante el ultimo ano fueron: 24

Numero de muestras que fueron encontradas y contuvieron bacteria durante el ano: 0

*La LACSD estuvo en cumplimiento con la regla total de coliform.*

**Contenido individual para buscar Plomo y Cobre.**

*Vigilando tomas de agua individuales de algunas localaciones entre el sistema de agua es ejecutada para plomo y cobre, la busqueda es hecha para verificar que el agua entregada no contiene plomo ni cobre.*

La Comunidad de Servicios del Distrito de Los Alamos (LACSD) proporciona sodio hidroxido de sodio liquido en nuestro pozo de aqua para alzar el pH para surtir, el control del tratamiento de oxidacion, para cumplir con la rega de plomo y cobre. LACSD actualmente tiene tres pozos del distrito equipados para proveer este tratamiento. La LACSD, tiene permiso para operar en una extencion de 6.8 para un bajo y 7.5 para un alto con un grado fijo de 7.1 para el agua que esta entrando al sistema de distribucion, para asegurar que la oxidacion de la provision del pozo de agua disminuye. La LACSD muestra y nota el pH en dos estaciones la muestra de sistema de distribucion con su horario y somete los resultados en un reporte determinado mensual el diez de cada mes El State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water. (SWRCB)

| Muestra | Fecha de la muestra mas reciente | Numero de muestras colectadas | Numero de Muestras requiridas | Nivel revelado 90th Percentile | Numero de Lugares por Encima Del Nivel de Accion | Accion de Nivel |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Muestra de plomo** | 9/27/16 | 10 | 10 | 0.8 | 0 | 15 ppb |
| **Muestra de cobre** | 9/27/16 | 10 | 10 | 698 | 0 | 1300 ppb |

Si los niveles de plomo estan elevados pueden causar serios problemas de salud, especialmente en mujeres embarazadas y ninos. Cuando el agua contiene plomo es principalmente por materiales y componentes asociados por las lineas de servicio y plomeria de la casa. Los Alamos CSD es responsable por proveer agua de alta calidad, pero no podemos controlar la variedad de componentes usados en articulos de plomeria.Cuando su agua no ha sido usada por varias horas, usted puede disminuir el peligro de ser expuesto al plomo, dejando correr el agua de 30 segundos a 3 minutos antes de beber o cocinar con el agua. Si le interesa saber mas acerca del plomo en el agua, usted podria tener un analisis de su agua. Information sobre el contenido de plomo en el agua de beber,metodos de analisis, y procedimientos a seguir para disminuir el peligro al plomo, se encuentra disponibles en el Safe Drinking Water Hotline o en http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

**La siguente muestra expira en Septiembre 2019.**

Las siguientes columnas enlistan dodos los contaminantes de el agua de beber que fueron probados durante Marzo 2016. La presencia de estos contaminantes en el agua no necesariamente indica que el agua tiene un riesgo a la salud. El estado require que busquemos ciertos contaminantes menos de una vez por ano porque la concentracion de estos contaminantes no se espera que varie expresivamente de ano tras ano. Algunos de los datos aunque representado la calidad del agua, es mas que un ano Viejo. Esta columna resume la mas reciente busqueda de estos constituyentes en miligramos por litro (mg/l).

## Cualidad del Agua Quimico Inorganico

Estos valores expresados en microgramos por litro (ug/l) o menos que sea indicado de otra manera. Microgramos por litro son iguales a partes por billon (ppb). El simbolo "<" quire decir menos que. Las letras "ND" quieren decir que no fue descubierto ningun nivel de este quimico encontrado en las muestras tomadas.

| Quimico Inorganico | Fecha de Prueba | Nivel Descubierto | Promedio | MCL | PHG | Fuentes Mayores en el Agua |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arsenico | 3/23/16 | 3-4 ppb | 3.5 ppb | 10 ppb | 0.004 ppb | Deslaves en depositos naturales. Deslaves en huertos; vidrio y desechos de aparatos electronicos. |
| Bario | 3/23/16 | 0.0203-0.0307 ppm | 0.0255 ppm | 1 ppm | 2 ppm | Descargas de desecho de pozos de aceite y refinerias de metal; deslaves de depositos naturales. |
| Cadmio | 3/23/16 | 0.9-1.2 ppb | 1.05 ppb | 5 ppb | 0.04 ppb | Oxidacion interna de tuberia galvanizada; deslaves en depositos naturales;descargas de electroplantas y fabricas industrials de quimicos, y refinerias de metal; residuos de baterias y pinturas. |
| Niquel | 3/23/16 | 2 ppb | 2 ppb | 100 ppb | 12 ppb | Deslaves en depositos naturales; descargas de refinerias de metal. |
| Nitrato como N | 4/19/17 | 1.8-4.2 ppm | 2.8 ppm | 45 ppm | 45 ppm | Deslaves y escapes en el uso de fertilizantes ; escapes en fosas septicas; deslaves en depositos naturales. |
| Selenio | 3/23/16 | 3-5 ppb | 4 ppb | 50 ppb | 50 ppb | Descargas de refinerias de petroleo, vidrio, y metal. deslaves en depositos naturales;descargas de minas y productores de quimicos; deslaves en granjas de animales. |
| Fluoruro | 3/23/16 | 0.1 mg/l | 0.1 mg/l | 2.0 | 1.0 | Deslaves de depositos naturales; aditivo en el agua que promuevodientes Fuertes; descargas de fertilizantes y fabricas de aluminio. |

## Calidad Radiologica De El Agua

Resultados de los analisis de las muestras del agua hechos para medir los constituyentes radiologicos. El sistema de el agua esta en complimiento si el nivel no excede 5 pico curies por litro (p Ci/l). Note: Pico curies es la unidad para medir actividad radiologica.

**Resultados de las mas reciente prueba para constitutuyentes readiologicos: 0.195-2.8 pCi/L Fecha: 9-5-12**

☐ Si esta caja esta marcada, no es requerido que sea vigilada para este tipo de sistema de agua.

**El siguiente analisis sera para 9/2021**

## Calidad General Mineral y Fisica de Agua

Los constituyentes que siguen no son considerados un peligro para la salud pero son vigilados para determinar la calidad estetica.:

| Nombre de Constituyente | Fecha de Prueba | Nivel Descubierto | Promedio | MCL | Fuentes Mayores en el Agua |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Color | 3/23/16 | ND | ND | 15 units | Desarrollo natural de materiales organicos. |
| Cobre | 3/23/16 | ND-0.60 | 0.03 | 1.3 ppm | Oxidacion interna en el sistema de plomeria; deslaves en depositos naturales; escapes de aditivos para madera. |
| Hierro | 3/23/16 | ND-40 | 20 | 300 ug/l | Escape en depositos naturales; desperdicios industriales. |
| Manganeso | 3/23/16 | ND | ND | 50 ug/l | Escape en depositos naturales. |
| Olor de entrada | 3/23/16 | ND | ND | 3 Units | Desarrollo natural de materiales organicos. |
| MBAS (agente espumoso) | 3/23/16 | ND | ND | 500 ug/l | Descargas de desperdicio municipal e industrial. |
| Turbiedad | 3/23/16 | 0.5-1.1 | 0.8 | 5 Units | Deslaves y escurrimiento en el suelo. |
| Zinc | 3/23/16 | ND | ND | 5.0 mg/l | Escape y deslaves en depositos naturales; desperdicios industriales. |

| Nombre de Constituyentes | Fecha de Prueba | Nivel Descubierto | Promedio | MCL | Fuentes Tipicas de Contaminacion |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total de Solidos desechos | 3/23/16 | 450-560 mg/l | 505 mg/l | 1000 mg/l | Deslaves/escapes en depositos naturales. |
| Conducta especifica | 3/23/16 | 678-890 umhos/cm | 784 umhos/cm | 1,600 pmhos/cm | Sustancias que forman ions cuando estan en agua; influencia del agua de mar. |
| Cloruro | 3/23/16 | 69-77 mg/l | 73 mg/l | 500 mg/l | Deslaves/escapes en depositos naturales; influencia del agua de mar. |
| Sulfato | 3/23/16 | 120-160 mg/l | 140 mg/l | 500 mg/l | Deslaves/escapes en depositos naturales; desecho industrial. |

| Nombre de Constituyentes | Fecha de Prueba | Nivel Descubierto | Promedio | MCL [MRDL] | PHG [MRDLG] | Fuentes Mayores en el Agua |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TTHM | 10/31/18 | 6 ppb | 6 ppb | 80 ppb | n/a | Producto compuesto en la desinfeccion de agua. |
| HAA5 | 10/31/18 | ND | ND | 60 ppb | n/a | Product compuesto en la desinfeccion de agua. |
| Residuo de Clorina disponible en ppm | Jan-Dec 2018 | 0.27-0.38 ppm | 0.31 ppm | [4] | [4] | Adicion de desinfectante para el tratamiento de agua. |

**Noticia al Publico para TTHM & HAA5** Los Alamos CSD necesita monitorear el agua potable para contaminantes especificos regularmente. Los resultados de dicho monitoreo son una indicacion de si o no el agua cumple con los standares de salud. Durante el calendario anual del 2018, no monitoreamos para TTHM y HAA5 en el Sistema de distribucion en Septiembre del 2018 y y por lo tanto, no estamos seguros de la calidad del agua durante este periodo, sin embargo, una muestra fue tomada in Octubre del 2018 y encontramos que los resultados estuvieron dentro de los limites. Esos resultados prevalecieron iguales que los anteriores. Esto no fue ninguna amenasa a la salud del publico pero si fue una de violacion de grado numero 3. El distrito estara tomando muestras de nuevo para TTHM y HAA5 en la segunda semana de Septiembre del 2019.

**Esta nuestro sistema de agua alcanzando otras reglas que gobierman nuestras operaciones?** Si! El estado require pruebas de nuestra agua en base regular para la seguridad del agua. En 2018LACSD tomo todas las muestras y mando los resultados en los reportes mensuales al estado puntualmente.

**Calidad Organica Quimica del Agua** Resultados de la mas reciente muestra analizada del agua hecha para determinar la presencia de contaminacion de quimico organico en el agua fueron tomadas Marzo2016. Como fue mandado por el estado, todos los VOC's (compuestos volatiles de organico quimico) fueron probados en ambos Pozo #3A, Pozo #4 y Pozo #5 Informacion por favor llame a Kevin Barnard/ manejador general, al telefono 344-4195. VOC's estara expirando de nuevo para el ano 2022. El sistema de agua de Los Alamos actuo eficientemente durante el ano del calendario 2018 y a cumplido con todas las reglas y regulaciones del estado.

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