

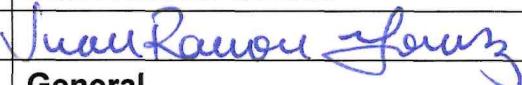
APPENDIX F: Certification Form (Suggested Format)

**Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form**
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

**(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board's website at
http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)**

Water System Name:	Los Alamos Community Services District
Water System Number:	4210002

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 7/31/2023 (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.

Certified by:	Name:	Juan Ramon Gomez	
	Signature:		
	Title:	General Manager/CPO	
	Phone Number:	(805)344-4195	Date: 8/1/2023

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:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: **Regular mail and Hand delivered**
-
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
- Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
 - 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)

Reference Manual, Appendix G
Revised February 2021

- 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)
 - 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 address: www._____
- For investor-owned utilities:* Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).

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

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT - 2022

Required Sampling

The Los Alamos CSD conducted tests for drinking water contaminants during our latest sampling round in May and July 2022. 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 May and July 2022 were below maximum contaminant levels (MCL's) or non-detectable. **There were no violations** in 2022. Bacteriological samples were taken every other week in the water distribution system (24 for the year) and quarterly raw water samples at our four water wells (16 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 your 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 (805)344-4195 and ask for General Manager Juan Ramon Gomez.

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-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 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 four district wells from an underground source of water called the San Antonio Groundwater Basin. **The district has four wells called Well #3A, Well #4, Well #5 and Well #6. Wells #1 and #2 were abandoned in previous years.** For a site visit of our wells please call General Manager, Juan Ramon Gomez at (805)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 6:00 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 in 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 action levels.

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	7/19,20,26/2022	10	10	ND	0	15 ppb
Copper	7/19,20,26/2022	10	10	.170	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 2025.

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 May and July 2022. 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	5/11/22 7/13/22	3-4 ppb	3.5 ppb	10 ppb	0.004 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND	ND	1 ppm	2 ppm	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND - 1.3 ppb	0.92 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	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND	ND	100 ppb	12 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate as N	5/11/22 7/13/22	0.9 - 4.8 ppm	2.42 ppm	45 ppm	45 ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND - 6.0 ppb	2.75 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	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND - 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: 1.48-1.59 pCi/L Date: 5/5/2021
 If this box is checked, radiological monitoring not required for this type of water system.
 Next sampling due in 2030 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	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND-5	3.75	15 units	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND	ND	1.0 ppm	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND-220	55	300 ug/l	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND-20	5	50 ug/l	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor-Threshold	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND	ND	3 Units	Naturally-occurring organic materials
MBAS (foaming agents)	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND	ND	500 ug/l	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Turbidity	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND - 0.3	0.07	5 Units	Soil runoff
Zinc	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND	ND	5.0 mg/l	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

**Los Alamos Community Services District
PO Box 675
Los Alamos Ca. 93440**

Name of Constituent	Date of Test	Level Detected	Average	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids	5/11/22 7/13/22	430 - 590	522.5 mg/l	1000 mg/l	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	5/11/22 7/13/22	648 - 890	783.5 umhos/cm	1,600 umhos/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	5/11/22 7/13/22	67 - 78	73.75 mg/l	500 mg/l	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	5/11/22 7/13/22	117 - 167	146.25 mg/l	500 mg/l	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Name of Constituent	Date of Test	Level Detected	Average	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MRDLGI]	Major Sources in Drinking Water
TTHM	10/5/2022	13 ppb	13 ppb	80 ppb	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5	10/5/2022	2 ppb	2 ppb	60 ppb	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Free Residual ppm	Jan-Dec 2022	0.28 - 0.34 ppm	0.31 ppm	[4]	[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

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 2022 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 May and July 2022. As mandated by the State, all VOC's (volatile organic chemical compounds) were tested at Well #3A, Well #4, Well #5 AND Well #6. **For clarification or more information**, please contact Juan Ramon Gomez / General Manager (805)344-4195. VOC's are due again in 2028. The Los Alamos water system operated efficiently during the 2022 calendar year and has stayed in compliance with all state rules and regulations.

LOS ALAMOS COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

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Post Office Box 675

LOS ALAMOS, CALIFORNIA 93440

REPORTE ANUAL DE CALIDAD DEL AGUA - 2022

Muestras Requeridas. Los Alamos CSD dirijo pruebas sobre contaminantes en el agua de beber durante nuestra rutina de muestras en Mayo y Julio 2022. La mayor parte de estos contaminantes, incluyendo mineral general, fisico general y quimicos inorganicos, solo se requiere que sean probados cada 3 años. Muestras Radiologicas aunque sean regulados o no se requiere que sean probados cada seis años. Quimicos Organicos Sinteticos (SOCs) que sean encontrados negativos seran exentos por 9 años. Todos los contaminantes que fueron puestos a prueba en Mayo y Julio 2022 estuvieron por debajo del nivel maximo de contaminantes o indetectables.

No hubo violaciones en 2022. Muestras bacteriologicas fueron tomadas cada otra semana, en el sistema que distribuye el agua (24 por año). Cada trimestre se toman muestras de agua sin tratar en los cuatro pozos que estan aqui (16 por año). No hubo muestras positivas o violaciones. Este reporte refleja la calidad de agua proporcionada el año pasado. Incluidos estan los detalles de donde viene el agua, 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 (805)344-4195 y pregunte por Manager General Juan Ramon Gomez.

Contaminantes que pueden estar presentes en el agua manantial antes que sea tratada incluyen:

* Contaminantes microbicos, tal como virus y bacterias, que provienen de plantas de aguas residuales, 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, descargas de desechos industriales o domesticos de agua, produccion de aceite, gas, mineras y agricultura.

* Pesticidas y herbicidas que pueden venir de varios origenes, tales como agricultura o residencias.

* Contaminantes quimicos organicos, incluyendo sinteticos y quimicos organicos volubles, que son subproductos de procedimiento industrial o produccion de petroleo y tambien pueden venir de estaciones de gasolina, desagues urbanos de agua de torrenciales 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 a las regulaciones de EPA y SWRCB. .

Alguna gente es mas vulnerable 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 inmune, algunos ancianos o infantes pueden ser particularmente arriesgados a infecciones. Estas personas deben buscar consejos para una guia apropiada para disminuir el riesgo de infección por organismos o otros contaminantes microbianos. 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, manatales y pozos. Mientras el agua corre sobre la tierra o por la tierra, se disuelve naturalmente—ocurre que minerales y en algunos casos material radioactivo, puede recoger substancias, resultado de la presencia de animales o de actividad humana.

Su agua viene de cuatro 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 cuatro pozos, Well #3A, Well #4 y Well #5 y Well #6. Wells 1 y 2 fueron abandonados en años anteriores. Para visitar los pozos, haga una cita llamando a Juan Ramon Gomez al (805)344-4195. La LACSD es el propietario del suelo alrededor de estos pozos y limita la actividad que pueda contaminarlos. Despues de que el agua sale de los pozos, le agregamos sodium hypochlorite desinfectante para protejerlos a ustedes contra microbios contaminantes. Tambien tratamos el agua con Sodium Hydroxide para promover control de oxidamiento, dentro del sistema de distribucion y aqueductos de sus casas. **El estado**

SWRCB esta ejecutando actualmente una evaluacion de vulnerabilidad de agua de nuestro origen de agua que fue completado durante Enero 2013. No contaminantes han sido detectados en el agua. El origen es considerado vulnerable a las siguientes actividades: sobre poblacion R.V. Parques, vinedos, fertilizantes, estacion de gasolineras abandonadas, caminos del estado. Pueden encontrar una copia de la evaluacion en nuestra oficina.

El agua para beber, incluyendo agua embotellada 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 a EPA State Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Nuestra Mesa de Directores en conjunto se reunen el cuarto Miércoles de cada mes a las 6:00 p.m. en la sala de juntas de Los Alamos Community Services District. Localizada en 82 North St. Joseph Street en Los Alamos, Ca. Animamos a todos que participen en estas reuniones que pueden ser muy informativas respecto a su comunidad, para mas detalles de las operaciones del distrito.

DATOS 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 contaminante en agua para beber es bajo, el cual no es conocido y no pone en riesgo la salud. PHG son puestos por la Agencia Protectora del Ambiente de California.

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 proteger el olor, gusto, y apariencia 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 debe 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: Picocurries por litro (una medida de radiacion)

Distribucion del Sistema Microbiologia 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 año son: 24

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

Numero de muestras que fueron encontradas y contuvieron bacteria durante el año: 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 hidroxido de sodio liquido en nuestro pozo de agua para alzar el pH para surtir, el control del tratamiento de oxidacion, para cumplir con la regla de Plomo y Cobre. LACSD actualmente tiene cuatro 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 reducir la oxidacion en el suministro de agua . 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 dia 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 requeridas	Nivel revelado 90th Percentile	Numero de Lugares por Encima Del Nivel de Accion	Accion de Nivel
Muestra de plomo	7/19,20,26/22	10	10	ND	0	15 ppb
Muestra de cobre	7/19,20,26/22	10	10	0.170	0	1300 ppb

Si los niveles de plomo estan presentes 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 2 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 siguiente muestra para cobre y plomo sera en Septiembre 2025.

Las siguientes columnas enlistan dodos los contaminantes del agua de beber que fueron probados durante Mayo y Julio 2022. 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 anualmente porque la concentracion de estos contaminantes no se espera que cambie expresivamente de año tras año.

Calidad 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 “<” quiere decir menos que. Las letras “ND” quieren decir que no se detecto ningun nivel de este quimico en las muestras tomadas.

Quimico Inorgani-co	Fecha de Prueba	Nivel Descubierto	Promedio	MCL	PHG	Fuentes Mayores en el Agua
Arsenico	5/11/22 7/13/22	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	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND	ND	1 ppm	2 ppm	Descargas de desecho de pozos de aceite y refinerias de metal; deslaves de depositos naturales.
Cadmio	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND - 1.3 ppb	0.92 ppb	5 ppb	0.04 ppb	Oxidacion interna de tuberia galvanizada; deslaves en depositos naturales;descargas de electroplantas y fabricas industriales de quimicos, y refinerias de metal; residuos de baterias y pinturas.
Niquel	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND	ND	100 ppb	12 ppb	Deslaves en depositos naturales; descargas de refinerias de metal.
Nitrato como N	5/11/22 7/13/22	0.9 - 4.8 ppm	2.42 ppm	45 ppm	45 ppm	Deslaves y escapes en el uso de fertilizantes ; escapes en fosas septicas; deslaves en depositos naturales.
Selenio	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND - 6.0 ppb	2.75ppb	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	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND - 0.1 mg/l	0.1 mg/l	2.0	1.0	Deslaves de depositos naturales; aditivo en el agua que promueve dentadura 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 del agua esta en cumplimiento si el nivel no excede 4 pico curies por litro (p Ci/l). Note: Pico curies es la unidad para medir actividad radiologica.

Resultados de las mas reciente prueba para constituyentes Radiologicos: 1.48-1.59 pCi/L Fecha: 5/5/2021

Si esta caja esta marcada, monitoreo radiologico no requiere que sea vigilada para este tipo de sistema de agua.
El siguiente analisis solamente para Gross Alpha sera en 2030.

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	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND	ND	15 units	Desarrollo natural de materiales organicos.
Cobre	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND	ND	1.3 ppm	Oxidacion interna en el sistema de plomeria; deslaves en depositos naturales; escapes de aditivos para madera.
Hierro	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND	ND	300 ug/l	Escape en depositos naturales; desperdicios industriales.
Manganeso	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND	ND	50 ug/l	Escape en depositos naturales.
Olor de entrada	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND	ND	3 Units	Desarrollo natural de materiales organicos.
MBAS (agente espumoso)	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND	ND	500 ug/l	Descargas de desperdicio municipal e industrial.
Turbiedad	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND - 0.3	0.07	5 Units	Deslaves y escurrimiento en el suelo.
Zinc	5/11/22 7/13/22	ND	ND	5.0 mg/l	Escape y deslaves en depositos naturales; desperdicios industriales.

**Los Alamos Community Services District
PO Box 675
Los Alamos Ca. 93440**

Nombre de Constituyentes	Fecha de Prueba	Nivel Descubierto	Promedio	MCL	Fuentes Tipicas de Contaminacion
Total de Solidos desechos	5/11/22 7/13/22	430-590 mg/l	522.5 mg/l	1000 mg/l	Deslaves/escapes en depositos naturales.
Conducta especifica	5/11/22 7/13/22	648-890 umhos/cm	783.5 umhos/cm	1,600 pmhos/cm	Sustancias que forman iones cuando estan en agua; influencia del agua de mar.
Cloruro	5/11/22 7/13/22	67-78 mg/l	73.75 mg/l	500 mg/l	Deslaves/escapes en depositos naturales; influencia del agua de mar.
Sulfato	5/11/22 7/13/22	117-167 mg/l	146.25 mg/l	500 mg/l	Deslaves/escapes en depositos naturales; desecho industrial.

Nombre de Constituyentes	Fecha de Prueba	Nivel Descubierto	Promedio	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MRDLGI]	Fuentes Mayores en el Agua
TTHM	10/5/2022	13 ppb	13 ppb	80 ppb	n/a	Producto compuesto en la desinfeccion de agua.
HAA5	10/5/2022	2 ppb	2 ppb	60 ppb	n/a	Producto compuesto en la desinfeccion de agua.
Residuo de Clorina disponible en ppm	Jan-Dec 2022	0.28 - 0.34 ppm	0.31 ppm	[4]	[4]	Adicion de desinfectante para el tratamiento de agua.

Esta nuestro sistema de agua alcanzando otras reglas que gobiernan nuestras operaciones? Si! El estado require pruebas de nuestra agua en base regular para la seguridad del agua. En 2022 LACSD 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 Mayo y Julio 2022. Como fue mandado por el estado, todos los VOC's (compuestos volatiles de organico quimico) fueron probados en Pozo #3A, Pozo #4 y Pozo #5 y Pozo#6. Informacion por favor llame al Manager General Juan Ramon Gomez, al telefono (805)344-4195.Estarremos tomando muestras nuevamente en 2028 para VOC's. El sistema de agua de Los Alamos CSD actuó eficientemente durante el año del calendario 2022 y ha cumplido con todas las reglas y regulaciones del estado.