


## APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

### Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form (To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Santa Maria Water Department
Water System Number:	CA4210011

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed during June 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 (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Alexandra Griffith	Title: Water Resources Manager
Signature: 	Date: July 7, 2023
Phone number: 805-925-0951 ext. 7241	blank

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.cityofsantamaria.org/utilities](http://www.cityofsantamaria.org/utilities)
  - ☒ 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:  
<https://www.cityofsantamaria.org/home/showpublisheddocument/15039/638206849046470000>
- ☐ *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.\_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ 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.*


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

# **City of Santa Maria 2022 Water Quality Report**

During the month of June 2023, the 2022 Water Quality Report was mailed to the following zip codes:

**93454**

**93455**

**93456**

**93458**



# SANTA MARIA

*News*

*An All-America City Since 1998*

## **NEWS RELEASE**

**May 30, 2023**

### **2022 Water Quality Report Available**

City of Santa Maria residents will receive the 2022 Water Quality Report with their June utility bills. The report provides information about the quality of City water for the calendar year 2022. It includes details about where City water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

The report is available on the City website at [www.cityofsantamaria.org/utilities](http://www.cityofsantamaria.org/utilities).

Questions may be directed to the Utilities Department at (805) 925-0951 extension 7270.

**Department:**

**Contact Person:**

**Telephone Number:**

**Email Address:**

**Utilities**

**Sean Casey, Regulatory Compliance Specialist II**

**(805) 925-0951 ext. 7246**

**[secasey@cityofsantamaria.org](mailto:secasey@cityofsantamaria.org)**

## City of Santa Maria 2022 Water Quality Report


During the month of June 2023, the Water Quality Report ad below was published in the **Santa Maria Sun** on 6/22/2023 and the **Santa Maria Times** on 6/23/2023.

CITY of SANTA MARIA WATER CUSTOMERS:

THE ANNUAL  
**WATER  
QUALITY  
REPORT**

is now available. Copies are enclosed in June's utility bills. The report, which provides information regarding last year's water quality, is also available on the City's website, [www.cityofsantamaria.org/utilities](http://www.cityofsantamaria.org/utilities). Additional copies are available by contacting the Utilities Department.

CITY OF SANTA MARIA

 **Utilities  
Department**

QUESTIONS? CALL (805) 925-0951 EXT. 7270

## **City of Santa Maria 2022 Water Quality Report**

During the month of June 2023, the 2022 Water Quality Report was posted to the Utilities Department's Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter accounts.

## **CITY OF SANTA MARIA 2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT DISTRIBUTION**

**Copies of the City of Santa Maria 2022 Water Quality Report have been distributed to the following locations:**

**City of Santa Maria Utilities Department, 2065 E. Main Street**

**City of Santa Maria – City Hall, 110 E. Cook Street**

**City of Santa Maria Utility Billing, 206 E. Cook Street**

**Recreation & Parks Department, 615 S. McClelland Street**

**Minami Community Center, 600 W. Enos Drive**

**Elwin Mussell Senior Center, 510 E. Park Avenue**

**City of Santa Maria Public Works Department, 110 S. Pine Street, Ste. 221**

**City of Santa Maria Streets & Facilities Office, 810 W. Church Street**

**City of Santa Maria Public Library, 420 S. Broadway**

**City of Santa Maria Community Development Department, 110 S. Pine St. Ste. 101**

**City of Santa Maria Waste Water Treatment Plant, 601 S. Black Road**



**WATER SUPPLY:** The City of Santa Maria ("City") is committed to producing the highest quality drinking water from two sources of supply: City water wells located in the Santa Maria Airport area, and State Water treated at the Polonio Pass Water Treatment Plant by the Central Coast Water Authority and delivered to the City via the Coastal Branch Aqueduct. In 2022, the City received about 12 percent of its water from the State Water Project.

**WATER QUALITY:** The City routinely checks water quality from the source to your home. Please see the other side of this brochure, which summarizes test results from 2016-2022 and shows that the City met all State and Federal drinking water standards in 2022.

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA") Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. 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.

**SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT:** A drinking water source assessment for the City was completed in March 2014. The City's water sources were considered most vulnerable to the following activities: runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, septic tanks, sewage, and erosion of natural deposits. You may request a summary of the assessment at the City Utilities Department, 2065 East Main Street, Santa Maria, CA 93454, or by calling (805) 925-0951 extension 7270.

**WATER SYSTEM SECURITY:** Multiple levels of safety are implemented to protect the City's drinking water system. These measures are part of ongoing operations and ensure the treatment and reliable delivery of water.

**CONTAMINANTS:** The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring materials and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

**Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock

operations, and wildlife;

**Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

**Pesticides and herbicides** that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

**Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, which may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications and septic systems; and

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

**ABOUT 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 service lines and plumbing. The City 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 <https://epa.gov/lead>.

**ABOUT NITRATE:** Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. 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 are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

**COMMENTS?** Your comments are important to the City, and may be heard at any regular meeting of the Santa Maria City Council, on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 5:30 p.m. in the City Hall Council Chambers, 110 East Cook Street, Santa Maria. ■

For questions related to water quality, call the Water Resources Manager at (805) 925-0951 extension 7270.

This notice is being sent to residents by the City of Santa Maria. State Water System ID#: 4210011.  
Date distributed: June 2023.

## City of Santa Maria 2022

# WATER QUALITY REPORT



This report provides information regarding the quality of water for the City of Santa Maria during 2022. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. Through planning and operational efficiency, the City continues to provide reliable drinking water.



(805) 925-0951 ext. 7270 ■ [www.cityofsantamaria.org](http://www.cityofsantamaria.org)

2065 East Main Street • Santa Maria, CA 93454  
TDD 800-735-2929 (English) • 800-855-3000 (Spanish)

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

# 2022 Water Quality Information

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards								
		State	PHG	PURCHASED STATE PROJECT WATER		LOCAL GROUNDWATER (h)		
Parameter	Units	MCL	(MCLG)	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCES
Turbidity (a)	NTU	TT = 0.3		0.05 - 0.25	100% < 0.3	NA	NA	Soil runoff
Aluminum (b)	ppb	1000	600	ND - 110	54	ND (< 50)	ND (< 50)	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some treatment processes
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND	ND	< 3.0 - 3.4	3.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	NA	NA	< 1.0 - 3..2	2.5	Erosion of natural deposits
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING								
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	Average = 2.2 (Range = 0.22 - 3.6)				Measure of the disinfection of the water
Total Coliform Bacteria, E. coli (c)	NA	see note (c)	(0)	Average = 0% (Range = NA)				Naturally present in the environment; human and animal fecal waste
Fluoride (treated water) (d) (e)	ppm	2	1	Average = 0.86 (Range = 0.47 -1.3)				Erosion of natural deposits; additive to promote strong teeth
Total Trihalomethanes (f)	ppb	80	NA	Highest LRAA = 10.1 (Range = 6.3 - 10.1)				Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (f)	ppb	60	NA	Highest LRAA = 2.9 (Range = 2.1 - 2.9)				Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub> -N	ppm	10	10	Average = 2.6 (Range = < 0.40 - 4.7)				Leaching from fertilizers; erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards								
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	Average = 31 (Range = 27 - 42)				Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron	ppb	300	NA	ND	ND	< 100	< 100	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor Threshold	Units	3	NA	Average = 2 (Range = 1 - 2)				Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	Average = 1020 (Range = 980 - 1100)				Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	Average = 313 (Range = 300 - 320)				Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NA	Average = 690 (Range = 660 - 730)				Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (g)	NTU	5	NA	Average = 0.14 (Range = < 0.1 - 0.41)				Soil runoff
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)								
Alkalinity (Total) as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	ppm	NA	NA	Average = 210 (Range = 200 - 220)				Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Boron	ppb	NL = 1000	NA	NA	NA	110 - 180	140	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	Average = 103 (Range = 100 - 110)				Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Hardness (Total) as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	ppm	NA	NA	Average = 450 (Range = 450 - 460)				Leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	Average = 48 (Range = 45 - 49)				Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
pH	pH units	NA	NA	Average = 7.1 z (Range = 6.7 - 8.0)				Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	Average = 3.0 (Range = 2.6 - 3.6)				Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	Average = 55 (Range = 51 - 62)				Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Vanadium	ppb	NL = 50	NA	NA	NA	3.0 - 3.7	3.3	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; combustion of fossil fuels
LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING PROGRAM - SAMPLING OCCURRED IN SEPTEMBER 2022								
		Samples	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Number of Sites				
Parameter	Units	Collected	Level Detected	Exceeding AL		AL	PHG	MAJOR SOURCES
Copper	ppb	52	200	0		1300	300	Plumbing system corrosion; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	52	< 5.0	0		15	0.2	Plumbing system corrosion; erosion of natural deposits

## ABBREVIATIONS, NOTES, AND DEFINITIONS

### Abbreviations:

AL = Regulatory Action Level  
LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average  
NA = Not Applicable  
ND = Not Detected  
NL = Notification Level  
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units  
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)  
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)  
pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)  
TT = Treatment Technique  
µS/cm = microsiemens per centimeter (unit of specific conductance of water)

### Notes:

(a) Turbidity (NTU) measures the cloudiness of the water and is a good indicator of the effectiveness of State Water filtration. The performance standard is less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements taken every 15 minutes and not to exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. Turbidity as delivered is listed in the Secondary Standards.

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

(c) Total coliform MCL: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be Total Coliform positive. E. coli MCL is 0.

(d) For fluoridated water systems, target fluoride levels are set by State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water.

(e) The City of Santa Maria reinstated adding fluoride to the water supply in August 2020.

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

(g) Turbidity, as delivered, is listed in the Secondary Standards and is considered an aesthetic standard.

(h) Water quality information from individual wells includes samples collected from 2016-2022.

No public schools requested to be tested for lead in 2022.

### Definitions:

**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.

**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 Standard (PDWS):** MCLs, MRDLs, and treatment techniques for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

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

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect your health at the MCL level.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.