

OCEANO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

To Our Customers:

The Oceano Community Services District (OCSD) is pleased to present this annual report describing the quality of your drinking water. This report will answer questions and describe the quality of the drinking water in Oceano.

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

What is the source of my drinking water?

Oceano receives its drinking water from two water production wells, all located within the District's boundaries. In addition, the District purchases treated surface water from the Lopez Project and the State Water Project. Both surface water sources are delivered through a single pipeline to the District's Water Yard located at 19th Street near Wilmar Avenue. In 2023 OCSD's water system used State and Lopez Project Water supplemented with well water. Water source delivery decisions are based upon many factors including weather conditions, reservoir levels (Lopez storage and spillage), source availability (State Water and Lopez), and groundwater monitoring.

Where is Oceano's drinking water tested?

Water samples are collected weekly by the District's Utility Systems Operators. Federal and State requirements require that all regulatory analyses follow approved procedures and be performed by certified labs. The District's water samples are collected and analyzed by Clinical Laboratory of San Bernardino, Inc., which has locations in San Bernardino and Lompoc, CA. The lab is certified by the SWRCB (State Water Resources Control Board) to conduct bacteriological and chemical analyses.

2023 Water Statistics (Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2023)

▪ Lopez Project Water Purchased	⇒	130,210,000 Gallons (399.6 Acre-Feet)
▪ State Project Water Purchased	⇒	57,261,786.2 Gallons (175.73 Acre-Feet)
▪ Water Pumped from District Wells	⇒	17,341,787 Gallons (53.22 Acre-Feet)
▪ Total Oceano Water Production	=	204,813,573.2 million Gallons (628.55 Acre-Feet)

Who operates the Oceano water system?

The Oceano Community Services District employs four full-time Utility Systems Operators (USO). All USOs who work for the District are required to be certified by the Division of Drinking Water of the State Water Resource Control Board.

Oceano Community Services District
1655 Front Street/P.O. Box 599
Oceano, CA 93475-0599
805-481-6730/FAX: 805-481-6836

Where can the community participate in decisions regarding water quality issues?

The Oceano Community Services District Board of Directors meets at the District Board Room on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Meeting dates and agendas are posted at the District office located at 1655 Front Street, Oceano, CA as well as on the District website at www.oceanocsd.org.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 reduce the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Additionally, the Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water at EPA maintains a website with useful information on drinking water. The address is www.epa.gov/OGWDW/. Additional information can be obtained by calling Tony Marraccino, Utility System Manager for the Oceano Community Services District or visit the District Office during regular business hours located at 1655 Front Street, Oceano, CA. A source water assessment was conducted for OCSD's two active wells in 2001. No contaminants were detected in the water supply; however, the source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities: sewer collection systems, utility station maintenance areas, and automobile and historic gas stations. A completed copy of the Assessment may be viewed at the OCSD office, 1655 Front Street, Oceano. Additional information also may be viewed at DHS-DWFOB, 1180 Eugenia Place, Suite 200, Carpinteria, CA 93013

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Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) and Public Health Goal (PHG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency and 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 feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS) – MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water-treatment requirements.

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

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

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

CU: Color units

cfu: Colony forming units

HPC: Heterotrophic Plate Count

Micro ohms: measure of electrical conductance in water

NA: (Not Analyzed) Contaminant was not analyzed

NC: Not collected.

NS: (No Standard): Contaminant for which there is no established MCL

ND: (Not Detected): Contaminant is not detectable at testing limit

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

pCi/L: picoCuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

TON: Threshold Odor Number

LI: Langelier Index: Noncorrosive = Any positive value

Corrosive = Any negative value

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, 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**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the Division of Drinking Water State Water Resource Control Board prescribe regulations which limit the concentration of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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Tables 1 through 6 list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected from January 2023 through December 2023, unless otherwise noted. The presence of these contaminants in water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

Treatment of Surface Water Sources		
Turbidity Performance Standard - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the surface water filtration system. Turbidity of filtered water must: Be less than or equal to < 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month and < 1 NTU every 4 hours.	Treatment Technique for Lopez WTP 2022 values	Treatment Technique for CCWA State Water
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard 1.	100%	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year.	0.09 NTU	0.12 NTU
The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirement.	0	0

Lead and Copper Sampling								
Lead & Copper	Sample Date	Number of Samples	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	No. of Schools tested in 2022*	Typical Source of Contaminant
Distribution System Lead (ppb)	2023	20	ND	0	15	NA	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Distribution System Copper (ppm)	2023	20	0.170	N/A	1.3	NA	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lopez Lead (ppb)	2017	6	2.6	0	15	NA	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Lopez Lead (ppb)	2018	10	0-2.6 Avg. 0.7	0	15	NA	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Lopez Copper (ppm)	2017	6	0.023	0	1.3	NA	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Lopez Copper (ppm)	2018	10	0.360 Avg. 0.190	0	1.3	NA	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.

Detection of Contaminants without a Drinking Water Standard				
Contaminant (reporting units)	Lopez Surface Water 2022	CCWA State Water	Well Water	Potential Source of Contamination
	Range	Range	Range	
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	163 Avg.	54 Avg.	375 Avg.	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Calcium (ppm)	75 Avg.	13.4 Avg.	120 Avg.	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Hardness (ppm)	230-450 Avg. 324	28-134 Avg. 78	540	Generally found in ground and surface water.
Magnesium (ppm)	25-49 Avg. 33	5.75 Avg.	54	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
pH (average)	7.84 Avg.	7.2-8.9 Avg. 8.4	7.5 Avg.	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Potassium (ppm)	---	2.2 Avg.	2.6	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sodium (ppm)	28 Avg.	31 Avg.	47	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	---	1.0 – 3.1 Avg. 2.9	---	Various natural and man-made sources.

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Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard (aesthetics)					
Contaminant	Lopez SW 2023	CCWA State Water	Well Water	Potential Source of Contamination	
(reporting units)	MCL	Range	Range	Range	
Chloride (ppm)	500	Avg. 40	13 – 105 Avg. 48	37	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color (Color Units)	3	Avg. 1	ND	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Copper (ppm)	1.0	ND	ND	ND	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Aggressive Index	Non-corrosive	---	11.2	1.4	A measurement of the aggressivity index of water.
Odor – Threshold	3	ND – 3.0 Avg. 1.3	ND	1	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance (micro ohms)	1600	Avg. 890	152 – 611 Avg. 381	1050	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sulfate (ppm)	500	Avg. 160	Avg. 42	170	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Turbidity (NTU)	5	Avg. 0.08	ND – 0.25 Avg. 0.06	0.95	Soil runoff/Presence of colloidal and/or suspended matter.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	610	150	680	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Manganese (ppb)	50	---	ND	32	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Iron (ppb)	300	---	ND	160	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

Detections of unregulated constituents (see note below regarding recent UCMR testing)								
	State MCL	PHGL (MCLG)	State DLR	Notification Level	CCWA State Water	Lopez Range Average	Well Water	Potential Source of Contamination
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	N/A	0.02	N/A	---	0.094	---	---	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium ppb	N/A	---	---	50	---	---	6.8	Naturally present in the environment. Byproduct of steel and chemical manufacturing.
Geosmin	N/A	1	ND - 2	---	ND – 2 Avg. 0.3	---	---	Metabolic byproduct of blue green algae.

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Microbiological Contaminants			CCWA State Water	Lopez Surface Water	Well Water	Potential Source of Contamination
Contaminant (reporting units)	MCL	PHG(MCLG)	PHG (MCLG)	Range	Range	
Total Coliform Bacteria	MCL (systems collecting less than 40 samples per month): More than 1 sample in a month with a detection; (systems collecting more than 40 samples per month): More than 5% of monthly samples are positive.	(0)	(0)	ND	ND	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.
Heterotrophic Plate Count (CFU/mL)	TT = adequate disinfection, <500	---	ND – 28 Avg. 2	ND - 150	---	Naturally present in the environment.

Detection of Contaminants with a <u>Primary</u> Drinking Water Standard						
Contaminant		Lopez Surface Water		CCWA State Water	Well Water	Potential Source of Contamination
(reporting units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range	Range	Range	
Arsenic (ppb)	10.0	.0004	2.0 – 5.2 Avg. 3.6	ND	2.0	Runoff from orchards; natural deposits; glass & electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	1.	2	0.031	ND	ND	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1.0	0.32	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	0.05	0.05	---	---	0.038	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	---	1.08 – 4.92 Avg. 3.0	ND	6.4 2023	Erosion of natural deposits.

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Detection of Contaminants with a <u>Primary Drinking Water Standard</u> (continued)			CCWA State Water	Lopez Surface Water	Well Water	Potential Source of Contamination
Contaminant (reporting units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range	Range	Range	
Uranium (pCi/L) (2017)	20	0.43	---	---	7.1	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) <small>(Dist. Sample; compliance based on running annual average)</small>	RAA 80	-----	24-77 LRAA 54	42 - 97 LRAA 57.8	41.4 – 71.7 LRAA 58.36	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) <small>(Dist. Sample; compliance based on running annual average)</small>	60	0	14-41 LRAA 26	35 – 65 LRAA 45.5	2.8 – 41.3 LRAA 24.83	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual	MRDL = 4.0 as Cl ₂	MRDL = 4.0 as Cl ₂	1.05 – 4.06 Avg. 2.87	2.03 – 3.24 Avg. 2.77	---	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Chlorite (ppm)	1.0 <small>(delivered and distribution average)</small>	0.05	---	0.43 – 0.84 Avg. 0.71	---	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	MRDL = 800 as ClO ₂	[800]	---	ND – 390 Avg. 136	---	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.

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*** Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information is provided below.**

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. 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. Oceano 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>.

In 2023 Oceano CSD participated in PFAS testing. PFAS, or Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances, are substances that do not occur naturally in the environment and are resistant to heat, water, oil, grease, and stains. Since the 1940s, PFAS have been used in industry and consumer products, such as non-stick cookware, waterproof clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, some firefighting foams, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS can be found in a variety of consumer products and in groundwater. PFAS substances are known carcinogens.

Since 2019, the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) has been strategically planning and issuing statewide investigative orders to identify the occurrence of PFAS in areas of the highest potential impact to the environment and drinking water. These areas include industrial use of PFAS in fire-fighting foams, at certain industrial applications, and at those industries impacted secondarily by PFAS.

Oceano CSD participated in PFAS testing in March and June of 2023. There were not any PFAS detections in our samples.

For more information, please visit:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/docs/2024/pfas-fact-sheet-ddw-2024.pdf