

2016 Water Quality

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.

What is the source of my drinking water?

Oceano receives its drinking water from three water production wells, all located within the District 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 2016 the District's water system used 100% State Water.

Where is Oceano's drinking water tested?

Water samples are collected weekly by OCSD's Utility Systems Operators. Federal and State requirements require that all regulatory analyses follow approved procedures and be performed by certified labs. OCSD'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.

2016 Water Statistics

- State Water Purchased
 - ⇒ 217.5 Million Gallons (667.58 Acre-Feet)
- Water Pumped from District Wells
 - ⇒ 1.6 Million Gallons (4.78 Acre-Feet)
- Total Oceano Water Production
 - ⇒ 219.1 Million Gallons (672.36 Acre-Feet)

Who operates the Oceano water system?

The Oceano Community Services District employs three 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 in the District office located at 1655 Front Street, Oceano, CA as well as on the 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).

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 <http://www.epa.gov/OGWDW/>. Additional information can be obtained by calling Tony Marraccino, Utility System Operator and Supervisor for the Oceano CSD or come by the District Office at 1655 Front Street, Oceano. A source water assessment was conducted for OCS D's three active wells in March, 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 District 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 a 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

Micro ohms: measure of electrical conductance in water.

NC: Not collected.

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

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

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)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

TON: Threshold Odor Number

LI: Langelier Index; Noncorrosive = Any positive value

Corrosive = Any negative value

NA: (Not Analyzed) Contaminant was not analyzed

HPC: Heterotrophic Plate Count

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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban 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, which 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 prescribes regulations which limit the amount 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.

Tables 1 through 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected from January 2016 through December 2016, 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 Conventional Treatment Central Cost Water Authority	Treatment Technique for State Water Conventional Treatment Lopez WTP
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard 1.	100%	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year.	0.11 NTU	0.235 NTU
The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirement.	0	0

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

Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper				
Lead & Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm) Sampled 2016	0	0	NA	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) Sampled 2016	N/A	0	NA	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Detection of Contaminants without a Drinking Water Standard	Surface Water	Well Water		
Contaminant (reporting units)	Range	Range	Potential Source of Contamination	
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	42-84	310-490	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Boron (ppm)	---	0.087 - .117	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Calcium (ppm)	30-82	95-110	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Hardness (ppm)	64-162	410-530	Generally found in ground and surface water	
Magnesium (ppm)	17	42-58	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
MBAS (Foaming Agents)	---	ND	Municipal and industrial waste discharges	
pH	8 – 8.5	7.2 – 7.6	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Potassium (ppm)	4	2.5 – 2.8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Sodium (ppm)	87	38.1 - 44.0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Vanadium (ppb)	40	1.4 – 4.0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Zinc (ppm)	---	ND – 0.19	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	

Cont. – Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard	MCL	Surface Water	Well Water	Potential Source of Contamination
		Range	Range	
Aluminum (ppb)	200	ND – 0.082	ND	Naturally present in the environment and residue from water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	500	41 - 138	24 - 44	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Color Units)	15	ND	0 - 8	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper (ppm)	1.0	.060 - .082	ND	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Odor – Threshold	3	ND	1 - 2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (micro ohms)	1600	374 - 757	960 – 1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	100	140 – 180	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	5	0.03 - 0.13	0.13 – 3.13	Soil runoff/Presence of colloidal and/or suspended matter
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	194 - 442	600 – 670	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (g)	N/A	1.5 - 3.5	---	Various natural and manmade sources.
Manganese (ppb)	50	ND	31-54	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppm)	0.3	ND	ND – 0.98	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Unregulated Contaminants without an MCL

DCPA (total Mono & Diacid Degredates) (ppb)	N/A	0.13	0.13	---	---	Manmade organic herbicide
Geosmin	N/A	1	ND - 2	---	---	Metabolic byproduct of blue green algae.
2-Methylisoborneol	N/A	4	ND - 9	---	---	Metabolic byproduct of blue green algae.

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Microbiological Contaminants	MCL	PHG(MCLG)	Surface Water	Well Water	Potential Source of Contamination
			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)	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
Heterotrophic Plate Count (CFU/mL)	TT = adequate disinfection, <500	-----	0 - 2	----	Naturally present in the environment.

Detection of Contaminants with a <u>Primary</u> Drinking Water Standard			Surface Water	Well Water	
Contaminant (reporting units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range	Range	Potential Source of Contamination
Aluminum (ppm)	1.	0.6	ND – 0.082	(ND)	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppm)	0.0	.0004	ND	ND – 0.0025	Runoff from orchards; natural deposits; glass & electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	1.	2	0.027-0.028	ND – 0.0232	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	5	0.04	---	ND – 0.0014	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
Cyanide (ppb)_	150	150	---	0	
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1.0	ND	0.18 – 0.31	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	---	0.2	---	ND – 6.9	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic) ppb	2	1.2	---	0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Perchlorate	6	1	---	ND	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Gross Beta particle activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	ND	---	Decay of natural and man-made products
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	---	0.05	---	0.038	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	---	---	---	ND – 9.6	Erosion of natural deposits.
Detection of Contaminants with a <u>Primary</u> Drinking Water Standard			Surface Water	Well Water	
Contaminant (reporting units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range	Range	Potential Source of Contamination
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0,43	---	6.8	Erosion of natural deposits.
Hexavalent Chromium* (ppb)	10	.02	---	ND	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (Dist. Sample; compliance based on running annual average)	RAA 80	----	31 – 60	ND - 49	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (Dist. Sample; compliance based on running annual average)	60	0	4.1 - 14	4.8 - 24	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual	MRDL = 4.0 as Cl ₂	MRDL = 4.0 as Cl ₂	1.9 – 2.7	0.86 – 2.13	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.

Detection of Contaminants with a <u>Primary</u> Drinking Water Standard			Surface Water		Well Water	
Contaminant (reporting units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range		Range	Potential Source of Contamination
Chlorite (ppm)	1.0 (delivered and distribution avg.)	0.05	0.042-0.677		---	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorate (ppb)	RAL = 800	----	95-485		---	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	MRDL = 800 as ClO ₂	[800]	<100-410		---	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	0.41		ND - 6.0	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage;; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	100	12	---		ND	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Selenium (ppb)	50	(50)	1.04		ND - 47	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from live-stock lots (feed additive)

Detection of Contaminants with a <u>Primary</u> Drinking Water Standard as VOC	MCL	Well 4, 5, and 6 Range	Potential Source of Contamination
Dichloromethane	5.0 ug/L	ND	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichlorobenzene-d4	600 ug/L	ND	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

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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>.

Selenium in drinking water in excess of the MCL can cause hair or fingernail loss, numbness in fingers or toes, and/or circulation system problems. One of Oceano’s water-production wells have produced water that is above the MCL in selenium during the past year. Our operators are taking several steps to assure that the selenium content in the distribution system does not exceed the MCL. In addition, any well water that is above the limit in selenium is blended with other water that is low in selenium. The blended water is closely monitored and analyzed on a weekly basis. **All water that is supplied to the consumers of Oceano Community Services District is below the MCL for selenium.**

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

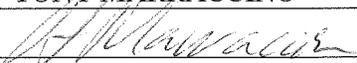
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

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

Water System Name: OCEANO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Water System Number: 4010005

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/2/2017 (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: TONY MARRACCINO
Signature: 
Title: SUPERVISOR
Phone Number: (805) 574-4860 Date: 6-28-17

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: HARDCOPY IN OFFICE, WEBSITE, MAILED IN JUNE BILLING

"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.OCEANOCSD.ORG

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)

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

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