

# 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 OCSD's boundaries. In addition, OCSD 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 2021 OCSD's water system used State and Lopez Project Water supplemented with well 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.

## 2021 Water Statistics

- Lopez Project Water Purchased
  - ⇒ 52,963,822 Gallons (162.55 Acre-Feet)
- State Project Water Purchased
  - ⇒ 152,954,459 Gallons (469.43 Acre-Feet)
- Water Pumped from District Wells
  - ⇒ 27,615,872 Gallons (84.76 Acre-Feet)
- Total Oceano Water Production
  - = 233,534,153 million Gallons (716.74 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 OCSD are required to be certified by the Division of Drinking Water of the State Water Resources 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 OCSD office located at 1655 Front Street, Oceano, CA as well as on the website at [www.oceanocsd.org](http://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).

# 2021 WATER QUALITY – OCEANO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

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 Manager 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 OCS D office, 1655 Front Street, Oceano. Additional information also may be viewed at DHS-DWFOB, 1180 Eugenia Place, Suite 200, Carpinteria, CA 93013

## 2021 Water Quality – OCEANO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

**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

**cfu:** Colony forming 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.

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 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.

## 2021 WATER QUALITY – OCEANO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Tables 1 through 6 list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected from January 2021 through December 2021, 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. | <b>Treatment Technique for Lopez WTP</b> | <b>Treatment Technique for CCWA State Water</b> |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard 1.   | 100%                                     | 100%  |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year.   | 0.14 NTU                                 | 0.14 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 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected | No. Sites Exceeding AL | AL  | MCLG | No. of Schools tested in 2021* | Typical Source of Contaminant  |
| Distribution System Lead (ppm)   | 2020        | 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) | 2020        | 20                | 0.520                                      | N/A                    | 1.3 | NA   | 0                              | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.         |
| Lopez Lead (ppm)                 | 2019        | 6                 | 2.6  | 0                      | 15  | NA   | 2                              | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Lopez Copper (ppm)               | 2019        | 6                 | 0.023                                      | 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 | CCWA State Water | Well Water | Potential Source of Contamination                          |
|   | Range               | Range            | Range      |  |
| Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)                       | 264 Avg.            | 62-92            | 440 Avg.   | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence. |
| Calcium (ppm)   | 84-99               | 24 Avg.          | 120 Avg.   | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence. |
| Hardness (ppm)  | 367-440             | 98-162           | 520 Avg.   | Generally found in ground and surface water.               |
| Magnesium (ppm)   | 38-47               | 16 Avg.          | 55 Avg.    | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence. |
| pH (average)  | 8.08 Avg.           | 7.4-8.8          | 7.4 Avg.   | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence. |
| Potassium (ppm)   | ---                 | 3.6 Avg.         | 2.5 – 2.8  | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence. |
| Sodium (ppm)  | 32-34               | 83 Avg.          | 49 Avg.    | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence. |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)                            | ---                 | 1.4 – 4.1        | ---        | Various natural and man-made sources.                      |

## 2021 WATER QUALITY – OCEANO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

| <b>Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard (aesthetics)</b> |               |                            |                         |                   |  |
|--|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--|
| <b>Contaminant</b>   |               | <b>Lopez Surface Water</b> | <b>CCWA State Water</b> | <b>Well Water</b> | <b>Potential Source of Contamination</b>   |
| (reporting units)  | MCL           | Range                      | Range                   | Range             |  |
| Aluminum (ppb)   | 200           | ND – 27                    | ND - 0.086              | ND                | Naturally present in the environment and residue from water treatment processes.                                       |
| Chloride (ppm)   | 500           | Avg. 33                    | ND - 147                | 38                | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.   |
| Color (Color Units)  | 3             | Avg. 1                     | ND                      | ND                | Naturally occurring organic materials.   |
| Copper (ppm)   | 1.0           | Avg. 0.22                  | ND                      | ND                | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Corrosivity  | Non-corrosive | ---                        | 12                      | 11.6              | A measurement of the aggressivity index of water.  |
| Odor – Threshold   | 3             | 1.0 – 4.0                  | ND - 2                  | 1                 | Naturally occurring organic materials.   |
| Specific Conductance (micro ohms)  | 1600          | Avg. 870                   | 580 - 802               | 1100              | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.   |
| Sulfate (ppm)  | 500           | Avg. 140                   | 84                      | 170               | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.  |
| Turbidity (NTU)  | 5             | Avg. 0.14                  | ND – 0.16               | 1.9               | Soil runoff/Presence of colloidal and/or suspended matter.   |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)   | 1000          | 540                        | 360                     | 630               | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.   |
| Manganese (ppb)  | 50            | ---                        | ND                      | 38                | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.   |
| Iron (ppm)   | 0.3           | ---                        | ---                     | 150               | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.   |

| <b>Detections of unregulated constituents (see note below regarding recent UCMR testing)</b> |                  |                    |                  |                           |                         |                            |                   |   |
|--|------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---|
|  | <b>State MCL</b> | <b>PHGL (MCLG)</b> | <b>State DLR</b> | <b>Notification Level</b> | <b>CCWA State Water</b> | <b>Lopez Range Average</b> | <b>Well Water</b> | <b>Potential Source of Contamination</b>  |
| Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)   | N/A              | 0.02               | N/A              | ---                       | 0.13                    | ---                        | ---               | 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 – 17<br>3.8          | ---                        | ---               | Metabolic byproduct of blue green algae.  |
| 2-Methylisoborneol   | N/A              | 4                  | ND - 9           | ---                       | ND – 18<br>5.9          | ---                        | ---               | Metabolic byproduct of blue green algae.  |

## 2021 WATER QUALITY – OCEANO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

| 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 - 221         | ND - 103            | ---        | 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       |   |
| Aluminum (ppm)  | 1.   | 0.6        | ND – 0.027            | ND - 0.091       | ND          | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.   |
| Arsenic (ppb)   | 10.0 | .0004      | 3.9 – 5.8             | ND               | 2.3         | Runoff from orchards; natural deposits; glass & electronics production wastes.  |
| Barium (ppm)  | 1.   | 2          | 0.030                 | ND               | ND          | Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.   |
| Cadmium (ppb)   | 5    | 0.04       | ---                   | ND               | 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. |
| Fluoride (ppm)  | 2.0  | 1.0        | 0.27                  | ND               | 0.15        | Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| Lead (ppb)<br>(0.015 mg/L action level)                                 | ---  | 0.2        | ---                   | ---              | ND          | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.  |
| Gross Beta particle activity (pCi/L)                                    | 50   | (0)        | ND                    | ND               | ---         | Decay of natural and man-made products.   |
| Radium 226 (pCi/L)  | 0.05 | 0.05       | ---                   | ---              | 0.038       | Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L)   | 15   | ---        | 1.42 – 1.59<br>(2021) | ND               | ND - 6.7    | Erosion of natural deposits.  |

## 2021 WATER QUALITY – OCEANO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

| 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                             | ---                  | ---                     | 5.0 – 8.3                 | Erosion of natural deposits.   |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)<br>(Dist. Sample; compliance based on running annual average) | RAA 80                                   | -----                            | 43 - 58<br>LRAA 51   | 22 - 74<br>LRAA 42.2    | 23.0 – 63.7<br>LRAA 38.23 | By-product of drinking water chlorination  |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (Dist. Sample; compliance based on running annual average)         | 60                                       | 0                                | 6.1 - 11<br>LRAA 9.0 | 17.2 – 4.1<br>LRAA 26.2 | 6.0 – 27.2<br>LRAA 16.5   | By-product of drinking water chlorination  |
| Chlorine Residual   | MRDL = 4.0<br>as Cl <sub>2</sub>         | MRDL = 4.0<br>as Cl <sub>2</sub> | 1.37 – 3.58<br>2.79  | 0.9 – 3.34<br>2.53      | ---                       | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.   |
| Chlorite (ppm)  | 1.0<br>(delivered and distribution avg.) | 0.05                             | ---                  | 0.46 – 0.83<br>0.627    | ---                       | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.  |
| Chlorate (ppb)  | RAL = 800                                | ---                              | ---                  | ---                     | ---                       | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.  |
| Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)  | MRDL = 800<br>as ClO <sub>2</sub>        | [800]                            | ---                  | ND – 323<br>101         | ---                       | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.   |
| Nitrate as N (ppm)  | 10                                       | 10                               | ND                   | ND                      | ND                        | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

### 2021 Water Quality – OCEANO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

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

**Our Well Water tested above the MCL for Iron.** Iron is considered a secondary standard. Secondary standards do not pose health risks and reflect the overall ascetic of the drinking water. Iron in drinking water can occur from the leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes.

**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 2021 Oceano CSD participated in UCMR testing.** UCMR stands for Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. The EPA sponsors this testing program every 5 years. Testing lists are developed from the Contaminant Candidate List by the EPA. Water utilities that serve populations above 10,000 and additional small systems selected by the EPA across the United States are required to participate in this testing program. Oceano CSD was selected to participate in this round of testing, and we did not have any detections for the contaminants of concern.