2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Cuyama Community Services District** Report Date: **June 28, 2024**

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Water Well

Name & location of source(s): Rehoboth #1 Water Well

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: CCSD Board of Directors usually meets the second **Wednesday** of each month at 6:00 p.m. at 4853 Primero Street, New Cuyama.

For more information, contact: Vivian Vickery Phone: (661) 766-2780

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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 (USEPA).

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 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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs 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 SDWSs 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 treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

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

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

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

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, 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 stormwater 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that 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 state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one-year-old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria 2023	***(In a mo.)*** **1**	**0**	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	**0**	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* 2023	**(In the year) 0**	**0**	**A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli***	**0**	**Human and animal fecal waste**
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	**0**	**0**	(a)	**0**	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb) 2023	**10**	**2.2**	**0**	**15**	**0.2**	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 2023	**10**	**0.11**	**0**	**1.3**	**0.3**	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Sodium (ppm)	**05-16-22**	**170**		**None**	**None**	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

Hardness (ppm)	**05-16-22**	**340**		**None**	**None**	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Arsenic (ppb) Treated water	**12-18-23**	**6.58**	**3.57 – 23.6**	**10**	**0.004**	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	**05-16-22**	**0.12**		**2.0**	**1.0**	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	**05-16-22**	**ND**	**< 10**	**100**	**12**	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (ppm)	**01-28-24**	**0.28**		**10**	**10**	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	**05-16-22**	**ND**	**< 0.050**	**1.0**	**1.0**	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Zinc (ppb)	**05-16-22**	**ND**	**< 50**	**5,000**	**N/A**	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Aluminum (ppb)	**05-16-22**	**ND**	**< 50**	**200**	**N/A**	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	**05-16-22**	**17**		**500**	**N/A**	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	**05-16-22**	**1.0**		**15**	**N/A**	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb) Treated water	**12-18-23**	**ND**	**< 50 – 100**	**300**	**N/A**	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	**05-16-22**	**41**		**50**	**N/A**	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Units)	**05-16-22**	**ND**	**< 1.0**	**3.0**	**N/A**	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	**05-16-22**	**1,380**		**1,600**	**N/A**	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	**05-16-22**	**560**		**500**	**250**	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	**05-16-22**	**1,000**		**1,000**	**N/A**	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	**05-16-22**	**0.90**		**5.0**	**N/A**	Soil runoff

Zinc (ppb)	**05-16-22**	**ND**	**< 50**	**5,000**	**N/A**	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
None					

***Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 the 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. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. Cuyama 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Arsenic-Required Language for systems that detect arsenic **above 5 µg/L, but below or equal to 10 µg/L**:
While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL or Violation of Any TT or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

The District is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During calendar year 2023, CCSD did not monitor for nitrate from Water Well #1; however, the result of the nitrate sample taken on January 28, 2024 showed 0.28 ppm, well below the MCL of 10. No violation was issued.

A routine monthly bacteriological sample was collected from the water system on May 23, 2023. The laboratory notified the District that the sample tested positive for Total Coliform (absent for E. coli) on May 26, 2023. Three follow-up samples were required within 24 hours of notification from the laboratory. Follow-up samples consist of the original site, and an upstream and downstream location that are both within five service connections of the original site. The required repeat samples were taken on May 29, 2023, which was after the 24-hour period following the notification from the laboratory. All repeat samples taken on May 29, 2023 and triggered source samples tested negative for both Total Coliform and E.coli.

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. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment, and one Level 1 assessment was completed. Comprehensive inspections of the treatment equipment and sampling site were done on May 29, 2023, and a recheck was done on June 20, 2023. No corrections were required.