

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Avila Beach Community Services District Report Date: June 17, 2020

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 to December 31, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Avila Beach CSD a PO Box 309, Avila Beach, CA 93424, (805) 595-2664 para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Avila Beach CSD 以获得中文的帮助: PO Box 309, Avila Beach, CA 93424, (805) 595-2664.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Avila Beach CSD, PO Box 309, Avila Beach, CA 93424 o tumawag sa (805) 595-2664 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Avila Beach CSD tại PO Box 309, Avila Beach, CA 93424, (805) 595-2664 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Avila Beach CSD ntawm PO Box 309, Avila Beach, CA 93424, (805) 595-2664 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

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

Name & general location of source(s): Lopez Lake Water Supply Project and Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) Polonio Pass Water Treatment Plant.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source assessment was performed in 2001; Lopez Lake and Lopez Terminal Reservoir were found to be the most vulnerable to wastewater generation at the Lopez Recreation Area, livestock near the reservoirs, and a roadway that bisects the Terminal Reservoir. To date, these activities have not adversely impacted the WTP treated water quality. A copy of the assessment can be found at the San Luis Obispo County Public Works Department website or by contacting the Water Quality Laboratory at (805) 781-5111. Information on the State Water Project (CCWA) can be found at www.water.ca.gov/swp

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Regular meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 1pm at the Avila Beach CSD office at 100 San Luis Street.

For more information, contact: Avila Beach CSD Phone: (805) 595-2664

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 (U.S. EPA).

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.

Variations and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/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 byproducts 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 U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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 State Board 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In a month)	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL
 (b) 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 or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2019 (Various)	10	ND	0	15	0.2	0 (No schools within service area)	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2019 (Various)	10	0.260	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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
Lopez Lake WSP Sodium (ppm)	2019	31	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
CCWA Polonio Pass Sodium (ppm)	2019	58	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Lopez Lake WSP Hardness (ppm)	2019	380	360 – 410	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
CCWA Polonio Pass Hardness (ppm)	2019	82	26 – 144	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
Lopez Lake WSP Aluminum (ppm)	2019	0.027	ND – 0.047	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
CCWA Polonio Pass Aluminum (ppm)	2019	0.056	ND – 0.094	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Lopez Lake WSP Antimony	2018	2.2	2.2	6	1	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Lopez Lake WSP Arsenic (ppb)	2019	4.4	4.0 – 5.3	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Lopez Lake WSP Barium (ppm)	2019	0.029	0.028 – 0.030	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lopez Lake WSP Free Chlorine ³ (ppm)	2019	3.65	3.54 – 3.76	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Lopez Lake WSP Total Chlorine (ppm)	2019	2.65	2.06 – 3.02	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
CCWA Polonio Pass Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2019	2.47	0.33 – 3.5	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Lopez Lake WSP Chlorite (ppm)	2019	0.69	0.62 – 0.76	1.0	0.05	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lopez Lake WSP Chlorate (ppb)	2019	351	302 – 401	NL = 800	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lopez Lake WSP Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	2019	220	ND – 220	[800 (as ClO ₂)]	[800 (as ClO ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Lopez Lake WSP Copper (ppm)	2019	0.018	0.010 – 0.029	(AL=1.3)	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lopez Lake WSP Fluoride (ppm)	2019	0.3	N/A	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD, CONT'D.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lopez Lake WSP Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2013	1.51	1.42 – 1.59	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
CCWA Polonio Pass Heterotrophic Plate Count (CFU/mL)	2019	0	0 – 2	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Lopez Lake WSP Heterotrophic Plate Count (CFU/mL)	2019	ND	ND – 11	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
CCWA Polonio Pass Total Organic Carbon ⁴ (TOC)	2019	1.9	1.5 – 3	TT	N/A	Various natural and man-made sources
Lopez Lake WSP Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2019	35.8	27.4 – 58.5	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
CCWA Polonio Pass Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2019	45	24 – 75	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Avila Beach CSD – San Miguel Street Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2019	35	30 – 40	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Avila Beach CSD – San Juan Park Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2019	38.75	30 – 48	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lopez Lake WSP Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2019	24.6	16.8 – 34.8	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
CCWA Polonio Pass Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2019	15	7.4 – 25	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Avila Beach CSD – San Miguel Street Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2019	29.75	25 – 35	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Avila Beach CSD – San Juan Park Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2019	28.5	24 – 36	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lopez Lake WSP Aluminum (ppb)	2019	27	ND – 47	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Lopez Lake WSP Chloride (ppm)	2019	34	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
CCWA Polonio Pass Chloride (ppm)	2019	59	13 – 146	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Lopez Lake WSP Color (CU)	2019	2	N/A	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Lopez Lake WSP Copper (ppm)	2019	0.018	0.010 – 0.029	1.0	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lopez Lake WSP Odor – Threshold (TON)*	2019	1.9	1.0 – 4.0	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD, CONT'D.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lopez Lake WSP Specific Conductance (μ S/cm)	2019	790	N/A	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
CCWA Polonio Pass Specific Conductance (μ S/cm)	2019	403	138 – 762	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Lopez Lake WSP Sulfate (ppm)	2019	129	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
CCWA Polonio Pass Sulfate (ppm)	2019	46	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Lopez Lake WSP Total Dissolved Solids – TDS (ppm)	2019	510	490 – 550	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
CCWA Polonio Pass Total Dissolved Solids – TDS (ppm)	2019	260	N/A	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
CCWA Polonio Pass Turbidity (ppm)	2019	0.05	ND – 0.12	5	N/A	Soil runoff

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
CCWA Polonio Pass Hexavalent Chromium (ppm)	2018	0.058	0.058	¹	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
CCWA Polonio Pass 2-Methylisoborneol (ng/L)	2018	0.4	ND – 1	N/A	None.
CCWA Polonio Pass Potassium (ppm)	2019	3.1	3.1	N/A	None.

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

¹There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010mg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

²The MRDL for chlorine is based on a running annual average of distribution system samples.

³Free chlorine was utilized from November 13 – 18th as a routine maintenance procedure. This annual switchover of disinfectants helps to ensure water mains remain free of potentially harmful bacteria.

⁴Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs).

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 U.S. EPA'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. U.S. EPA/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).

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. Avila Beach Community Services District 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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>.

Threshold odor was found at levels that exceeded the secondary MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) standards. The secondary MCLs were set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetics effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high levels were likely due to naturally-occurring organic materials.

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.