Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form
2008

Water System Name: ***City of Guadalupe***

Water System Number: # 42-10003

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed on_____ 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 Department of Health Services.

Certified by: Name: ***Jaime Vidales T-2 O.N: 28021***
Signature: _____
Title: ***Water Department Supervisor***
Phone Number: ***(805) 356-3890*** ***Date***_____

Water System are not required to report the following information, but may do so by checking all items that apply:

☑ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used:

_____

_____

☑ "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. _____

☐ 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) "List at the end of report"

☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons:* Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www. _____

☐ *For Investor-owned utilities:* Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

2008 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: ***City of Guadalupe*** Report Date:

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, 2008 through December 31, 2008.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) use: Ground water & State surface water

Name & Location of source(s): City Of Guadalupe, 5th Street Well (active in 2008-now standby), Tognazzini Well 2a (standby), C.C.W.A. imported water (state), Obispo Well-(active).

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The City of Guadalupe conducts weekly bacteriological sampling & testing, and monitors chloramine ratios daily for disinfection of water source. Additional water source contaminants will be described in this report.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meeting for public participation: City council meets the second & fourth Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at city hall.

For more information, contact: **Jaime Vidales** Phone: **(805) 356-3890**

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLS are sets 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 of 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 b the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer'stap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs or 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 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)
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both up 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 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, 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*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the results of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services (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 must 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 (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	**Highest No. of detection's**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform or E. coli	(In a mo.)	*1	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste

*Sample detected a positive due to sampling protocol procedure error. Follow up samples showed no Coliform bacteria present in the City's distribution system, at, and within 500 ft. of sample site.

Table 2- SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	**No. of sample collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb) *(Data from 2008 testing)*	**20**	**ND**	**0**	**15**	**2**	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges form industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) *(Data from 2008 testing)*	**20**	**360 ppb**	**0**	**1.3**	**0.17**	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Table 3- SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Sodium (ppm) *(Data from 2008 Testing)*	3/17/08	48	0-500	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm) *(Data from 2008 Testing)*	3/17/08	420	0-500	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided next page.*

Table 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS, SEE ATTACHEMENTS FOR ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS

Total Trihalomethanes THM's (ug/L)	**2nd Quarter 2007**	**3rd Quarter 2007**	**4th Quarter 2007**	**1st Quarter 2008**	**2nd Quarter 2008**	**3rd Quarter 2008**	**4th Quarter 2008**
301 Flower St. Sample Point	24.1	17.3	20.9	---	---	---	---
Bonita Tank	---	---	---	20.5	25.0	16.0	32.3
Santa Barbara St.Sample Station	---	---	---	23.4	24.6	17.7	30.4
10th Street Hydrant inside central park	---	---	---	17.8	16.1	20.6	23.6
La Guardia St. Hydrant	---	---	---	21.1	18.5	13.3	31.0
Quarterly Average	24.1	17.3	20.9	20.7	21.1	16.9	29.3
***Running Annual Average**	---	---	---	20.8	20.0	19.9	22.0

*Highest Annual Average(ug/L): 22.0 and Range: 13.3 – 32.3
MCL for Total Trihalomethanes: 80 ug/L

Total Haloacetic Acids HAA's (ug/L)	**2nd Quarter 2007**	**3rd Quarter 2007**	**4th Quarter 2007**	**1st Quarter 2008**	**2nd Quarter 2008**	**3rd Quarter 2008**	**4th Quarter 2008**
301 Flower St. Sample Point	9.1	4.3	5.9	---	---	---	---
Bonita Tank	---	---	---	5.2	1.2	1.2	7.5
Santa Barbara St.Sample Station	---	---	---	5.3	5.8	5.1	8.8
10th Street Hydrant inside central park	---	---	---	4.7	4.0	5.3	3.2
La Guardia St. Hydrant	---	---	---	5.1	5.8	6.1	6.4
Quarterly Average	9.1	4.3	5.9	5.8	4.2	4.4	6.5
***Running Annual Average**	---	---	---	6.3	5.1	5.1	5.2

*Highest Annual Average(ug/L): 6.3 and Range: 1.2 – 9.1
MCL for Total Haloacetic Acids: 60 ug/L

Table 5- DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
PLEASE SEE ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT ATTACHED						

Table 6- DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Chemical or Constituant (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Action Level**	**Health Effects Language**
PLEASE SEE ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT ATTACHED				

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 (1800-426-4791).

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, with HIV/ AIDS, or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advise 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 (1800-426-4791).

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

City of Guadalupe City Water Distribution System: 5th Street Well sampling-Above 23 mg/l but below 45mg/L

Nitrates as NO_3 (mg/L)	Jan 08	Feb 08	Mar 08	Apr 08	May 08	June 08	July 08	Aug 08	Sept. 08	Oct 08	Nov 08	Dec 08	Yearly Well Avg.
5thSt. Well	35	31	31	31	32	32	35	33	*42	*36	^69	NC	37
Obispo Well	N/A	N/A	2.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.1	2.0	NC	2.1

Yearly Average = 27.4 mg/L, Range 4.9 – 34

*Avg of 4 weekly samples collected

^Avg of 6 samples collected

City of Guadalupe Water Distribution System: Sampling done at distribution facilities. Samples Taken after blend with purchased water. Concentrations representative of the consumers tap.

Nitrates as NO_3 (mg/L)	Jan 08	Feb 08	Mar 08	Apr 08	May 08	June 08	July 08	Aug 08	Sept. 08	Oct 08	Nov 08	Dec 08	Yearly Avg.
*Obispo Tank	24.2	23.3	21.3	19.6	22	22	24	23.8	22.7	17.4	18.4	ND	19.9
*Bonita Tank	25.2	24.3	22.3	20.6	22.8	22.8	25.2	24.5	25	19	18.5	3.9	21.2

*Monthly averages of 4-5 samples/month at distribution storage tanks.

Special Language Health Effect for Nitrates in drinking water: *Nitrates in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.*

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source Of Drinking Water:

(Refer to page 1, "Type of Water Source" to see if your source of water is surface water or groundwater)

Table 7- SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
*Treatment Technique** Treatment done by CCWA-purchased water	State Water
Turbidity Performances Standards ** Turbidity performance standards done by CCWA-purchased water	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1. Be less than or equal to ≤0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2. Not exceed 1 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3. Not exceed _5_ NTU at any time
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	PLEASE SEE ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT ATTACHED-TURBIDITY
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	PLEASE SEE ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT ATTACHED-TURBIDITY
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	PLEASE SEE ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT ATTACHED-TURBIDITY

* A required process intended to reduce the level f a contaminant in drinking water.

** Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water an is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Surface Water Treatment

(PLEASE SEE ATTACHMENTS)

Posted CCR in the following public places:

- Rabobank, 905 Guadalupe St.
- City of Guadalupe City Hall, 918 Obispo St.
- Guadalupe Post Office, 1030 Guadalupe St.
- Guadalupe Library, 4719 West. Main Street.