My Water Quality In Guadalupe

City of Guadalupe strives to produce the highest quality drinking water for our customers.

The City receives water from two sources – ground water wells (from underground aquifers), and State surface water (through membership with Central Coast Water Authority). Both water sources are monitored and assessed in accordance to government standards and monitoring requirements. Monitoring water quality, identifying potential contaminants and providing high quality water are some of our primary goals.

City of Guadalupe prepares an annual report to inform customers of the quality of water being delivered. This report may contain data from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018, though representative it may also contain results from sample data prior to 2018. Results show that the water delivered to your home met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water health standards.

For more information about this report or for questions about any topic related to water, please contact Jaime Vidales, City of Guadalupe Water Department Supervisor, at (805) 356-3890.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua de beber y como cumple con los estándares estatales y federales. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Si no encuentra la manera de entender este reporte, por favor contacte a Jaime Vidales del departamento de agua de la Ciudad de Guadalupe al (805) 356-3890.



City of Guadalupe New Pasadera Well

The City of Guadalupe water system consists of two pumping stations, active and standby wells, three water storage tanks, and various water mains. Safe treatment and distribution of water is our daily primary goal. Maintaining pumping stations, tanks, and water mains, is vital in achieving our goal. In addition to water quality, City of Guadalupe has security measures in place to ensure that our water supply is delivered to our customers safely and efficiently, constantly monitoring our security and ensuring the best possible protection.



City of Guadalupe Fire Flow Pumps- Boosting Station

City of Guadalupe 2018

WATER QUALITY REPORT



This report provides information regarding the quality of drinking water for the City of Guadalupe during 2018. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to established drinking water standards.



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CITY OF GUADALUPE ACTIVE SOURCE DETECTIONS FROM CITY WATER WELLS

Microbial Custominate Processing Proc		<u>T</u>	SABLE 1 – SAM	PLING RESU	LTS FOR	MICROB	IOLO	GICAL	CON	TAMI	NATIO	N (Distribu	tion Lines only)
Transport March			Detections in	No. of Mon									Major Sources of Bacteria
The content of the content balled 1			(in a month)	0		1 Positive Monthly Sample						0	Naturally Present in the Environment
Table 2	Fecal Coliform a	nd E.coli		0	A routine						nd one	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Load (page)	(federal Revised			0				TT				N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Copper Figure Collected Control Con								D AND C			stribution	lines only)	
Lond topols		*Date						AL				Typica	al Source of Contaminant
Table							iig :IL	15	`				
Constituent and reporting anales Semiple Dates Potected P	Copper (ppb)		20		83	0		1300	30	00			
Constituent can be reporting uniform Percent Perce			TA	BLE 3 – SAMI	PLING RES	SULTS FO	OR SO	DIUM A	ND I	HARD	NESS (Wells only)	
Part	Constituent	(and	*Sample Date(s)		Range of 1	Detections	N	VICT.			Typical Source of Contaminant		
TABLE 4 - SAMPLING RESULT 5 OF CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STADARDS (Wells and some Distribution)	Sodium (ppm)		2/28/17, 11/29/17	119	48 -	190	N	None	No	one			
	Hardness (ppm)		2/28/17, 11/29/17	915	430 -	1400	N	None	No	one			
Total Tribulamentanes	Chemical constituent (and	or		Average Level	Range of	M		PHG					
Haloueste Acids (upply) 20/18 6.6 6.1 - 7.1 60 N/A Bytochec of drinkings water distinctions with the promotes stong texth, discharge from ferring from professions of a status of passing state of the profession of a status of passing state of the profession of a status of passing state of the profession of a status of passing state of the profession of a status of passing state of the profession of a status of passing state of the profession of a status of passing state of the profession of a status of a passing state of the profession of a status of a passing state of the pass	Total Trihalomet	hanes	2/6/18	20.55	17.3 – 23.8	3 8	80	N/A	Byprode		t of drinkin	g water disinfec	ction
Training tipin 11/29/17 0.6 0.1.2 5.0 0.0		(ppb)		6.6	6.1 – 7.1	(50	N/A		**		_	
Ceromina Heavabert Cologno 27/17, 11/29/17 0.6 0.12 8ee Not 0.02 cichemical synthesis, refractory production, and teathe manufacturing facilities; (cife) (pph) 27/17, 11/29/17 10 0.19 100 12 Erosino of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories Nicket (pph) 27/17, 11/29/17 10 0.48 – 0.54 10 10 Erosino of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories (ppm) 28/14/8, 11/27/18 0.51 0.48 – 0.54 10 10 Erosino of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories (ppm) 27/17 6.3 6.3 15 0.0 0.43 Erosino of natural deposits (ppm) 27/17 6.3 6.3 15 0.0 Erosino of natural deposits (ppm) 27/17 6.3 6.3 15 0.0 Erosino of natural deposits (ppm) 27/17 6.3 6.3 15 0.0 Erosino of natural deposits (ppm) 27/17 6.3 6.3 15 0.0 Erosino of natural deposits (ppm) 27/17 2.5 2.5 2.5 15 15 0.0 Erosino of natural deposits (ppm) 27/17 2.5	Fluoride (ppm)			0.19	0.16 - 0.23	3 2	2.0	1		fertilizer and alumin		ım factories	
Nitrote N Nitrote N Sti4/18, 11/27/18 0.51 0.48 - 0.54 10 10 10 Ronoff and leaching from furtifizer me; baching from septic tanks and sewages; (ppm) 1.79 0.48 - 0.51 MRDL = 1.70 MRDL = 4.0 Drinking water disinfectant added for potable water treatment (ppm) 1.72/16 4.4 4.5 4.5 Excison of natural deposits control in the previous made chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks of the process of the pro			2/7/17, 11/29/17	0.6	0 - 1.2	See I	Note 1	0.02		chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities;			
Span			2/7/17, 11/29/17	10	0 - 19	1	00	12		Erosion of natural deposi			
Definition (Policy) Definition (Policy) Policy (Policy) P		as N	8/14/18, 11/27/18	0.51	0.48 - 0.54	1	10	10					use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage;
Uranium (pCi/L)		esidual	Daily for Year: 2018		0.86 - 2.15			MRDLG =	4.0	Drinking	•		or potable water treatment
Total Discharge from natural deposits; industrial wastes Name (pmb) 11/29/17 15/2 1				()						Erosion of natural deposits			
TABLE 5 - SAMPLING RESULTS OF CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (Wells only) Chemical or constituent (and reporting units) Sample Date(s) Orderected Petertions William Phi (MCLG) PHG (MCLG) Major Sources in Drinking Water	Uranium (pCi/L)		1/12/16	4.4	4.4	2	20	0.43		Erosion o	f natural de	posits	
Chemical or constituent (and reporting constit			2/7/17	6.3	6.3		15	(0)		Erosion o	f natural de	posits	
constituent (and reporting units) *Sample Date(s) betected betections Act of Detections wits of Detections MCL (MCLG) Major Sources in Drinking Water Chloride (ppm) 2/28/17, 11/29/17 114 17 - 210 500 N/A Runoff leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence Odor Threshold (TON) 2/71/7, 11/29/17 3 1 - 4 3 N/A Naturally-occurring organic materials Specific Conductance (unblo) April-Dec (Monthly) 461 220 - 770 500 N/A Runoff leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes Inno (pph) April-Dec (Monthly) 436 0 - 1400 300 N/A Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes Manganese (pph) April-Dec (Monthly) 436 0 - 1400 300 N/A Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes Total Dissolved Solids (TON) April-Dec (Monthly) 994 750 - 1400 1000 N/A Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes Turbidity (NTU) 27/17, 11/29/17 80 8 15 N/A Naturally occurring organic materials Euc (pm) 11/29/17	Gross Alpha (pCi	i/L)	2/7/17 11/29/17	6.3 5.7	6.3 5.7	1	15 50	(0) 150		Erosion o Discharge	f natural de from petro	posits bleum and chem	
Odor Threshold (TON) 27/17, 11/29/17 3 1 - 4 3 N/A Naturally-occurring organic materials	Gross Alpha (pCi	i/L) BLE 5 - 5	2/7/17 11/29/17	6.3 5.7 SULTS OF C	6.3 5.7 ONTAMIN	ANTS W	15 50	(0) 150 ECOND		Erosion o Discharge	f natural de from petro	posits bleum and chem	
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	Gross Alpha (pCi Toluene (ppb) TAB Chemical constituent (and	i/L) BLE 5 - 5 or	2/7/17 11/29/17 SAMPLING RE	6.3 5.7 SULTS OF CO Average Level	6.3 5.7 ONTAMIN Range of	ANTS W	15 50 ITH S	(0) 150 ECONDA PHG	ARY	Erosion o Discharge	f natural de e from petro	posits bleum and chem WATER S	STANDARDS (Wells only)
Color (units)	Gross Alpha (pC) Toluene (ppb) TAB Chemical constituent (and units)	i/L) BLE 5 - 5 or	2/7/17 11/29/17 SAMPLING RE *Sample Date(s)	6.3 5.7 SULTS OF CO Average Level Detected	5.7 ONTAMIN Range of Detections	ANTS W	15 50 ITH S	(0) 150 ECONDA PHG (MCLG	ARY 1	Erosion o Discharge	f natural de e from petro KING	posits Desire and chem WATER S Major Source	STANDARDS (Wells only) ces in Drinking Water
Ton (ppb)	Gross Alpha (pCi Toluene (ppb) TAB Chemical constituent (and units) Chloride (ppm) Odor Threshold (SLE 5 – Sor dreporting	2/7/17 11/29/17 SAMPLING RE *Sample Date(s) 2/28/17, 11/29/17	6.3 5.7 SULTS OF Consumer Average Level Detected	6.3 5.7 ONTAMIN. Range of Detection:	ANTS W	15 50 ITH S CCL	(0) 150 ECONDA PHG (MCLG	ARY I	Erosion o Discharge DRINI Runoff/le	f natural de from petro KING V	posits oleum and chem WATER S Major Source n natural deposi	CTANDARDS (Wells only) ces in Drinking Water ts; seawater influence
Manganese (pph) April-Dec (Monthly) 14 0 - 84 50 N/A Leaching from natural deposits	Gross Alpha (pCi Toluene (ppb) TAB Chemical constituent (anc units) Chloride (ppm) Odor Threshold (Specific Conduct (µmho/cm)	SLE 5 – Sor dreporting	2/7/17 11/29/17 SAMPLING RE *Sample Date(s) 2/28/17, 11/29/17 2/7/17, 11/29/17 April-Dec (Monthly)	6.3 5.7 SULTS OF Co Average Level Detected 114 3 1371	6.3 5.7 ONTAMIN. Range of Detection: 17 - 210 1 - 4 1200 - 1900	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15 50 ITH S CL 000 3 5000	(0) 150 ECOND PHG (MCLG N/A N/A	ARY I	Erosion o Discharge DRINI Runoff/le Naturally- Substance	f natural de e from petro KING V aching from occurring of est that form	posits leum and chem NATER S Major Source n natural deposi organic material ions when in w	ces in Drinking Water ts; seawater influence ls vater; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	Gross Alpha (pCl Toluene (ppb) TAB Chemical constituent (and units) Chloride (ppm) Odor Threshold (Specific Conducts (µmho/cm) Sulfate (ppm)	SLE 5 – Sor dreporting	2/7/17 11/29/17 SAMPLING RE *Sample Date(s) 2/28/17, 11/29/17 2/7/17, 11/29/17 April-Dec (Monthly) April-Dec (Monthly)	6.3 5.7 SULTS OF CO Average Level Detected 114 3 1371 461	6.3 5.7 ONTAMIN. Range of Detection: 17 - 210 1 - 4 1200 - 1900 220 - 770	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15 50 ITH S CL 000 3 3 600	(0) 150 ECOND2 PHG (MCLG N/A N/A N/A	ARY I	Erosion o Discharge DRIN Runoff/le Naturally- Substance Runoff/le	f natural de f from petro KING aching from occurring of es that form	posits sleum and chem WATER S Major Source n natural deposi organic material ions when in w n natural deposi	ces in Drinking Water ts; seawater influence ls vater; seawater influence ts; industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU) 27/17, 11/29/17 21 0.70 - 41.3 5 N/A Soil runoff	Gross Alpha (pCl Toluene (ppb) TAB Chemical constituent (and units) Chloride (ppm) Odor Threshold (Specific Conduct (µmho/cm) Sulfate (ppm) Iron (ppb)	i/L) SLE 5 – 5 or I reporting (TON) ance	2/7/17 11/29/17 SAMPLING RE *Sample Date(s) 2/28/17, 11/29/17 2/7/17, 11/29/17 April-Dec (Monthly) April-Dec (Monthly)	6.3 5.7 SULTS OF CO Average Level Detected 114 3 1371 461 436	6.3 5.7 ONTAMIN. Range of Detection: 17 - 210 1 - 4 1200 - 1900 220 - 770 0 - 1400	ANTS W s 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	15 50 ITH S CL 00 3 500 00 00	(0) 150 ECOND2 PHG (MCLG N/A N/A N/A N/A	ARY I	Erosion o Discharge DRIN Runoff/le Naturally- Substance Runoff/le Leaching	f natural de from petro KING aching from -occurring o es that form aching from from natura	posits leum and chem WATER S Major Source n natural deposi organic material ions when in w n natural deposi al deposits; indu	ces in Drinking Water ts; seawater influence ls vater; seawater influence ts; industrial wastes
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Chemical or constituent (and reporting units Alkalinity (ppm) 2/28/17, 11/29/17 235 230 - 240 N/A N/A N/A N/A Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence Bicarbonate (ppm) 2/28/17, 11/29/17 285 280 - 290 N/A N/A N/A N/A Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence Non-Corrosive (Non-Corrosive) Non-Corrosive (Non-Non-Corrosive) Non-Corrosive (Non-Non-Corrosive) Non-Corrosive (Non-Non-Corrosive) Non-Corrosive (Non-Non-Non-Corrosive) Non-Corrosive (Non-Non-Non-Non-Non-Corros	Gross Alpha (pC: Toluene (ppb) TAB Chemical constituent (and units) Chloride (ppm) Odor Threshold (Specific Conduct: (µmho/cm) Sulfate (ppm) Iron (ppb) Manganese (ppb) Total Dissolved S (TDS) (ppm) Turbidity (NTU)	i/L) BLE 5 - 5 or I reporting (TON) ance	2/7/17 11/29/17 SAMPLING RE *Sample Date(s) 2/28/17, 11/29/17 2/7/17, 11/29/17 April-Dec (Monthly) April-Dec (Monthly) April-Dec (Monthly) April-Dec (Monthly) 2/7/17, 11/29/17	6.3 5.7 SULTS OF Control Average Level Detected 114 3 1371 461 436 14 994	6.3 5.7 ONTAMIN. Range of Detection: 17 - 210 1 - 4 1200 - 1900 220 - 770 0 - 1400 0 - 84 750 - 1400 0.70 - 41.3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15 50	(0) 150 ECOND, PHG (MCLG N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	ARY I	Erosion o Discharge DRINI Runoff/le Naturally- Substance Runoff/le Leaching Leaching Runoff/le Soil runoff	of natural de from petro KING V aching from -occurring o es that form aching from from natura from natura aching from	posits Deum and chem WATER S Major Source In natural depositions when in with natural deposition deposits in deposits in natural deposits In natural deposits In natural deposits In natural deposits	ces in Drinking Water tts; seawater influence ls vater; seawater influence tts; industrial wastes ustrial wastes
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Bicarbonate (ppm) 2/28/17, 11/29/17 285 280 - 290 N/A N/A (No source identified) Calcium (ppm) 2/28/17, 11/29/17 217 93 - 340 N/A N/A Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence Corrosivity (SI) Non-Corrosive Non-Corrosive Non-Corrosive N/A N/A N/A Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors. Magnesium (ppm) 2/28/17, 11/29/17 94 47 - 140 N/A N/A Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence PH (units) 2/28/17, 11/29/17 7.5 7.4 - 7.6 N/A N/A N/A Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence Potassium (ppm) 2/28/17, 11/29/17 4.1 2.8 - 5.3 N/A N/A Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence Boron (ppb) 2/28/17, 11/29/17 4.1 2.8 - 5.3 N/A N/A Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence Boron (ppb) 2/28/17, 11/29/17 4.1 2.8 - 5.3 N/A N/A Runoff/leaching from natur	Gross Alpha (pCi Toluene (ppb) TAB Chemical constituent (and units) Chloride (ppm) Odor Threshold (Specific Conducts (µmho/cm) Sulfate (ppm) Iron (ppb) Manganese (ppb) Total Dissolved (TDS) (ppm) Turbidity (NTU) Color (units) Zinc (ppm)	SLE 5 - S or 1 reporting (TON) annce	2/7/17 11/29/17 SAMPLING RE *Sample Date(s) 2/28/17, 11/29/17 2/7/17, 11/29/17 April-Dec (Monthly) April-Dec (Monthly) April-Dec (Monthly) April-Dec (Monthly) April-Dec (Monthly) Tapril-Dec (Monthly) April-Dec (Monthly) April-Dec (Monthly) April-Dec (Monthly) TABLE	6.3 5.7 SULTS OF Co Average Level Detected 114 3 1371 461 436 14 994 21 80 150 6 - SAMPLIN Average Level	6.3 5.7 ONTAMIN. Range of Detection: 17 - 210 1 - 4 1200 - 1900 220 - 770 0 - 1400 0 - 84 750 - 1400 0.70 - 41.3 80 150 NG RESUL' Range of	ANTS W S S M S 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	15 50 TTH S 1 50 1 50 1 50 1 50 1 50 1 50 1 50 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	(0) 150 ECOND PHG (MCLG N/A	ARY)	Runoff/le Naturally- Substance Runoff/le Leaching Leaching Runoff/le Soil runol Naturally Runoff/le	finatural de from petro KING Maching from cocurring of est that form aching from from natura aching from from cocurring of aching from from cocurring of aching from from the from cocurring of aching from from the from cocurring of aching from from from the from th	posits pleum and chem WATER S Major Source n natural deposi organic material ions when in w n natural deposits al deposits; indual deposits n natural deposit n natural deposit n natural deposit r S (Wells o	ces in Drinking Water tts; seawater influence ls rater; seawater influence tts; industrial wastes ustrial wastes tts is is its; industrial wastes
Corrosivity (SI) Non-Corrosive Non	Gross Alpha (pC Toluene (ppb) TAB Chemical Constituent (and units) Chloride (ppm) Odor Threshold (Specific Conduct (µmho/cm) Iron (ppb) Manganese (ppb) Total Dissolved S (TDS) (ppm) Turbidity (NTU) Color (units) Zinc (ppm) Chemical constituent (and units	i/L) SLE 5 - 5 or I reporting (TON) ance olidis or I reporting	2/7/17 11/29/17 SAMPLING RE *Sample Date(s) 2/28/17, 11/29/17 2/7/17, 11/29/17 April-Dec (Monthly) April-Dec (Monthly) April-Dec (Monthly) April-Dec (Monthly) 2/7/17, 11/29/17 11/29/17 11/29/17 TABLE *Sample Date(s)	6.3 5.7 SULTS OF Co Average Level Detected 114 3 1371 461 436 14 994 21 80 150 6 - SAMPLIN Average Level Detected	6.3 5.7 ONTAMIN. Range of Detection: 17 - 210 1 - 4 1200 - 1900 220 - 770 0 - 1400 0 - 84 750 - 1400 0.70 - 41.3 80 150 NG RESUL'	ANTS W S S 10 10 55 33 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	15 50 1TH S1 1TH	(0) 150 ECOND PHG (MCLG N/A	D CO	Runoff/le Naturally Substance Runoff/le Leaching Leaching Runoff/le Naturally Naturally Naturally Naturally	finatural de from petro KING V aching from -occurring o es that form aching from from natura aching from ff occurring o aching from fIINAN'	posits leum and chem WATER S Major Source n natural deposi organic material ions when in w n natural deposits al deposits; indu al deposits n natural deposi reganic material ions when in w n natural deposit s n natural deposit reganic material n natural deposi reganic material n natural deposi reganic material n natural deposi results o Major Source	ces in Drinking Water ts; seawater influence ts; seawater influence ts; industrial wastes ustrial wastes ts s ts; industrial wastes ts ces in Drinking Water
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pH (units) 2/28/17, 11/29/17 7.5 7.4 - 7.6 N/A N/A Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence Potassium (ppm) 2/28/17, 11/29/17 4.1 2.8 - 5.3 N/A N/A Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence Boron (ppb) 2/28/17, 11/29/17 220 130 - 310 1000 N/A Babies of some pregnant women who drink water, containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals. Vanadium (ppb) 2/7/17 4.7 4.7 50 N/A N/A N/A notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on	Gross Alpha (pCi Toluene (ppb) TAB Chemical constituent (anc units) Chloride (ppm) Odor Threshold (Specific Conduct (µmho/cm) Sulfate (ppm) Iron (ppb) Manganese (ppb) Total Dissolved S (TDS) (ppm) Turbidity (NTU) Color (units) Zinc (ppm) Chemical constituent (anc units Alkalinity (ppm) Bicarbonate (ppm)	i/L) SLE 5 - 5 Or I reporting (TON) ance Olids Or I reporting	2/7/17 11/29/17 SAMPLING RE *Sample Date(s) 2/28/17, 11/29/17 2/7/17, 11/29/17 April-Dec (Monthly) April-Dec (Monthly) April-Dec (Monthly) April-Dec (Monthly) 2/7/17, 11/29/17 11/29/17 TABLE *Sample Date(s) 2/28/17, 11/29/17 2/28/17, 11/29/17 2/28/17, 11/29/17	6.3 5.7 SULTS OF Control of Contr	6.3 5.7 ONTAMIN. Range of Detection: 17 - 210 1 - 4 1200 - 1900 220 - 770 0 - 1400 0 - 84 750 - 1400 0.70 - 41.3 80 150 NG RESUL' Range of Detection: 230 - 240 280 - 290 93 - 340	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15 50 1TH S 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(0) 150 ECOND PHG (MCLG N/A	D CO	Runoff/le Naturally Substance Runoff/le Leaching Runoff/le Soil runol Naturally Runoff/le NTAI Runoff/le Runoff/le NTAI Runoff/le NTAI Runoff/le Naturally	finatural de from petro KING Maching from aching from natura aching from from natura aching from from natura aching from from the from natura aching from from the from natura aching from natural from	posits leum and chem WATER S Major Soure In natural deposi organic material ions when in w In natural deposits Il deposits In natural deposit In natural deposit In natural deposit In natural deposit In natural deposi In natural deposi In natural deposit	ces in Drinking Water ts; seawater influence ts; seawater influence ts; industrial wastes ustrial wastes ts ts is ts; industrial wastes ts ts; industrial wastes ts; industrial wastes ts; industrial wastes ts; industrial wastes ts; seawater influence ts; seawater influence ts; seawater influence ts; seawater influence lance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the
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^{*}All samples collected from groundwater sources were negative for Coliforms/Fecal bacteria in 2018.

* The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old. If a contaminant is not in this report, the contaminant is either ND or below the DLR for 2018.

Note: All results represent raw water from our active water wells, except microbiological, Lead and Copper, Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids, and Chlorine Residuals, which were taken at various distribution points in our

water system.

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

PURCHASED SURFACE WATER CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY

Water Quality for January-December 2018

Γ				water	Quanty i	or January-		2010
	1 1	a	DIT.C	g	_	TREATED	SOURCE	
Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range Average	CCWA	STATE WATER	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY STANDARDS—	Mandator							
Clarity (a)		,			•			_
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (a)	NTU		NTU every 4 h of samples <0.		Range %	0 – 0.13 100%	NA NA	Soil runoff
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	<u> </u>	11-7570	or sumples to.	31110	70	100%	NA	
					Range	ND - 0.095	ND - 0.14	
Aluminum	mg/L	1 (b)	0.6	0.05	Average	0.058	0.088	Erosion of natural deposits, residual from some surface water treatment processes
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM N	MONITOR	RING	ı	1	U			
Total Chlorine Residual	mg/L	MRDL	MRDLG	NA	Range	1.76 - 3.2	NA	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Chlorine Residual	mg/L	= 4.0	= 4.0	IVA	Average	2.32	NA	Drinking water districtant added for treatment
		5.0% of			Range	0	NA	
Total Coliform Bacteria (c)		monthly samples	(0)		Average Highest	0	NA NA	Naturally present in the environment
		1			Range	27 - 50	NA NA	
Total Trihalomethanes (d)	ug/L	80	NA	(0.5)	Average	39	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				. ,	Highest LRAA	42.8	NA	
	-		27.		Range	8.3 – 12	NA	2
Haloacetic Acids (d)	ug/L	60	NA	(1) (e)	Average Highest LRAA	10 13.1	NA NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
SECONDARY STANDARDS—A	esthetic Star	ndards	l			13.1	1171	
Chloride	mg/L	500 (j)	NA	(1)	Range	39 – 140	34 – 142	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average Range	81 ND	78 30	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Color	ACU	15 (j)	NA	(3)	Average	ND	30	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Aggressive Index)	SU	Non-	NA	(0.1)	Range	11	11	No data
(i)		Corrosive			Average Range	11 ND	0.17	
Iron, Total	mg/L	0.3 (j)	NA	0.1	Average	ND	0.17	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Manganese, Total	ug/L	50 (j)	NA	(2)	Range	ND	22	No data
-		ψ.			Average Range	ND 2	22	
Odor Threshold	TON	3 (j)	NA	(1)	Average	2	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600 (j)	NA	NA	Range	294 - 592 481	105 – 702 451	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
G 10 :	σ.	500 (1)	27.4	(0.5)	Average Range	55	30	D cca ii c
Sulfate	mg/L	500 (j)	NA	(0.5)	Average	55	30	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	1000 (j)	NA	(10)	Range Average	220 220	190 190	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turkidity (Monthly) (a)	NTU	5 (j)	NA	(0.1)	Range	ND - 0.12	ND – 10.2	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Monthly) (a)			NA	(0.1)	Average	0.05	1.73	Soli fulloff
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated	<mark>1)</mark> 			Range	ND - 1	ND – 2	T
2-Methylisoborneol	ng/L	NA	NA	(1)	Average	0.4	0.6	No Data
Alkalinity (Total) as CaCO ₃	mg/L	NA	NA	(2)	Range	44 - 78	46 -86	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
equivalents	mg/ L	1471	1421	(2)	Average	61	66	remonitive and a community from material deposits, seawater influence
Calcium	mg/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range Average	14 14	15 15	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Range	0.058	0.064	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation,
Chromium, Hexavalent	ug/L	NA	0.02	NA	Average	0.058	0.064	chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities;
					Range	ND - 1	ND - 2	erosion of natural deposits
Geosmin	ng/L	NA	NA	(10	Average	0.6	0.6	No data
Houdwood (Total) as CoCO	/I	NIA	NIA	(2)	Range	62 – 140	58 – 142	Lacabina from noticed danceite
Hardness (Total) as CaCO ₃	mg/L	NA	NA	(3)	Average	96	96	Leaching from natural deposits
Heterotrophic Plate Count (f)	CFU/ mL	TT	NA	NA	Range Average	0 – 1 0	NA NA	Naturally present in the environment
Magnesium	mg/L	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	7.7	8.0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
gitcatum	mg/L	14/4	11/4	(0.1)	Average	7.7	8.0	reaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
pH	SU	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range Average	7.8 – 8.7 8.3	7.6 – 9.45 8.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Potassium	mg/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range	1.8	1.9	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
- Companie	mg/L	11/1	11/1	(1)	Average	1.8	1.9	Tanora seasing from matata deposits, seawater influence
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range Average	40	33 33	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	TT	NA	(0.3)	Range	1.6 - 3.2	2.4 - 5	Various natural and man-made sources
(g) Footnotes: Abbreviations and Notes	mg/L				Average	2.1	3.3 =Threshold Odor No	
a) Turbidity (NTU) is a measure of the clo	udiness		l (10.0-11.9) = r l <u><</u> 10.0 = highly		ggressive water water		= Total Organic Ca	

Footnotes: Abbreviations and Notes

(a) Turbidity (NTU) is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Monthly turbidity values are listed in the Secondary Standards section.

(b) Aluminum has a Secondary MCL of 0.2 ppm.

(c) Total coliform MCLs: Systems that collect 240 sample/month no more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be Total Coliform positive. Systems that collect 240 per month no more than 1 positive sample per month may be Total Coliform positive. Fecal coliform!E.coli MCL's: The occurrence of 2 consecutive Total Coliform [Scoli; constitutes an which constitutes and which constitutes and second constitutes and the second constitutes and the second coliform!E.coli, constitutes and which constitutes and the second constitutes and the second coliform!E.coli, constitutes and the second coliform is constituted and the second coliform is coliform is constituted and the second coliform is constituted a which contains fecal coliform/E.coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation.

acute MCL violation.
(d) Compliance based on the running quarterly annual average of distribution system samples.
(e) Monochloroacetic Acid (MCAA) has a DLR of 2.0 ug/L while the other four Haloacetic Acids have DLR's of 1.0 ug/L.
(f) Pour plate technique
(g) TOCs are taken at the treatment plant's combined filter effluent.
(h) State MCL is 45 mg/L as NO3, which equals 10 mg/L as N

mg/L as N. (i) Al≥12.0 = Non-aggressive water

Al < 10.0 = highly aggressive water Reference: ANSI/AWWA Standard C400-93 (R98)

(R98)
(j) Secondary MCL
AL = Regulatory Action Level
ACU = Apparent Color Units
CCWA= Central Coast Water Authority
CFU/ml = Colony Forming Units per milliliter
DLR = Detection Level for purposes of Reporting
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL = Maximum MRDLE Security NA = Not Applicable NL=Notification Level ND = None Detected
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L = PicoCuries per liter
PHG = Public Health Goal

PHG = Public Health Goal ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) RAA = Running Annual Average LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average SI = Saturation Index

TOC = Total Organic Carbon
TT = Treatment Technique

µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter (unit of specific conductance of water).



WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

The sources of safe drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, streams, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the earth or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases hazardous materials. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In 2018, City of Guadalupe drew 73% of its water from active city wells, and 27% from surface water from the State Water Project. Water from our wells is treated at our distribution center, then blended with state pretreated water in our reservoirs for distribution. Water from the state project is treated at the Polonio Pass Water Treatment Plant, then pumped directly to our reservoirs for blending. For more details on the treatment process of the state water project, please call the City of Guadalupe Water Department Supervisor at (805) 356-3890.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from septic systems, sewage treatment plants, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from 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 agricultural, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in drinking water provided by public systems. USEPA and SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Definitions

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to public health goals as 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 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. The 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.
- Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs or MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring, reporting, and water treatment requirements.
- Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, and appearance of drinking water.
- 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 that a water system must not exceed.

Additional Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, may reasonably contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a risk to health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at the number below. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, who have 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 and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/resource, and/or

https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx

City of Guadalupe-Chemicals Used for Disinfection

City of Guadalupe uses both chlorine and chloramines as primary forms of disinfection. Chlorine and Chloramines are both state and federally approved forms of disinfection. Unlike chlorine, chloramines minimize disinfection byproduct formation, improves taste in drinking water. Chloramines are used by many water utilities nationwide due to its alternative benefits. Chloramines have the same effect as chlorine for typical water use, except it must not be used for kidney dialysis patients, fish tanks, and aquariums. Treatments to remove chloramines from water are different than treatments for removing chlorine. Please contact your physician or dialysis specialist for questions pertaining to kidney dialysis water treatment. Contact your pet store or your aquatic life-aquarium professional for questions regarding water used for fish and other aquatic life. Some people who use water containing chlorine/chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort. You may also call 800-111-2222 for additional chlorine/chloramine information.

<u>City of Guadalupe Water Assessment</u> A source water assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of

Guadalupe completed in 2014 found that the sources are most vulnerable to the following activities associated with potential contaminants in the water supply—Automobile-Gas Stations, Metal plating/finishing/fabricating. There have been no contaminants detected in the water supplies, however, the sources are still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water sources. For more information found in the assessment please contact Jaime Vidales at (805) 356-3890 or email jvidales@ci.guadalupe.ca.us.

Primary Drinking Water Standards Detection Summary

Nitrate/Nitrite: Nitrate/nitrite in drinking water at levels above 10 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 an infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

<u>Uranium</u>: Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer. <u>Gross Alpha</u>: Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. <u>Fluoride</u>: Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth. <u>Hexavalent Chromium (6)</u>: Some people who drink water containing hexavalent

chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of

getting cancer. There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L (10 ppb) was withdrawn on September 11, 2017. However, any hexavalent chromium results above the detection limit of 1 ppb is reported. Toluene: Some people who use water containing toluene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nervous system, kidney, or liver problems. Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s): Some people who drink water containing THMs and HAA5s in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney or central nervous problems and may have an increased risk of cancer. For more information on disinfection byproducts please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visit http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/basicinformation/disinfectionbyproducts.com

Nickel: Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects.

About water blending: City of Guadalupe combines well water with state surface water to offset any contaminants that may be present in either source, and to ensure that the water delivered to your home meets all State and Federal drinking water standards.

For questions: Please call Jaime Vidales at the City of Guadalupe Water Department, (805) 356-3890. Email: jvidales@ci.guadalupe.ca.us
Public Participation Opportunities: The Guadalupe City Council meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 6pm at the Council Chambers located at 918 Obispo St. Guadalupe, CA.

