2004 Water Quality Data for Cayucos

Tables 1,2,3,4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected from January 2004 through December 2004, unless otherwise noted. The presence of these contaminants in water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The DHS 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 may be more than one year old, but is still representative of the water quality.

Table 1 - Treatment of Surface Water Sources	
Turbidity Performance Standard - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Turbidity of filtered water must: 1. Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2. Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3. Not exceed 5 NTU at any time.	Treatment Technique for Cayucos **Treatment**
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year *(Treatment Plant Combined Filter Effluent).*	0.24 NTU
The number of violations of any **surface water treatment** requirement.	0

Table 2 - Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant (reporting units)	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Range**	**Average**	**Potential Source of Contamination**
Total Coliform Bacteria (MPN/100mL) *(Distribution)*	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	(0)	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment.
Heterotrophic plate count (CFU/mL) *(Distribution and Tank)*	TT = adequate disinfection (HPC < 500 CFU/mL)		ND—70	2	Naturally present in the environment.

Table 3 – Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Contaminant (reporting units)	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Range**	**Average**	**Potential Source of Contamination**
Aluminum (ppb)	1000	600	ND—450	240	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	50	0.004	ND - 3	2	Runoff from orchards; natural deposits
Fluoride (ppb)	2000	1000	330—430	370	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 4—Detection of Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (reporting units)	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Range**	**Average**	**Potential Source of Contamination**
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	-----	ND—3.00	1.94	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	Combined Radium = 5	-----	ND—0.554	0.092	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 5 – Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors—Distribution System

Contaminant (reporting units)	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Range**	**Average**	**Potential Source of Contamination**
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (Distribution)	RAA = 80	-----	65—110	82 (RAA)	*See "Important Information" section in report body for more information.*
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (Distribution)	RAA = 60	-----	28—38	31 (RAA)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine (ppm) (Distribution and Tank)	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl_2)	MRDLG = 4	0.45—1.81	1.2	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.

Table 6 – Detection of Lead and Copper in Cayucos Homes							
Contaminant (reporting units)	**AL**	**MCLG**	**Number of Samples Collected**	**Sample Date**	**90th Percentile Level Detected**	**Number of Sites Found Above the AL**	**Potential Source of Contamination**
Lead (ppb)	15	2	10	Aug/Sep 2002	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Copper (ppb)	1300	170	10	Aug/Sep 2002	110	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

Table 7 – Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard					
Contaminant (reporting units)	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Range**	**Average**	**Potential Source of Contamination**
Aluminum (ppb)	200	-----	ND—450	240	*See "Important Information" section in report body for more information.*
Chloride (ppm)	500	-----	27—39	35	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (CU)	15	-----		1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (LI)	Noncorrosive	-----	0—0.3	0.1 (noncorrosive)	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Manganese (ppb)	50	-----	ND - 58	ND	*See "Important Information" section in report body for more information.*
Odor – Threshold (TON)	3	-----	0—2	1.3	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (micromhos/cm)	1600	-----	600—760	690	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500	-----	39—72	50	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	-----	0.05 - 0.41	0.11	Soil Runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	-----	410 - 470	450	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Table 8 – Detection of Contaminants without a Drinking Water Standard					
Contaminant (reporting units)	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Range**	**Average**	**Potential Source of Contamination**
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	NS	-----	240—340	310	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Boron (ppb)	AL = 1000	-----	ND—140 (2002)	ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. (State regulations required us to monitor this contaminant while the State considered setting a limit on it.)
Calcium (ppm)	NS	-----	41—56	51	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Hardness (ppm)	NS	-----	270—320	300	Generally found in ground and surface water
Magnesium (ppm)	NS	-----	39—46	43	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
pH	NS	-----	7.40—8.08	7.58	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sodium (ppm)	NS	-----	33—44	41	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Vanadium (ppb)	AL = 50	-----	4.0—6.8 (2002)	5.4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. (State regulations required us to monitor this contaminant while the State considered setting a limit on it.)