

## 2005 Water Quality Data for the Cayucos Water Treatment Plant and County Service Area 10A

Tables 1,2,3,4, 5, 6,7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected from January 2005 through December 2005, unless otherwise noted. The presence of these contaminants in water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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, although representative, are more than one year old.

Table 1 - Microbiological Contaminants (Distribution System)					
Contaminant (reporting units)	Average Amount	Range Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Potential Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (MPN/100mL)	ND	ND	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	(0)	Naturally present in the environment.
Heterotrophic plate count (CFU/mL)	2	ND - 16	TT = adequate disinfection (HPC < 500 CFU/mL)	(0)	Naturally present in the environment.

Table 2 - Detection of Lead and Copper in Cayucos Homes						
Contaminant (reporting units)	Number of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	Number of Sites Found Above the AL	AL	MCLG	Potential Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	10	<5	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Copper (ppb)	10	480	0	1300	170	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

Table 3—Radioactive Contaminants					
Contaminant (reporting units)	Average Amount	Range Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Potential Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	1.94	ND - 3.00 (2004)	15	-----	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	0.092	ND - 0.554 (2004)	Combined Radium = 5	-----	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 4 - Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors—Distribution System FEDERAL RULE					
Contaminant (reporting units)	Max RAA in Year (RAA for 2005)	Range Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Potential Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethane (ppb)	84 (72)	71—75	RAA = 80	-----	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	30 (26)	26—30	RAA = 60	-----	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine (ppm)	0.90	0.19 - 1.21	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	MRDLG = 4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	3.1	2.3—3.9	TT	-----	Various natural and man made sources.

Table 5 - Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard					
Contaminant (ppb)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Potential Source of Contamination		
Aluminum (ppb)	200	63 - 400	1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2		50	0.004	Runoff from orchards; natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	100		1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppb)	270		2000	1000	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 6 - Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard					
Contaminant (reporting units)	Treated Average Amount Detected (Range)	CAWO Well Average Amount (Range) <i>This well provides 8.4% of total delivered water.</i>	MCL	PHG (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	Potential Source of Contamination
Aluminum (ppb)	200 (63–400)	-----	200	600	<i>See "Important Information" section in report body for more information.</i>
Chloride (ppm)	35	42 (38–46)	500	-----	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (CU)	1 (1–4)	1 (ND–1)	15	-----	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (LI)	0.02 (Non-corrosive)	-----	Noncorrosive	-----	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Manganese (ppb)	5 (ND–54)	23 (21–26)	50	-----	<i>See "Important Information" section in report body for more information.</i>
Odor - Threshold (TON)	1.5 (ND–3)	1.0 (ND–1.7)	3	-----	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	690	800 (780–820)	1600	-----	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	62	42 (40–44)	500	-----	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.12 (0.06–0.43)	0.12 (0.05–0.32)	5	-----	Soil Runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	430	490 (460–510)	1000	-----	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Table 7 - Detection of Contaminants without a Drinking Water Standard					
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	280	360 (350–360)	-----	-----	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Boron (ppb)	97 (69 - 140) [Data from 2002]	-----	AL = 1000	-----	State regulations require us to monitor this contaminant while the State considers setting a limit on it.
Calcium (ppm)	54	60 (55–63)	-----	-----	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Hardness (ppm)	300	350 (320–360)	-----	-----	Generally found in ground and surface water
Magnesium (ppm)	45	48 (44–49)	-----	-----	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
pH	7.45	7.47 (7.39–7.63)	-----	-----	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sodium (ppm)	39	45 (44–47)	-----	-----	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Vanadium (ppb)	5.4 (4.0 - 6.8)	-----	AL = 50	-----	State regulations require us to monitor this contaminant

Table 8 - Treatment of Surface Water Sources	
<p>Turbidity Performance Standards - Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system and overall water quality.</p> <p>Turbidity of filtered water must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.</li> <li>2. Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.</li> <li>3. Not exceed 5 NTU at any time.</li> </ol>	Treatment Technique for Cayucos Filtration and Chlorination
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year (Treatment Plant Delivered Water).	0.30 NTU
The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirement.	0