



TEMPLETON COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT CC&R REPORT

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies and that it meets all state water quality standards. This report provides a summary of testing performed during 2010. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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. 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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-

Where does my water come from?

The Templeton C.S.D draws water from underground aquifers known as the Atascadero sub-basin. The Atascadero sub-basin consists of the Salinas River Underflow and the Paso Robles Formation. This water is drawn up using 13 wells located throughout the community. These wells pump water into the distribution system and into your homes. Any water not being used in the system is kept in water storage tanks. We currently have 2.7 million gallons of storage. We produced 472 million gallons of water in 2010. The water supply for Templeton meets all state water quality standards.

Source water assessment and its availability.

The State Health Department conducted a Source Water Assessment of our water system in 2003. The findings of their report state that our wells have a low to moderate risk of contamination from any outside sources. If you would like to review the entire report, contact Jay Short during normal business hours at (805) 434-4907.

Why are there contaminants in my 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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:

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, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban 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 agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for health contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public.

How can I get involved?

You are invited to participate in our district board meetings and voice your concerns about drinking water. We meet the first and third Tuesdays of each month beginning at 7 P.M. at the Templeton C.S.D. Board room located at 206 5th street Templeton, Ca. For additional information visit our web site at www.templetoncsd.org

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that flow from your property and into our storm water; eventually making their way back into our drinking water.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- **Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!**

Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Templeton C.S.D. 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful for consumption. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	5	ND	17	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.038	ND	0.15	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.33	ND	0.47	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	7.16	ND	28	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.1938	ND	0.91	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	3.37	ND	7.22	2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	2.05	ND	7.8	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	1.32	ND	10	2008	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>State MCL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Explanation and Comment</u>
Iron	300 ppb	157 ppb	No	
Manganese	50 ppb	8 ppb	No	
Sulfate	500 ppm	153 ppm	No	
Potassium	NA	3 ppb	No	
Aluminum	1000 ppb	30 ppb	No	
Sodium	NA	99 ppm	No	
Nitrate (as NO ₃)	45 mg/l	12.18 mg/l	No	
Chloride	500 ppm	113 ppm	No	
Magnesium	NA	42 ppm	No	
Total Dissolved Solids (T D	1000 ppm	763 ppm	No	
Vanadium	50 ppb	9 ppb	No	
Calcium	NA	117 ppm	No	
PH	NA	7.5 Units	No	
Hardness	NA	469 ppm	No	
Bicarbonate	NA	382 ppm	No	
Boron	NA	172 ppb	No	
Turbidity	5 NTU	1 NTU	No	

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition	Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : # of micrograms of substance in one liter of water	NA	NA: not applicable
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	ND	ND: Not detected
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)		

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Max Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Max Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Max residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Max residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name:	Jay Short	Phone:	805-434-4900	Email:	utilities@templetoncsd.org
Address:	420 Crocker St. Templeton, CA 93465	Fax:	805-434-4824	Website:	www.TempletonCSD.org