# *Water Quality In Guadalupe*

**The City of Guadalupe is working 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 sources are monitored and assessed in accordance with government standards and monitoring requirements. Checking water quality and identifying potential problems is one of our primary goals. **We are proud to say that the water delivered to your home in 2015 complied with all State and Federal drinking water regulations.**

The City prepares an annual report to inform customers of the quality of water being delivered. This report may contain data from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015, though representative it may also contain results from sample data prior to 2015. **Results show that the water delivered to your home complied with regulatory standards and is reliable for domestic use.**

For more information about this report or for questions about any topic related to water and water quality, 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 Obispo Boosting Station**

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 goal, maintaining pumping stations, tanks, and water mains is vital to achieving that goal. The City also has security measures in place to ensure that our water supply is delivered to our residents safely and efficiently. Alarms, gates and locks are constantly monitored.

**City of Guadalupe Elevated Water Tank**

# *City of Guadalupe 2015*

# WATER QUALITY REPORT

**This report provides information regarding the quality of drinking water for the City of Guadalupe during 2015. 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

## TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION

| Microbial Contaminant | Highest No. of Detections in a month | No. of Months in Violation | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Major Sources of Bacteria |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Coliform Bacteria** | 1 | 0 | 5% of Monthly Samples Positive | (0) | Naturally Present in the Environment |
| **Fecal Coliform or E.coli** | 0 | 0 | A routine sample and repeat sample detecting positive coliform, and either sample detects | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |

## TABLE 2- SAMPLING RESULTS OF LEAD AND COPPER

| Lead and Copper | *Date | No. of Samples Collected | 90th Percentile level detected | No. of Sites Exceeding AL | AL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lead (ppb)** | 6/2014 | 20 | ND | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Copper (ppb)** | 6/2014 | 20 | 89 | 0 | 1300 | 300 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

## TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | *Sample Date | Average Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sodium (ppm)** | 2/4/14 | 44 | 44 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| **Hardness (ppm)** | 2/4/14 | 440 | 440 | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

## TABLE 4 – SAMPLING RESULTS OF CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Chemical or constituent (and reporting units) | *Sample Date | Average Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fluoride (ppm)** | 2/4/14 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 2.0 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| **Hexavalent Chromium (6) (ppb)** | 12/23/14 | 1.35 | 1.0 – 1.7 | 10 | 0.02 | Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Nitrate as N (ppm)** | 2/24/15 | 5.45 | 2.0 – 8.9 | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion from natural deposits |
| **Nitrite as N (ppb)** | 2/4/14 | 570 | 570 | 1000 | 1000 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion from natural deposits |
| **Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)** | Daily-Year: 2015 | 1.27 (RAA) | 0.74 – 1.68 | MRDL = 4.0 | MRDLG = 4.0 | Drinking water disinfectant added for potable water treatment |
| **Uranium (pCi/L)** | 1/6/15, 4/7/15, 7/14/15, 10/20/15 | 2.95 | 2.0 – 3.7 | 20 | 0.43 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Gross Alpha (pCi/L)** | 1/6/15, 4/7/15, 7/14/15, 10/20/15 | 7.78 | 4.2 – 11.0 | 15 | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Radium 228 (pCi/L)** | 5/13/14, 8/12/14 | < 1 | < 1 | 5 | .019 | Erosion of natural deposits |

## TABLE 5 – SAMPLING RESULTS OF CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Chemical or constituent (and reporting units) | *Sample Date | Average Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Chloride (ppm)** | 2/4/14 | 17 | 17 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| **Odor Threshold (TON)** | 8/26/14 | 1 | 1 | 3 | N/A | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| **Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)** | 2/4/14 | 920 | 920 | 1600 | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| **Sulfate (ppm)** | 2/4/14 | 280 | 280 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| **Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)** | 2/4/14, 5/13/14 | 615 | 540 - 690 | 1000 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| **Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (ppm)** | 5-13-14 | 12 | 12 | NA | NA | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits and soil runoff |
| **Turbidity (NTU)** | 8/26/14 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 5 | N/A | Soil runoff |

## TABLE 6 – SAMPLING RESULTS OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Chemical or constituent (and reporting units | *Sample Date | Average Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alkalinity (ppm)** | 2/4/14 | 210 | 210 | N/A | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| **Bicarbonate (ppm)** | 2/4/14 | 250 | 250 | N/A | N/A | -- |
| **Calcium (ppm)** | 2/4/14 | 99 | 99 | N/A | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| **Corrosivity (SI)** | Non-Corrosive | Non-Corrosive | Non-Corrosive | 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)** | 2/4/14 | 47 | 47 | N/A | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| **pH (units)** | 2/4/14 | 7.5 | 7.5 | N/A | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| **Potassium (ppm)** | 2/4/14 | 2.5 | 2.5 | N/A | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |

## TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH NOTIFICATION LEVELS

| Chemical or constituent (and reporting units | *Sample Date | Average Level Detected | Range of Detections | NL | PHG (MCLG) | Possible Health Effects |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Boron (ppb)** | 2/4/14 | 130 | 130 | 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)** | 2/4/14 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 50 | 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. |

***** *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, are more than one year old. If a contaminant is not in this report, the contaminant is either ND or below the DLR for 2015.*

**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 within the city.*

# PURCHASED SURFACE WATER
# CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY

| Parameter | Units | State MCL | PHG (MCLG) | State DLR | Range / Average | TREATED CCWA PPWTP | SOURCE STATE WATER | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PRIMARY STANDARDS—Mandatory Health-Related Standards** | | | | | | | | |
| **Clarity (a)** | | | | | | | | |
| **Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity** | NTU | TT=<1 NTU every 4 hours<br>TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU | | | Range<br>% | 0.04 – 0.11<br>100% | NA<br>NA | Soil runoff |
| **INORGANIC CHEMICALS** | | | | | | | | |
| **Aluminum** | ppm | 1 (b) | 0.6 | 0.05 | Range<br>Average | ND – 0.11<br>0.073 | ND<br>ND | Residue from water Treatment process; Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Arsenic, Total** | ppb | 10 | 0.004 | 2 | Range<br>Average | ND<br>ND | 2.4<br>2.4 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| **Nitrate as Nitrogen** | ppm | 10 (h) | 10 | 0,4 | Range<br>Average | 0.43<br>0.43 | 0.43<br>0.43 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion from natural deposits |
| **RADIONUCLIDES** | | | | | | | | |
| **Gross Beta Particle** | pCi/L | 50 | (0) | 4 | Range<br>Average | ND<br>ND | 4.5<br>4.5 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| **DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING** | | | | | | | | |
| **Total Chlorine Residual** | ppm | MRDL = 4.0 | MRDLG = 4.0 | NA | Range<br>Average | 1.1 – 3.5<br>2.3 | NA<br>NA | Measurement of the disinfectant used in the production of drinking water |
| **Total Trihalomethanes (d)** | ppb | 80 | NA | NA | Range<br>Average<br>Highest LRAA | 53 - 68<br>61<br>61.8 | NA<br>NA<br>NA | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| **Haloacetic Acids (d)** | ppb | 60 | NA | (e) | Range<br>Average<br>Highest LRAA | 8.2 - 18<br>12.4<br>13 | NA<br>NA<br>NA | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| **SECONDARY STANDARDS—Aesthetic Standards** | | | | | | | | |
| **Chloride** | ppm | 500 | NA | NA | Range<br>Average | 80 – 205<br>122 | 77 – 184<br>117 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| **Color** | ACU | 15 | NA | NA | Range<br>Average | ND<br>ND | 20<br>20 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| **Corrosivity (Aggressive Index)** | None | None Corrosive | NA | NA | Range<br>Average | Non Corrosive<br>Non Corrosive | Non Corrosive<br>Non Corrosive | Balance of hydrogen, carbon, & oxygen in water, affected by temperature & other factors |
| **Odor Threshold** | TON | 3 | NA | 1 | Range<br>Average | ND - 1<br>ND | ND – 8<br>1.3 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| **Specific Conductance** | uS/cm | 1600 | NA | NA | Range<br>Average | 654 – 1160<br>781 | 566 – 1063<br>710 | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| **Sulfate** | ppm | 500 | NA | 0.5 | Range<br>Average | 97<br>97 | 85<br>85 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| **Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)** | ppm | 1000 | NA | NA | Range<br>Average | 349 – 708<br>437 | 300 – 648<br>398 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| **Turbidity (Monthly)** | NTU | 5 | NA | NA | Range<br>Average | 0.04 – 0.14<br>0.07 | 0.06 – 7.1<br>1.2 | Soil runoff |
| **ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)** | | | | | | | | |
| **Alkalinity (Total) as $CaCO_3$ equivalents** | ppm | NA | NA | NA | Range<br>Average | 66 - 92<br>79 | 32 – 92<br>69 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| **Calcium** | ppm | NA | NA | NA | Range<br>Average | 58 – 96<br>69 | 58 – 92<br>69 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| **DCPA (total Mono & Diacid Degredates)** | ppb | NA | NA | NA | Range<br>Average | 0.13<br>0.13 | 0.12<br>0.12 | |
| **Geosmin** | ng/L | NA | NA | NA | Range<br>Average | ND – 4<br>2 | ND – 13<br>5 | |
| **Hardness (Total) as $CaCO_3$** | ppm | NA | NA | NA | Range<br>Average | 128 – 206<br>146 | 124 – 212<br>146 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| **Heterotrophic Plate Count (f)** | CFU/mL | TT | NA | NA | Range<br>Average | 0 – 6<br>0.5 | NA<br>NA | Naturally present in the environment |
| **Magnesium** | ppm | NA | NA | NA | Range<br>Average | 18<br>18 | 18<br>18 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| **Manganese, Total** | ppb | NA | NA | NA | Range<br>Average | ND<br>ND | 10<br>10 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| **2-Methylisoborneal** | **ng/L** | **NA** | **NA** | **NA** | Range<br>Average | ND – 1003<br>111 | ND – 303<br>42 | |
| **pH** | pH Units | NA | NA | NA | Range<br>Average | 7.6 – 8.8<br>8.2 | 7.7 – 9.3<br>8.7 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| **Potassium** | ppm | NA | NA | NA | Range<br>Average | 3.4<br>3.4 | 3.5<br>3.5 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| **Sodium** | ppm | NA | NA | NA | Range<br>Average | 84<br>84 | 80<br>80 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| **Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (g)** | ppm | TT | NA | 0.30 | Range<br>Average | 1.9 – 3.1<br>2.5 | 3.4 – 6.3<br>4.8 | Various natural and manmade sources |

**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 ≥40 sample/month no more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be Total Coliform positive. Systems that collect >40 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 positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/E.coli, constitutes an 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 nitrate, which equals 10 mg/L as N.

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
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal
NA = Not Applicable
NL=Notification Level
ND = None Detected
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L = PicoCuries per liter
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
TON=Threshold Odor Number
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 human activity or the presence of animals.

In 2015, the City of Guadalupe drew 100% well water from our active wells within our city, and 0% surface water from the State water project (Central Coast Water Authority). Water from our wells is treated at our distribution center then mixed in our reservoirs for distribution. Water from the State project is treated at the Polonio Pass Water Treatment Plant, and delivered directly to our tank. 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, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants,** such as salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides,** which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural and urban storm water runoff as well as residential use.
- **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 storm water runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** which 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, and 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 or microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/resource.

## City of Guadalupe-Chemicals Used for Disinfection

The 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, but unlike chlorine, chloramines minimize disinfection byproduct formation. Another benefit of chloramines is improved taste of the drinking water as compared to chlorine. Chloramines are used by many water utilities. Chloramines have the same effect as chlorine for typical water use with the exception that chloramines must be removed from water used in kidney dialysis and for 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 veterinarian for questions regarding water used for fish and other aquatic life. You may also call 800-111-2222 for additional chloramine information.

## City of Guadalupe Water Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of Guadalupe found that they are most vulnerable to the following activities associated with potential contaminants in the water supply – runoff and leaching from fertilizer use plus the erosion of natural mineral deposits.

## Detection of Contaminants Summary

**Nitrate:** Due to high concentrations of Nitrates found in the water from one of our wells in the last few years, including 2015, the City does not regularly use this source and will only use this source in an emergency. Nitrate 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.

**Lead**: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Guadalupe is responsible for providing quality drinking water, but the City cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If the water in your home 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may want to have your home 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 at 800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

**Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)**: The City has been monitoring these contaminants with direction of state regulatory agencies, resulting in a detection of these contaminants in your water. THMs and HAA5s are disinfection byproducts that are produced when a disinfectant like chlorine, or chloramines, are added to the drinking water where organic matter is present. As a result of the two mixing together, they form byproducts. 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.cfm

**About Water Blending:** The City 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.

**Public Participation Opportunities:** The Guadalupe City Council meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month at 6pm at the Council Chambers located at 918 Obispo St. Guadalupe, CA.