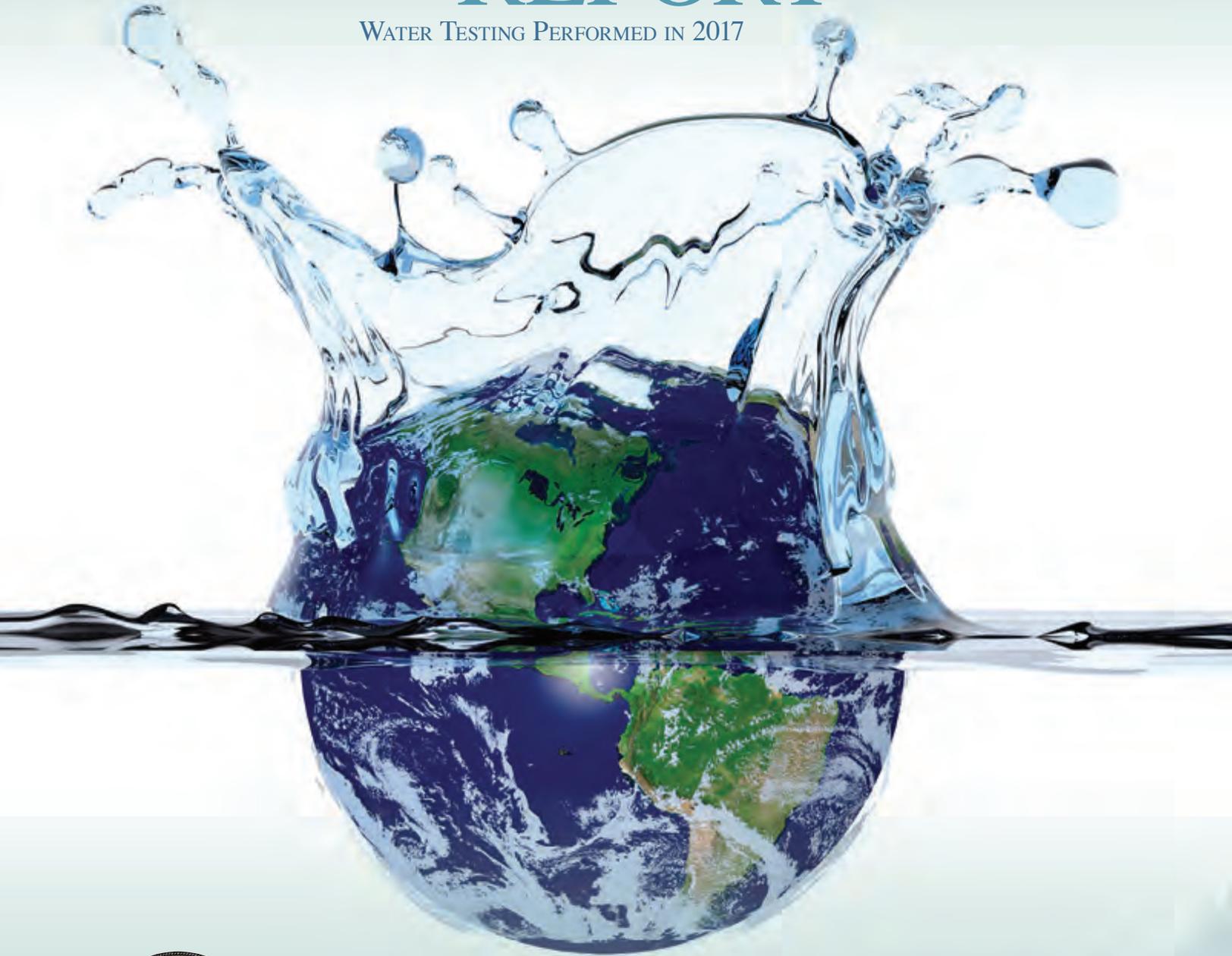


# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2017



*Presented By*  
**City of Paso Robles**

## Quality First

Once again we are pleased to present our annual water quality report. As in years past, we are committed to delivering the best-quality drinking water possible. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, source water protection, water conservation, and community outreach and education, while continuing to serve the needs of all of our water users. Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to serve you and your family.

We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.

## Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Paso Robles uses as its water source 21 ground water wells and surface water from Lake Nacimiento that is treated at our water treatment plant. Twelve wells pump from the deeper portion of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin. We also have nine wells located near the Salinas River that pump from the river underflow. Water that is not immediately used in the system fills water storage tanks with approximately 12 million gallons of capacity. These tanks provide for system emergencies, fire fighting, and maintaining system pressure.

## Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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 <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



## Substances That Could Be in Water

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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, that can be naturally occurring or can result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, that 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 which can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## Sanitary Survey

The State Waterboard conducted a sanitary survey of the water system. This inspection ensures that we are using appropriate safeguards and maintaining the system to protect against any possible contamination. We are happy to state the overall status of the system was very good with no major deficiencies!



## Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are 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 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 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 [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead).

Water treatment is a complex, time-consuming process.

## Community Participation

We welcome your comments, questions, and concerns regarding your drinking water. We encourage you to directly contact the city Utilities Department at (805) 237-3861, or you can voice your concerns at the City of Paso Robles council meetings during the public comment portion. The meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the City Hall/Library Complex, 1000 Spring Street.

To view a copy of this report or get more information regarding the City of Paso Robles Water Division, visit us at [www.pasowater.com](http://www.pasowater.com).

## Source Water Assessment

The City of Paso Robles has completed an assessment of our drinking water sources. The assessment found our sources potentially vulnerable to agricultural drainage, auto repair shops, gas stations, home manufacturing, low-density septic systems, sewer collection systems, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, animal operations, agriculture and irrigation wells, and plastic and synthetics producers. This simply means that these activities take place in the general vicinity of some wells. It does not mean there are any problems resulting from these activities, only that a potential vulnerability exists. If you would like to view the completed assessments or have questions regarding them, please contact Kelly Dunham at the Paso Robles Water Division, at (805) 237-3866.



## QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Kelly Dunham at (805) 237-3866 or email us at [water@prcity.com](mailto:water@prcity.com).

## Water...Use it Wisely

The City's water customers made a strong effort to conserve water during the declared state-wide drought emergency and exceeded our state-mandated conservation target. Although the state's drought emergency mandates are not currently in place, similar conditions may return, and it is always important for our community to use water wisely.

With regular maintenance and attention to water using fixtures and irrigation systems, most homeowners and businesses can achieve significant water savings. Try these basic steps:

### Reduce Outdoor Water Use with Irrigation System Maintenance and Scheduling

1. Periodically turn on your system manually, look for geysers, and fix any breaks.
2. Look for sunken and tilted heads that misdirect spray. Dig out and straighten heads, or add an extension to raise the head to the proper height. Trim plants that block spray from getting to the target area.
3. Turn on drip lines and walk each line to check and repair leaks. Make sure each emitter has flowing water. Unclog or replace clogged emitters.

### Irrigation Scheduling Tips

Many of us unknowingly use more water than our landscape needs. Follow these basic rules-of-thumb to avoid overwatering:

1. Water no more than 2–3 days per week.
2. Water in the early morning hours 5–9 a.m. when winds and temperatures are low and you can see problems such as stuck valves and breaks.
3. Learn how to adjust your timer and adjust durations throughout the irrigation season.
4. To avoid water runoff on steep slopes, break the total watering time for sprinklers into two or three shorter runs.

### Indoor Water Savings

Indoor water use is generally a small part of our community's water use; however, it is important to be mindful of how we use water, both outdoors and indoors. Avoid running water when not in use and periodically inspect toilets for leaking valves. If you hear a toilet filling when no one has flushed, you may have a leaking flap valve.

For more information on customer rebate programs and ways to save water, visit [www.pasowater.com](http://www.pasowater.com) or call (805) 227-7250.

## Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. The information in the data tables shows only those substances that were detected. The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the 3rd stage of the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR3 benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Contact us for more information on this program.

### REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2017	10	0.004	1.84	0–6.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2017	1	2	0.03	0–0.25	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2017	[4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	1.1	0.3–1.6	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	2.0	1	0.21	0–0.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2017	15	(0)	1.54	0–15	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2017	60	NA	12.19	1.4–24.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2017	10	10	1.24	0–3.5	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate and Nitrite as Nitrogen [N] (ppb)	2017	10,000	10,000	229	0–2,600	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2017	50	30	2.5	0–12	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2017	80	NA	26.77	6.7–65.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity <sup>1</sup> (NTU)	2017	TT	NA	0.076	0.011–0.076	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2017	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2017	20	0.43	0.74	0–5.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits

### Tap Water Samples Collected for Lead and Copper Analyses from Sample Sites throughout the Community (There were no detections of Lead)

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH% TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2016	1.3	0.3	0.36	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

## SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2017	500	NS	29.78	8–160	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2017	300	NS	9.82	0–280	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2017	50	NS	5.84	0–40	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor–Threshold (Units)	2017	3	NS	1.76	0–3	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2017	1,600	NS	473.5	230–1,100	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2017	500	NS	57.6	18–160	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2017	1,000	NS	320.85	120–660	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity <sup>2</sup> (Units)	2017	5	NS	0.09	0–1.4	No	Soil runoff

## UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES<sup>3</sup>

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2017	216.27	0–440
Boron (ppb)	2017	136.64	0–810
Calcium (ppm)	2017	48.35	21–100
Chlorate <sup>4</sup> (ppb)	2014	188.4	92–3100
Chromium [Total] <sup>4</sup> (ppb)	2014	0.5	0.21–320
Chromium-6 <sup>4</sup> (ppb)	2014	0.4	0.04–2.8
Magnesium (ppm)	2017	21.02	9.2–46
Molybdenum <sup>4</sup> (ppb)	2014	7.5	3.4–86
pH (Units)	2017	7.6	7.2–7.9
Potassium (ppm)	2017	1.3	0–3
Sodium (ppm)	2017	34.95	10–150
Strontium <sup>4</sup> (ppb)	2014	382.1	92–770
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	2017	177.71	76–360
Total Hardness [as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ] (grains/gal)	2017	9.44	7–23.4
Vanadium <sup>4</sup> (ppb)	2014	6.3	0.26–58

<sup>1</sup> This measurement is for our Ronconi and Nacimiento SWT Plants. 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.

<sup>2</sup> Results from ground water testing.

<sup>3</sup> Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

<sup>4</sup> Tested under UCMR3.

## Definitions

**µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter):** A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

**AL (Regulatory Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**grains/gal (grains per gallon):** Grains of compound per gallon of water.

**LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average):** The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as the highest LRAAs.

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

**MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

**MRDL (Maximum 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.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**NS:** No standard.

**NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** A measure of radioactivity.

**PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**PHG (Public Health Goal):** 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 EPA.

**ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

**ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

**TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.