My Water Quality In Guadalupe

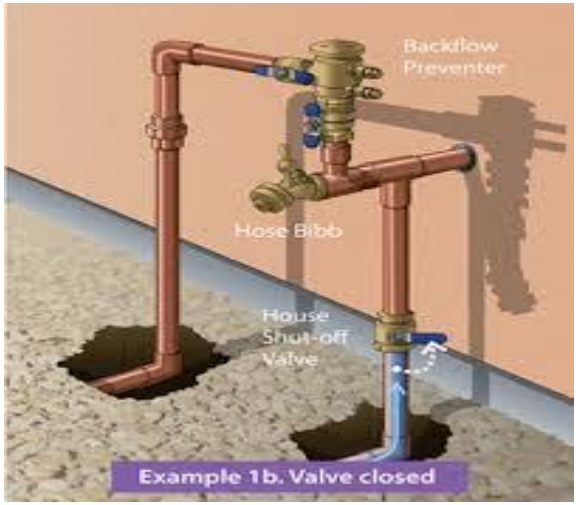
City of Guadalupe continues to produce high quality drinking water for our customers.

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 water sources are monitored and assessed in accordance to government standards and monitoring requirements. Monitoring water quality, identifying potential contaminants and providing high quality water are our primary goals.

City of Guadalupe prepares an annual report to inform customers of the quality of water being delivered. This report contains data from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019, along with representative sample data prior to 2019. **Results show that the water delivered to your home met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water health standards.**

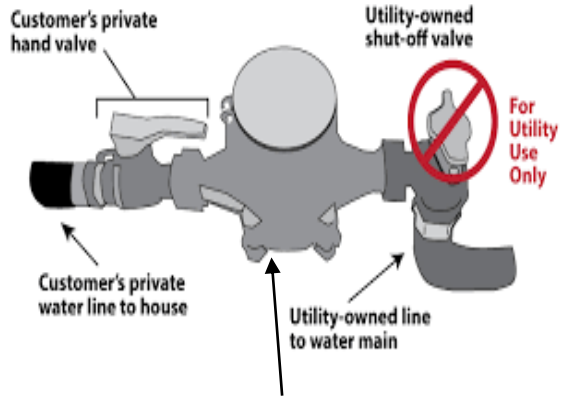
For more information about this report or for questions about any topic related to water, please contact Jaime Vidales, City of Guadalupe Water Department Supervisor, at (805) 356-3890.

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.



House Ball Valve Closure

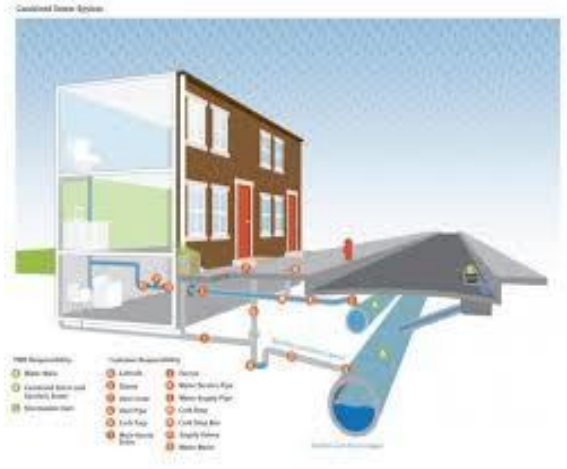
The City of Guadalupe water system consists of one pumping station, three active groundwater wells, three water storage tanks, and water mains. Safe treatment and distribution of water is our daily primary goal. Maintaining pumping station, tanks, and water mains, is vital to achieving our goal. City of Guadalupe has security measures in place to ensure that our water supply is delivered to our customers safely and efficiently. Staff constantly monitors our security to ensure the best possible protection.



City of Guadalupe Water Meter Standard Installation

City of Guadalupe 2019

WATER QUALITY REPORT



This report provides information regarding the quality of drinking water for the City of Guadalupe during 2019. Included are details of 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 (Distribution Lines only)

Microbial Contaminant	Highest No. of Detections in a month	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(in a month) 0	0	1 Positive Monthly Sample	0	Naturally Present in the Environment
Fecal Coliform and E.coli (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E.coli positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform Bacteria (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment

TABLE 2- SAMPLING RESULTS OF LEAD AND COPPER (Distribution lines only)

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)	6/2017 - 7/2017	20	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	6/2017 – 7/2017	20	83	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 (Wells only)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	*Sample Date(s)	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2/28/17, 11/29/17	119	48 - 190	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2/28/17, 11/29/17	915	430 - 1400	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 STANDARDS (Wells and some Distribution)

Chemical or constituent (and reporting units)	*Sample Date(s)	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2/21/19, 7/23/19	23.3	15.10 – 33.20	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2/21/19, 7/23/19	7.9	5.0 – 11.2	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	2/7/17, 2/28/17, 11/29/17	0.19	0.16 – 0.23	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chromium, Hexavalent (+6) (ppb)	2/7/17, 11/29/17	0.6	0 - 1.2	See Note 1	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	2/7/17, 11/29/17	10	0 - 19	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	2/26/19, 5/7/19, 8/6/19. 11/5/19	3.14	0.47 – 5.1	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion from natural deposits
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	Daily for Year: 2019	1.62 (RAA)	0.76 – 2.2	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for potable water treatment
Uranium (pCi/L)	2/26/19	3.0	3.0	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2/26/19	5.2	5.2	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Toluene (ppb)	11/29/17	5.7	5.7	150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks

TABLE 5 – SAMPLING RESULTS OF CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (Wells only)

Chemical or constituent (and reporting units)	*Sample Date(s)	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chloride (ppm)	2/28/17, 11/29/17	114	17 - 210	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor Threshold (TON)	2/7/17, 11/29/17	3	1 - 4	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	Jan-Dec (Monthly)2019	1192	1100 - 1900	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	Jan-Dec (Monthly)2019	376	360 - 390	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Iron (ppb)	Jan-Dec (Monthly)2019	118	0 - 970	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	Jan-Dec (Monthly)2019	797	770 - 820	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2/7/17, 11/29/17	21	0.70 – 41.3	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Color (units)	11/29/17	80	80	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Zinc (ppm)	11/29/17	150	150	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – SAMPLING RESULTS OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (Wells only)

Chemical or constituent (and reporting units	*Sample Date(s)	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	NL	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Alkalinity (ppm)	2/28/17, 11/29/17	235	230 - 240	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2/28/17, 11/29/17	285	280 - 290	N/A	N/A	(*No source identified*)
Calcium (ppm)	2/28/17, 11/29/17	217	93 - 340	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)	2/28/17, 11/29/17	94	47 - 140	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
pH (units)	2/28/17, 11/29/17	7.5	7.4 - 7.6	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Potassium (ppm)	2/28/17, 11/29/17	4.1	2.8 – 5.3	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Boron (ppb)	2/28/17, 11/29/17	220	130 - 310	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)	2/7/17	4.7	4.7	50	N/A	Vanadium occurs naturally in soil, water, and air. Natural sources of atmospheric vanadium include continental dust, marine aerosol, and volcanic emissions.

TABLE 7 – *SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES

***All samples collected from groundwater sources were negative for Coliforms/Fecal bacteria in 2019.**

***** *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, is more than one year old. If a contaminant is not in this report, the contaminant is either ND or below the DLR for 2018.*

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 in our water system.*

Note 1: There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

PURCHASED SURFACE WATER
CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY
Water Quality from January-December 2019

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range / Average	TREATED CCWA	SOURCE STATE WATER	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY STANDARDS—Mandatory Health-Related Standards								
Clarity (a)								
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (a)	NTU	TT=<1 NTU every 4 hours TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU			Range %	0.03 – 0.1 100%	NA NA	Soil runoff
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum	mg/L	1 (b)	0.6	0.05	Range Average	ND – 0.094 0.056	ND – 0.31 0.127	Erosion of natural deposits, residual from some surface water treatment processes
RADIONUCLIDES								
Gross Alpha Particle	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Range Average	ND ND	5.3 5.3	Erosion of natural deposits.
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING								
Total Chlorine Residual	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	NA	Range Average	0.33 – 3.5 2.47	NA NA	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Coliform Bacteria (c)	--	5.0% of monthly samples	(0)	--	Range Average Highest	0 0 0%	NA NA NA	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes (d)	ug/L	80	NA	(0.5)	Range Average Highest LRAA	24 - 75 45 47.8	NA NA NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (d)	ug/L	60	NA	(1) (e)	Range Average Highest LRAA	7.4 – 25 15 15.5	NA NA NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
SECONDARY STANDARDS—Aesthetic Standards								
Chloride	mg/L	500 (j)	NA	(1)	Range Average	13 – 146 59	11 – 142 56	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	ACU	15 (j)	NA	(3)	Range Average	ND ND	20 20	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Aggressive Index) (i)	SU	Non-Corrosive	NA	(0.1)	Range Average	12 12	12 12	*No data*
Manganese, Total	ug/L	50 (j)	NA	(2)	Range Average	ND ND	8.8 8.8	*No data*
Odor Threshold	TON	3 (j)	NA	(1)	Range Average	ND ND	2 2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600 (j)	NA	NA	Range Average	138 – 762 403	131 – 691 353	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	mg/L	500 (j)	NA	(0.5)	Range Average	46 46	34 34	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	1000 (j)	NA	(10)	Range Average	260 260	250 250	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Monthly) (a)	NTU	5 (j)	NA	(0.1)	Range Average	ND – 0.12 0.05	0.38 – 55 3.39	Soil runoff
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)								
2-Methylisoborneol	ng/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range Average	ND - 1 0.2	2 – 8 3.8	*No Data*
Alkalinity (Total) as $CaCO_3$ equivalents	mg/L	NA	NA	(2)	Range Average	30 - 80 56	28 -86 59	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Calcium	mg/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range Average	19 19	18 18	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Geosmin	ng/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range Average	ND - 6 2.8	2 - 8 3.8	An organic compound mainly produced by bacterial growth in surface water
Hardness (Total) as $CaCO_3$	mg/L	NA	NA	(3)	Range Average	26 - 144 82	28 - 144 82	Leaching from natural deposits
Heterotrophic Plate Count (f)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range Average	0 - 2 0	NA NA	Naturally present in the environment
Magnesium	mg/L	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range Average	12 12	11 11	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
pH	SU	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range Average	7.7 – 8.7 8.4	7.5 – 9.3 8.4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Potassium	mg/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range Average	3.1 3.1	3.1 3.1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range Average	58 58	50 50	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (g)	mg/L	TT	NA	(0.3)	Range Average	1.5 - 3 1.9	2.6 – 5.4 3.2	Various natural and man-made sources

Footnotes: Abbreviations and Notes

FOOTNOTES:

(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 NO3, which equals 10 mg/L as N.
(i) AI≥12.0 = Non-aggressive water
AI (10.0-11.9) = moderately aggressive water
AI ≤ 10.0 = highly aggressive water
Reference: ANSI/AWWA Standard C400-93 (R98)

ABBREVIATIONS:

(j) Secondary MCL
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 the presence of animals or from human activity.

In 2019, City of Guadalupe drew 54% of its water from active city wells, and 46% from surface water from the State Water Project. Water from our wells is treated at our distribution center, then blended with state pretreated water in our reservoirs for distribution. Water from the state project is treated at the Polonio Pass Water Treatment Plant, then pumped directly to our reservoirs for blending. For more details on the treatment process of city water, 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 operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants,** such as salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from 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 agricultural, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- **Organic chemical contaminants,** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, 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,** 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, 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 and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/resource, and/or **https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx**

City of Guadalupe-Chemicals Used for Disinfection

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. Chloramines are used by many water utilities nationwide due to its alternative benefits. Unlike chlorine, chloramines minimize disinfection byproduct formation, and improves taste in drinking water. Chloramines have the same effect as chlorine for typical water use, and both very safe to use in drinking water, except chloramines must not be used **for *kidney dialysis patients*, *fish tanks, or 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 your aquatic life-aquarium professional for questions regarding water used for fish and other aquatic life. Some people who use water containing **chlorine/chloramines** well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort. You may also call 800-111-2222 for additional chlorine/chloramine information.

City of Guadalupe Water Assessment

A source water assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of Guadalupe completed in 2014 found that the sources are most vulnerable to the following activities associated with potential contaminants in the water supply –Automobile-Gas Stations, Metal plating/finishing/fabricating. There have been no contaminants detected in the water supplies, however, the sources are still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water sources. For more information found in the assessment please contact Jaime Vidales at (805) 356-3890 or email jvidales@ci.guadalupe.ca.us.

Primary Drinking Water Standards Detection Summary

Nitrate/Nitrite: Nitrate/nitrite 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.

Uranium: Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.

Gross Alpha: Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Fluoride: Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.

Hexavalent Chromium (6): Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L (10 ppb) was withdrawn on September 11, 2017. However, any hexavalent chromium results above the detection limit of 1 ppb is reported.

Toluene: Some people who use water containing toluene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nervous system, kidney, or liver problems.

Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s): 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.com

Nickel: Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects.

About water blending: City of Guadalupe 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. Email: jvidales@ci.guadalupe.ca.us

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