

# City of Guadalupe proudly presents....

We are pleased to present our Annual Water Quality Report for 2022. This report contains all data from testing performed from January 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022, along with representative sample data prior to 2022. **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.

### 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 Water Department



### Important Health Information

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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/resource), and/or <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx>

**Public Participation:** Guadalupe City Council meets every 2nd and 4<sup>th</sup> Tuesday of each month at 6pm at the Council Chambers located at 918 Obispo.

## Contaminants That May Be In Water

The sources of 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.

- ☑ **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 f, 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.

## Where does my water come from?

In 2022, City of Guadalupe drew 99% of its water from active city wells, and 1% purchased from surface water from the State Water Project. During 2022 City of Guadalupe delivered 328 million gallons of water to our residents and businesses. For more information on State Water Project please contact City of Guadalupe Water Department.

## Water treatment process

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.

## Is My Water Safe to Drink?

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.

Stamp Here

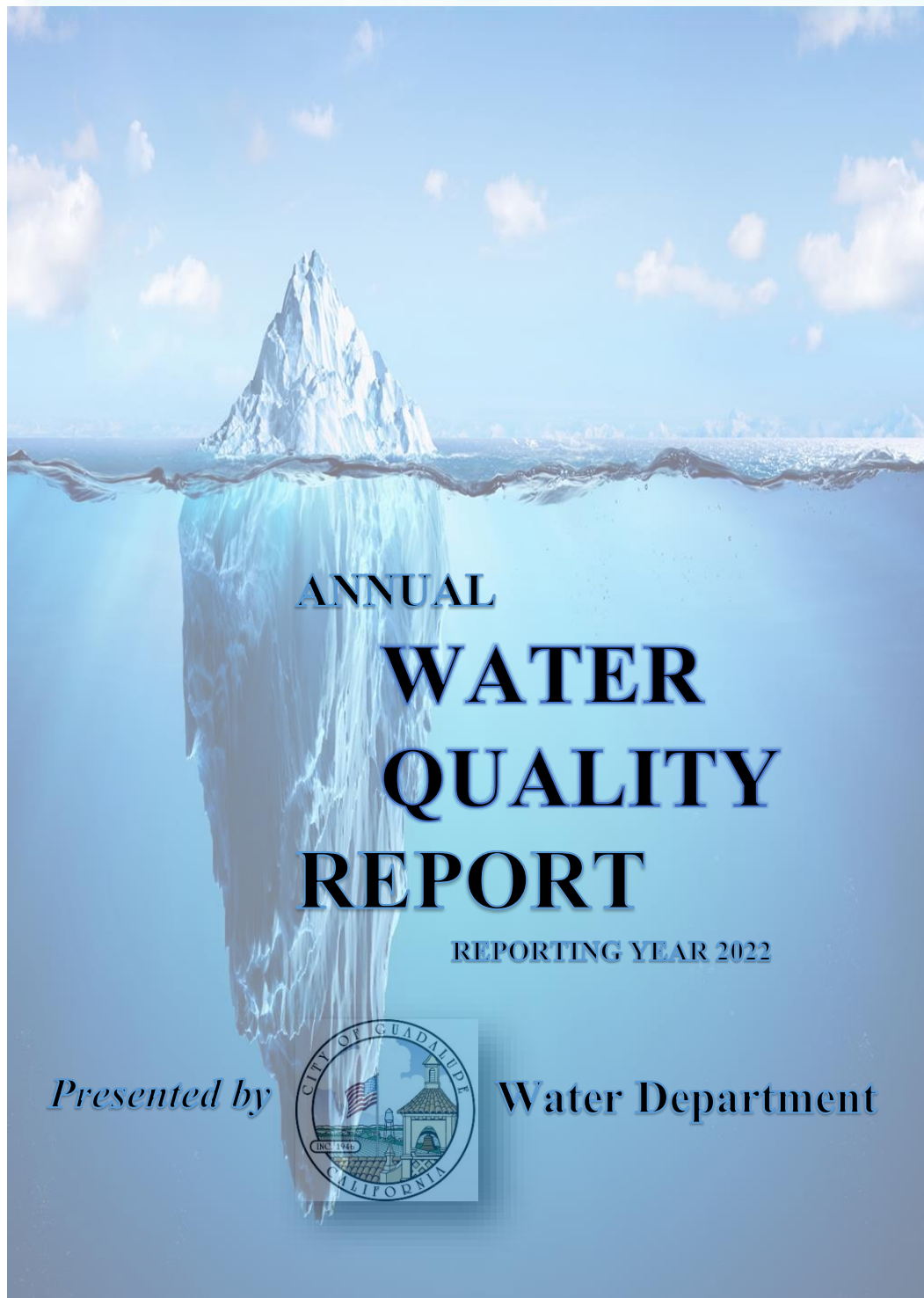
Postal Address

Water Department  
918 Obispo Street, Guadalupe, CA  
93434



This report provides information regarding the quality of drinking water for the City of Guadalupe during 2022. Included are details of where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to established drinking water standards.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua de beber durante el año 2022, y 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.





# Your Drinking Water Testing Results

About Water Blending: City of Guadalupe combines city well water with state surface water. All results from both sources are in this report.

## DEFINITIONS

Our water is monitored for several different constituents on a very strict schedule. The water must meet specific health standards set forth by State of California. Below is a complete summary of all constituents detected in our most recent analysis for all our active wells and purchased water. Although these constituents were detected, they still meet regulatory standards; they are below their respective maximum contaminant levels. Questions regarding any constituent detected please call City of Guadalupe Water Department.

### City Groundwater (Wells)

#### Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Highest # of Detections in a month	MCL	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Months in Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria / E. coli	0	1 Pos/Month	0	0	Naturally Present in the Environment

#### Primary Standards of Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Range Low-High	Average Detected	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine Residual (ppm) Distribution System Monitoring	2022	4	4	0.57 – 1.64	1.29 (RAA)	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Chromium (+6) (ppb)	2020	50	.02	1.1 - 1.2	1.15	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	2020	1300 (AL)	300	ND - 230	110 (90% %)	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	2020	2	1	.10 - .27	.19	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2020	15	0	5.6	5.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	2020	100	12	11	11	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2022	10	10	0.43 – 0.59	0.51	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion from natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2020	5	5	0.44	0.44	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2020	5	5	1.02	1.02	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2020	20	.43	2.3 - 2.5	2.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits

#### Secondary Standards of Regulated Aesthetic Contaminants

Chloride (ppm)	2020	500	N/A	16	16	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance(µmho/cm)	2020	1600	N/A	900 - 920	910	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2020	500	N/A	270 - 280	275	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2021	1000	N/A	650	650	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	5 (sec)	N/A	0.20 – 0.50	0.35	No	Soil Runoff

#### Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Range Low-High	Average Detected	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Alkalinity (ppm)	2020	N/A	N/A	210	210	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2020	N/A	N/A	250	250	No Source Identified
Boron (ppb)	2020	NL:1000	N/A	150 – 170	160	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.
Calcium (ppm)	2020	N/A	N/A	91 - 92	91.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Hardness (ppm)	2020	N/A	N/A	400 - 410	405	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Magnesium (ppm)	2020	N/A	N/A	42 – 43	42.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Potassium (ppm)	2020	N/A	N/A	2.4 – 2.6	2.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sodium (ppm)	2020	N/A	N/A	43 - 47	45	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Vanadium (ppb)	2020	NL: 50	N/A	4.1 – 4.4	4.25	Occurs naturally in soil, water, and air. Natural sources of atmospheric vanadium include continental dust, marine aerosol, and volcanic emissions.

### Purchased Water from CCWA-Central Coast Water Authority-Surface Water

#### Primary Standards-Mandatory Health-Related Standards

Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Range Low-High	Average Detected	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Aluminum (ppm)	2022	1 (Sec: 0.2)	0.6	ND – 0.11	0.054	No	Erosion of natural deposits, residual from some surface water treatment processes
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2022	15	0	4.9	4.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2022	4.0	4.0	0.21 – 3.7	2.80	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Coliform Bacteria	2022	5.0% of monthly samples	0	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2022	80	N/A	43 – 69	52	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2022	60	N/A	8.6 – 19.7	14	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

#### Secondary Standards-Aesthetic Standards

Chloride (ppm)	2022	500	N/A	74 – 145	104	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Corrosivity (SU)	2022	Non-corrosive	N/A	12.2	12.2	No	No data
Magnesium, Total	2022	N/A	N/A	17	17	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2022	1600	N/A	585 – 937	701	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2022	500	N/A	96	96	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2022	1000	N/A	380	380	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	5 (sec)	N/A	ND – 0.25	0.06	No	Soil runoff

#### Additional Parameters (Unregulated)

Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Range Low-High	Average Level Detected	Major Sources in Drinking Water
2-Methylisoborneol (ng/L)	2022	N/A	N/A	ND – 32	7.7	An organic compound mainly produced by blue-green algae (cyanobacteria)
Alkalinity (Total) as CaCO <sub>3</sub> equivalents (ppm)	2022	N/A	N/A	68 - 102	80	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Anion Sum – Calculated (meq/L)	2022	N/A	N/A	6.4	6.4	No Data
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as HCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	2022	N/A	N/A	110	110	No Data
Calcium (ppm)	2022	N/A	N/A	29	29	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Cation Sum – Calculated (meq/L)	2022	N/A	N/A	6.2	6.2	No Data
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	2022	N/A	0.02	0.067	0.067	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Geosmin (ng/L)	2022	N/A	N/A	ND – 2	0.3	An organic compound mainly produced by bacterial growth in surface water
Hardness (Total) as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	2022	N/A	N/A	104 – 158	127	Leaching from natural deposits
Heterotrophic Plate Count (CFU/mL)	2022	TT	N/A	0 – 98	2	Naturally present in the environment
Langelier Index @ 25 °C	2022	N/A	N/A	0.27	0.27	No Data
Langelier Index @ 60 °C	2022	N/A	N/A	0.72	0.72	No Data
Magnesium Total (ppm)	2022	N/A	N/A	17	17	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
pH (SU)	2022	N/A	N/A	7.2 – 8.9	8.4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Potassium (ppm)	2022	N/A	N/A	3.6	3.6	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sodium (ppm)	2022	N/A	N/A	76	76	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2022	TT	N/A	1.9 – 4.5	2.9	Various natural and man-made sources

#### 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 improve taste in drinking water. Chloramines have the same effect as chlorine for typical water use, and both are 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.

#### Questions?

Please contact Jaime Vidales at City of Guadalupe Water Department at (805) 356-3890. Email: [jvidales@ci.guadalupe.ca.us](mailto:jvidales@ci.guadalupe.ca.us)

#### Abbreviations

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 Residual Disinfectant Level  
 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  
 sec = Secondary MCL  
 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).