We're pleased to present to you this year’s Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our source water comes from 3 wells providing ground water from the 400 foot aquifer.

A source water assessment was conducted for the CCSD System in December 2001. The source considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply is salt water intrusion. In addition, the source is considered most vulnerable to agriculture activities and sewer collection systems.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

We invite you to attend any of our regular scheduled Board meetings, held on the third Tuesday of each month at 4:30 pm at the District office or contact General Manager Eric Tynan at (831) 633-2560. Website: CastrovilleCSD.org.

CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA 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. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.
In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we’ve provided the following definitions:

- **Non-Detects (ND)** - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- **Parts per million (ppm)** or **Milligrams per liter (mg/L)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
- **Millirems per year (mrem/yr)** - a measure of the cloudiness of water.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are no longer than 10 micrometers.
- **Dissolved Solids (ppm)** - a measurement of the hardness of water.

**Typical Source of Contaminant**

- **Runoff/leaching from natural deposits**: Natural deposits being leached from industrial deposits.
- **Runoff/leaching from industrial deposits**: Industrial deposits being leached from industrial deposits.
- **Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes**: Natural deposits being leached from industrial deposits.
- **Runoff/leaching from wood preservatives**: Wood preservatives being leached from wood preservatives.
- **Erosion of natural deposits**: Natural deposits being eroded from natural deposits.
- **Disinfection**: Disinfectants being used to control microbial contaminants.
- **Naturally present in the environment**: Naturally occurring organic materials.
- **Human and animal fecal waste**: Human and animal fecal waste.
- **Naturally occurring organic materials**: Naturally occurring organic materials.
- **Sea water influence**: Sea water influence.
- **Runoff/leaching**: Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
- **Seawater influence**: Seawater influence.
- **Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence**: Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
- **Erosion of natural deposits**: Erosion of natural deposits.
- **Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits**: Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
- **Corrosion of household plumbing; industrial wastes**: Corrosion of household plumbing; industrial wastes.
- **Naturally occurring organic materials**: Naturally occurring organic materials.
- **Naturally occurring organic materials**: Naturally occurring organic materials.
- **Naturally occurring organic materials**: Naturally occurring organic materials.

**Typical Source of Bacteria**

- **Naturally present in the environment**: Naturally present in the environment.
- **Human and animal fecal waste**: Human and animal fecal waste.

**Maximum Contaminant Level - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.** MCLs are set so close to the MCLGs’s as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs are to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The “Goal” (MCLG) is 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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.

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

**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.