

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Irish Hills MWC 4000203

Report Date: June 4, 2021

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well A- 225 Via Laguna Vista, Well B- 425 Via Laguna Vista, Well 4- 625 Via Laguna Vista, Well 5- 715 Via Laguna Vista, Well 7- North Kilarney Court, Well 8- South of Los Osos Valley Road.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source water assessment was conducted on Wells A, B, 4, 5, 7 for the Irish Hills MWC water system in December 2002. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at Environmental Health Services, 2156 Sierra Way, San Luis Obispo, CA. 93401

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: N/A

For More Information, Contact: Jenny Struthers Admin for Waelty Quality Water Services 805-459-1857

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Irish Hills MWC a www.irishhillswater.com para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Irish Hills MWC 以获得中文的帮助: www.irishhillswater.com

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Irish Hills MWC o tumawag sa www.irishhillswater.com para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Irish Hills MWC tại www.irishhillswater.com để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Irish Hills MWC ntawm www.irishhillswater.com rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	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 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	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.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

Term	Definition
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source 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.

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 result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- 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 stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the 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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In a month)	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (State Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	None	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.**Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper**

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2019	10	ND	0	15	0.2	NA	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2019	10	0.21	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2019	66.2	19 - 110	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2019	391.7	200 - 770	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (mg/L)	2019	0.1	ND – 0.22	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ug/L)	2019	6.5	ND – 18	150	150	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (mg/L)	2019	0.38	0.17 – 0.64	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	2020	1.3	0.5 -2.8	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ug/L)	2019	0.7	ND – 4.2	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/L)	2020	4.2		80		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (Units)	2019	10	5 – 15	15		Naturally-occurring organic materials

Chloride (mg/L)	2019	175	65 – 500	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2019	1037	710 – 2000	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Iron – Well A (ug/L)	2020	460	410 – 530	300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Iron – Well B (ug/L)	2020	310	380 - 420	300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese- Well 4 (ug/L)	2020	48	ND – 83	50		Leaching from natural deposits
Iron- treated water (ug/L)	2020	52	ND – 240	300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese- treated water (ug/L)	2020	5	ND - 31	50		Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2019	668	430 – 1400	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	2019	0.75	0.15 – 1.8	5		Soil runoff
Sulfate (mg/L)	2019	24	15 - 41	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Zinc (mg/L)	2019	0.04	ND – 0.1	5		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-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. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (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).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. Irish Hills MWC is 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. Optional: 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Iron- Wells A and B	Required triannual testing revealed that Wells A and B exceeded the MCL for Iron.	Ongoing	Environmental Health has mandated Irish Hills test for iron every month from the distribution system to ensure iron levels are in compliance. Iron is also tested quarterly from Wells A and B to monitor levels	Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL at 300 ug/L. The iron MCL was set to protect against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g. color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g. tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high iron levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.
Manganese – Well 4	Required triannual testing revealed that Well 4 exceeded the MCL for manganese	Ongoing	Environmental Health has mandated Irish Hills test for manganese every month from the distribution system to ensure manganese levels are in compliance. Additionally, manganese is being tested quarterly from Well 4.to monitor levels.	Manganese exposure can result in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in adverse effects to the nervous system. The notification level for manganese is 500 ug/L)
Specific Conductance and Total Dissolved Solids	Triannual testing of the wells showed exceedences for Specific Conductance and Total Dissolved Solids.		There is no action required as these constituents are secondary standards which are not a risk to human health.	There is no mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents. Secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.