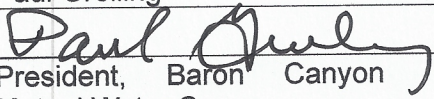


Certification Form
(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Baron Canyon Mutual Water Co.

Water System Number: 4000214

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 14, 2024 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by: Name: Paul Greiling
 Signature: 
 Title: President, Baron Canyon Mutual Water Co.
 Phone Number: (805) 596-0795 Date: June 11, 2024

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www.

☐ For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

CERTIFIED WATER SYSTEM SERVICE

Butch Kwid PO Box 325 Arroyo Grande, CA 93421 Tel or Fax (805) 481-2014

May 24, 2024

Baron Canyon MWC
Management Trust Attn: Veronica Lopez
PO Box 4198
Santa Ana, CA 93702

Re: 2023 Consumer Confidence Report

System No. 4000214

Enclosed is your water system's 2023 CCR. A copy must be delivered to each of your consumers by July 1, 2024. It is important that a copy of the CCR and a completed certification form also be mailed or delivered to San Luis Obispo County Environmental Health Services by October 1, 2024.

Please mail to:

OR

Deliver to:

Environmental Health Services
PO Box 1489
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406

Environmental Health Services
2156 Sierra Way
San Luis Obispo, CA

Email to the County: bwhetsler@co.slo.ca.us

Failure to deliver a copy of your 2023 CCR to the county may result in enforcement action against your water company.

If you have any questions, you may contact me at (805) 674-4322.

Marina Michel
EHC for CWSS
marinaynp@gmail.com

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Baron Canyon Mutual Water Co. Report Date: May 2024

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 - December 31, 2023 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater wells

Name & location of source(s): Well 03, Production ; Well 01, Rocky Canyon Well (standby) ; Well 02, Balm Ridge Well (standby);

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted for Well 01 of the Baron Canyon Mutual Water Co water system in December 2001. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic systems – low density. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at Environmental Health Services, 2156 Sierra Way, San Luis Obispo, CA. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting: Environmental Health Services (805) 781-5544.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Annual meeting as announced

For more information, contact Tom Bower Phone (805) 441-4286

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

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 *E. coli* 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 (USEPA).

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 disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs or 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

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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission 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 (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

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

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*, which 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, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants* can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services (Department) 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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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 Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

| TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|------|--------------------------------------|
| Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria) | Highest No. of detections | No. of months in violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | (In a mo.) 0 | 0 | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> | (In the year) <u>0</u> | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

| TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|------|--|
| Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set) | No. of samples collected | 90 th percentile level detected | No. Sites exceeding AL | AL | MCLG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Lead (ppb) * 06/2022 | 5 | ND | 0 | 15 | 2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (ppm) 06/2022 | 5 | 1.3 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.17 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |

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. **Baron Canyon 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>

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) | 07/2020 | 51 | | none | none | Generally found in ground and surface water |
| Hardness (ppm) | 07/2020 | 517 | | none | none | Generally found in ground and surface water |

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.

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 | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----|---------------|---|
| Fluoride (ppm) | 07/2020 | 0.5 | | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|------|---------------|---|
| Chloride (ppm) | 07/2020 | 42 | | 250 | NA | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Manganese (ppb) | 07/2020 | 30 | | 50 | NA | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance | 07/2020 | 1190 | | 1060 | NA | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 07/2020 | 125 | | 500 | NA | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm) | 07/2020 | 750 | | 1000 | NA | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (units) | 06/2023 | .57 | | 5 | NA | Soil runoff |

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below

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

| Violation | Required Sampling Frequency | Number of Samples Taken | When All Samples Should Have Been Taken | When Samples Will Be taken |
|-----------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | | | | |

Additional General Information On Drinking Water

All 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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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).