S & T
Mutual Water Company
Los Osos, CA

PO Box 6391
Los Osos, CA 93412
Office: (805) 316-0640
Email: STMutualWater@gmail.com
Web: www.ST-Water.com

Consumer Confidence Report 2021

Document Number: **CCR-2021**
Public Water System Number: 4000523

Subject

*S&T Mutual Water Company conducts tests of 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, 2021** and may include earlier monitoring data.*

S & T
Mutual Water Company
Los Osos, CA

PO Box 6391
Los Osos, CA 93412
Office: (805) 316-0640
Email: STMutualWater@gmail.com
Web: www.ST-Water.com

To:

Water customers and Shareholders,

We have attached a copy of the S&T Mutual Water Company Consumer Confidence Report. This report is an annual water quality report that is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The purpose of the report is to provide important information about the quality of the drinking water delivered to your home, or business, by our water company.

If you have any questions about this report, you may send us a message using the information in the header of this letter or in my signature line below.

In 2013 the California Department of Public Health expanded its interpretation of the SDWA to include electronic delivery of these annual reports. If you are a customer of S&T Mutual Water Company and you would prefer to receive these notices and/or billing statements by US mail or email, please send us a message stating this preference with your email address and your street address.

Respectfully,

Charlie

Charlie Cote
Director / Treasurer / Chief Operator
S&T Mutual Water Co.
PO Box 6391
Los Osos, CA 93412

S&T Office: (805) 316-0640
S&T Office E-mail: STMutualWater@gmail.com

Revision Control

Document Designation	Description and Status of Revision	Revision by	Rev	Date
CCR-2021	Created new	Cote	A	30May2022

Contents

S&T Mutual Water Company
2021 Consumer Confidence Report

System Description

Water System Name: **S &T Mutual Water Company** Report Date: **June 2021**

Foreign language descriptions:

In Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse S&T Mutual Water Company, Voice Mail: (805) 316-0640 para asistirlo en español.

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 **S&T Mutual Water Company** 以获得中文的帮助: PO Box 6391, Los Osos, CA 93412, **Voice Mail: (805) 316-0640**

In Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa S&T Mutual Water Company, PO Box 6391, Los Osos, CA 93412 o tumawag sa Voice Mail: (805) 316-0640 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

In Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ S&T Mutual Water Company tại Voice Mail: (805) 316-0640 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

In Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau S&T Mutual Water Company ntawm Voice Mail: (805) 316-0640 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use

One groundwater well (#5) currently in service. Three additional standby wells (#1, #3 and #4)

Name & general location of source(s)

Well # 5 is located on the west side of Pecho Valley Road north of Seawind Lane. The standby wells are in the S&T North Well Field west of Solano Street and south of Skyline Drive in Los Osos California.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information

- **A source water assessment was conducted for well # 5 in May, 2005.** This source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with any detected contaminants:
  - Septic systems-high density (> 1 per acre)
- **A source water assessment was conducted for standby wells of the S&T Mutual Water Company in March, 2002.** These sources are most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in a water supply:
  - **Agricultural activities, septic tanks, septic systems-high density.**

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation

- **Monthly meetings during the year at Sea Pines Golf Resort meeting room or by online web meetings during the Covid-19 emergency.**

For more information, contact: **Charlie Cote, Chief Operator** Phone: **(805) 316-0640**

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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).

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. 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.

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 that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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.

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)

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*, 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

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 list all 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

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of months in violation**	***MCL***	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	During **2021** **0**	**0**	(a)	**0**	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) 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 1a – Sampling results showing the detection of coliform bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of months in violation**	***MCL***	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.) **0**	0	1 positive monthly sample	**0**	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	During **2021** **0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	Human and animal fecal waste

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

Table 2 – Sampling results showing the detection of Lead and copper

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	3Sep2021	11	0.00 ppb	0	15 ppb	0.2 ppb	NA	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	3Sep2021	11	0.73 ppm	0	1.3 ppm	0.3 ppm	NA	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Please refer to the notes concerning sources of lead and copper contamination in Section 12 of this report. The County Department of Environmental Health mandates that S&T conduct Lead and Copper rule tests at the inside plumbing at a minimum of 10 residences every 3 years.

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 **homeowner** service lines and home plumbing. **S&T Mutual Water Company** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in **homeowner** plumbing components.

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)	7Oct2021	41 ppm	(Single sample)	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	7Oct2021	108 ppm	(Single sample)	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**
Nitrate as N (NO3-N) (Note: 1)	Quarterly 2021	6.6 ppm	6.1 to 7.6 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	Leaching from septic systems, runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	1Oct2020	2.4 ug/L	Single grab sample	80 ug/L	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Table 4, Note: 1:
S&T MWC is required to conduct quarterly analysis for Nitrate as N (NO3-N) because these levels are greater than 50% of the maximum allowed contaminant level (MCL). Please refer to the additional "Nitrate specific language" under the heading "Additional General Information on Drinking Water" on the next page.

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 (Cl-)	7Oct2021	75 ppm	Single grab sample	500 ppm	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO_4^{2-})	7Oct2021	13.3 ppm	Single grab sample	500 ppm	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance	7Oct2021	443 uS/cm	Single grab sample	1600 uS/cm	NA	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	7Oct2021	290 ppm	Single grab sample	1000 ppm	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	7Jun2019	0.15 NTU	Single grab sample	5 NTU	NA	Leaching from natural deposits

Table 6 – Detection of unregulated contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Chromium (hexavalent) (Cr^{+6}) (Note: 1)	7Jun2019	5.3 ppb	Single grab sample	NA	

Table 6, Note 1:
Chromium IV is no longer a California Primary Drinking Water Contaminant and does not have a California MCL or PHG. The last available California figures for Chromium IV was MCL = 10 ppb and PHG = 0.02.

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. **S&T Mutual Water Company** 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.

Nitrate-Specific Language: Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in concentrations in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women. Because the nitrate level in the S&T Mutual Water Company water supply is greater than ½ the MCL, we analyze water samples quarterly of each year to monitor the stability of the nitrate concentration.

Summary Information for Violations

Summary information for violations 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 the Violation	Health Effects Language
None				

S&T had no violations to report during **2021**

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8 – Sampling results showing fecal indicator-positive ground water source samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	(During 2021) 0	1 per month	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(During 2021) 0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE
No positive indication to report

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES
No deficiencies to report

Table 9 – Violations of groundwater treatment techniques (TT)

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions taken to correct violation	Health effects language
None During 2021				

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

{S&T MWC does not distribute any water from a surface source. This section is not applicable to the S&T water system}

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

{S&T MWC does not distribute any water from a surface source. This section is not applicable to the S&T water system}

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule

Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct **12** Level 1 assessment(s). **12** Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take **0** corrective actions and we completed **0** of these actions.

During the past year **NO** Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. **NO** Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take **NO** corrective actions and we completed **0** of these actions.

Explanation: Beginning on 1April 2016 the Federal Revised Coliform Rule (rTCR) became effective. These rules require S&T MWC to conduct monthly (Level 1) bacteriological sample testing in our distribution system. During **2021** none of the 12 bacteriological sample analysis indicated a positive result for E. coli and therefore no Level 2 assessments were necessary.

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take **NO** corrective actions and we completed **NONE** of these actions.

Explanation: Beginning on 1April 2016 the Federal Revised Coliform Rule (rTCR) became effective. These rules require S&T MWC to conduct monthly (Level 1) bacteriological sample testing in our distribution system. During **2021** none of the 12 bacteriological sample analysis indicated a positive result for E. coli and therefore no Level 2 assessments were necessary.