

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Rancho Colina Mutual Water Company

Report Date: March 24, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater Wells

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well #1 and Well #2 are located on the south side of Atascadero Road, and Well #3 is on the north side of Little Morro Creek Road. All of the Wells extract water from the Morro Valley Aquifer.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: The latest Assessment was conducted on August 8, 2022. After inspecting all of the operation, the report noted that a leak was observed in one of the Reverse Osmosis Units. The discrepancy has been repaired.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: The Board Meetings are held quarterly in the Recreation Building at 2 pm on the second Tuesday of January, April, July and October.

For More Information, Contact: Natasha Wetzal at (805) 772-3414.

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, 2024, 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 Rancho Colina Mutual Water Company a (805) 772-2414 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 Rancho Colina Mutual Water Company 以获得中文的帮助: 1045 Atascadero Road, Morro Bay, CA 93442 (805) 772-3414.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Rancho Colina Mutual Water Company, 1045 Atascadero Road, Morro Bay, CA 93442, o tumawag sa (805) 772-3414 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 Rancho Colina Mutual Water Company tại (805) 772-3414 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntauv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Rancho Colina Mutual Water Company ntawm (805) 772-3414 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)

Term	Definition
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
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
<i>E. coli</i>	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 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	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/14/23	5	0	0	0	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/14/23	5	0.14	0	0-0.14	1.3	0.3	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)	1/13/25	49	49	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	1/13/25	450	450	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and

						calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
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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 (ppm)	1/13/25	0.13	0.13	1.0	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	1/13/25	5.2	5.2	50	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/13/25	3.7	3.7-10	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ug/L)	2/4/25	30	30	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids) (ug/L)	2/4/25	9.2	9.2	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	5/18/25	0.51	0.20-1.82	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (mg/L)	1/13/25	0.32	.032	2.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer
Chromium (hexavalent) (ug/L)	2/3/25	2.2	2.2-3.6	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	1/7/26	1.6	1.6	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

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
Chloride (ppm)	1/13/25	110	110	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	1/13/25	54	54	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (mg/L)	1/13/25	610	610	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	1/13/25	1100	1100	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
ND					

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: 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. The Rancho Colina Mutual Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your

family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Rancho Colina Mutual Water Company @ (805) 772-3414. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms including shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

PFAS (Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances) are a large group of man-made substances that do not occur naturally in the environment, and are very difficult to break down. Long term exposure to PFAS is potentially harmful to health. Public Water Systems are now required to test for these chemicals. Our tests gave the following results:

Well #3 (This is the water that is hauled) – No PFAS

Well #2 – has a number of PFAS. We have currently stopped using this source, except for required testing. PFAS can be removed with Reverse Osmosis, Blending, and/or the use of Activated Carbon. For now, it is cheaper to use Well #1 and Well #3, than it is to treat Well #2 water.

Well #1 – has PFBS at a level of 3.2 parts per trillion. We are required to report any level over 3.0 parts per trillion in this Consumer Confidence Report. The Notification Level for PFBS is 500 parts per trillion. Anything below 500 ppt would not pose any significant health risk according to the State Board's adopted Notification Levels Document (3/5/2021). Any use of Well #1 will include either Reverse Osmosis treatment and/or blending.

The following language is required to be included here for the PFBS in Well #1:

“Please note that there are thousands of different PFAS, some of which have been more widely used and studied than others. Scientific research suggests that exposure to certain PFAS may lead to adverse health outcomes. Research is still ongoing to determine how exposure to these different PFAS chemicals occurs and how they can affect human health”

“Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.”