2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **Avila Valley Mutual Water Company (AVMWC)**

Report Date: **June 11, 2025**

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

Name and General Location of Source(s): **Lopez Lake Water Supply Project (Lopez Project) and Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) Polonio Pass Water Treatment Plant. Groundwater wells (identified as Front Well and Back Well) are located in the apple orchard off of Belleview Orchard Lane.**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **A source assessment was performed in 2001; Lopez Lake and Lopez Terminal Reservoir were found to be the most vulnerable to wastewater generation at the Lopez Recreation Area, livestock near the reservoirs, and a roadway that bisects the Terminal Reservoir. To date, these activities have not adversely impacted the WTP treated water quality. A copy of the assessment can be found at the San Luis Obispo County Public Works Department website or by contacting the Water Quality Laboratory at (805) 781-5111. Information on the State Water Project (CCWA) can be found at www.water.ca.gov/swp. Groundwater well source information is available from the SLO County Environmental Health Office.**

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: **Time and place of meetings varies; please contact Mitch Ardantz for meeting information at (805) 925-2478**

For More Information, Contact: **Mitch Ardantz at (805) 925-2478**

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)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Avila Valley Mutual Water Company a 1010 East Grand Avenue, Arroyo Grande, CA 93420 o (805) 925-2478 para asistirlo en español.

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 Avila Valley Mutual Water Company 以获得中文的帮助: 1010 East Grand Avenue, Arroyo Grande, CA 93420, (805) 925-2478.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Avila Valley Mutual Water Company, 1010 East Grand Avenue, Arroyo Grande, CA 93420 o tumawag sa (805) 925-2478 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Avila Valley Mutual Water Company tại 1010 East Grand Avenue, Arroyo Grande, CA 93420, (805) 925-2478 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Avila Valley Mutual Water Company ntawm 1010 East Grand Avenue, Arroyo Grande, CA 93420, (805) 925-2478 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 *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 (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)
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, 7, 8, and 9 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

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
AVMWC *E. coli*	(In the year) 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

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
AVMWC – Lead (ppb)	2022 (various)	5	2.6	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
AVMWC – Copper (ppm)	2022 (various)	5	0.610	0	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
AVMWC – Sodium (ppm)	6/9/2022	78.5	61 – 96	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
CCWA Polonio Pass – Sodium (ppm)	2024	57	N/A			
Lopez Project – Sodium (ppm)	2024	24	N/A			
AVMWC – Hardness (ppm)	6/9/2022	450	360 – 540	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
CCWA Polonio Pass – Hardness (ppm)	2024	88	35 – 148			
Lopez Project – Hardness (ppm)	2024	274	220 – 334			

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
CCWA Polonio Pass – Aluminum (ppm)	2024	ND	ND – 0.071	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
AVMWC – Arsenic – Raw Water (ppb)	1/30/2023 2/8/2023	7.1	6.7 – 7.5	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
AVMWC – Arsenic – Treated Water (ppb)	1/30/2023 2/8/2023	3.0	2.6 – 3.4			
Lopez Project – Arsenic (ppb)	2024	3.0	2.9 – 3.0			
AVMWC – Barium (ppm)	12/7/2022	0.16	0.14 – 0.18	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lopez Project – Barium (ppm)	2024	0.036	N/A			
Lopez Project – Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	2024	111	ND – 560	[800 (as ClO_2)]	[800 (as ClO_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Lopez Project – Chlorite (ppm)	2024	0.68	0.20 – 0.89	1.0	0.05	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lopez Project – Copper (ppm)	2024	0.058	N/A	AL = 1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
AVMWC – Fluoride (ppm)	12/7/2022	0.13	ND – 0.26	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lopez Project – Fluoride (ppm)	2024	0.32	N/A			
AVMWC – Free Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2024 (various)	0.60	0.25 – 0.91	**[4.0 (as Cl_2)]**	**[4 (as Cl_2)]**	**Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment**
Lopez Project – Free Chlorine Residual (ppm)[1, 2, 3]	**2024**	**3.43**	**2.50 – 4.18**			
Lopez Project – Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2022	3.0	1.08 – 4.92	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
AVMWC – Haloacetic Acids – HAAs (ppb)	7/21/2022	32	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
CCWA Polonio Pass – Haloacetic Acids – HAAs (ppb)	2024	15	8.1 – 25			
Lopez Project – Haloacetic Acids – HAAs (ppb)	2024	23	19.3 – 24.5			

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard, Continued

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
AVMWC – Heterotrophic Plate Count – Raw Water (CFU/mL)	2024 (various)	790.8	ND – 4,800	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
AVMWC – Heterotrophic Plate Count – Treated Water (CFU/mL)	2024 (various)	357.3	ND – 5,500			
CCWA Polonio Pass – Heterotrophic Plate Count (CFU/mL)	2024	1	0 – 15			
Lopez Project – Heterotrophic Plate Count (CFU/mL)	2024	ND	ND – 4			
CCWA Polonio Pass – Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2024	0.099	N/A	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.
Lopez Project – Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2024	0.048	N/A			
AVMWC – Nickel (ppb)	12/7/2022	3.35	2.8 – 3.9	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
CCWA Polonio Pass – Nitrate as N (ppm)	2024	0.53	N/A	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
CCWA Polonio Pass – Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2024	2.85	0.18 – 3.84	[4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[4 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Lopez Project – Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2024	2.74	1.39 – 3.46			
CCWA Polonio Pass – Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2024	1.9	1.2 – 2.5	TT	N/A	Various natural and manmade sources

Table 6. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard, Continued

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
AVMWC – Total Trihalomethanes – TTHMs (ppb)	7/21/2022	59	N/A	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
CCWA Polonio Pass – Total Trihalomethanes – TTHMs (ppb)	2024	47	22 – 76			
Lopez Project – Total Trihalomethanes – TTHMs (ppb)	2024	38.4	29 – 76			
CCWA Polonio Pass – Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (NTU)	2024	Percent below 0.3 NTU: 100%	0.04 – 0.15	TT: <1 every 4 hours TT: 95% of samples <0.3 NTU		Soil runoff
Lopez Project – Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (NTU)	2024	Percent below 0.1 NTU: 100%	0.08 – 0.09			

Table 7. 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
AVMWC – Chloride (ppm)	6/9/2022	62	46 – 78	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
CCWA Polonio Pass – Chloride (ppm)	2024	62	30 – 138			
Lopez Project – Chloride (ppm)	2024	20	N/A			
AVMWC – Color (units)*	**6/9/2022**	**25**	**10 – 40**	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
CCWA Polonio Pass – Color (units)	2024	3.0	N/A			
Lopez Project – Color (units)	2024	3.0	N/A			
AVMWC – Iron – Raw Water (ppb)*	**2024 (various)**	**2,108**	**1,000 – 5,000**	**300**	**N/A**	**Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes**
AVMWC – Iron – Treated Water (ppb)	2024 (various)	35.4	ND – 300			
CCWA Polonio Pass – Iron (ppb)	2024	ND	N/A			
Lopez Project – Iron (ppb)	2023	ND	N/A			

Table 8. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard, Continued

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
AVMWC – Manganese – Raw Water (ppb)*	**2024 (various)**	**534.2**	**490 – 580**	**50**	**N/A**	**Leaching from natural deposits**
AVMWC – Manganese –Treated Water (ppb)*	**2024 (various)**	**16.1**	**ND – 88**			
CCWA Polonio Pass – Manganese (ppb)	2023	ND	N/A			
Lopez Project – Manganese (ppb)	2023	ND	N/A			
AVMWC – Odor (TON)	6/9/2022	0.75	ND – 1.5	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
CCWA Polonio Pass – Odor (TON)	2024	ND	N/A			
Lopez Project – Odor (TON)	2024	1.4	ND – 2.0			
AVMWC – Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	6/9/2022	1,150	1,100 – 1,200	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
CCWA Polonio Pass – Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2024	422	273 – 718			
Lopez Project – Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2024	650	N/A			
AVMWC – Sulfate (ppm)	6/9/2022	113	76 – 150	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
CCWA Polonio Pass – Sulfate (ppm)	2024	60	N/A			
Lopez Project – Sulfate (ppm)	2024	96	N/A			
AVMWC – Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	6/9/2022	710	630 – 790	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
CCWA Polonio Pass – Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	270	N/A			
Lopez Project – Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	440	400 – 480			
AMVWC – Turbidity (NTU)*	**6/9/2022**	**26.5**	**19 – 34**	5	N/A	Soil runoff
CCWA Polonio Pass – Turbidity (NTU)	2024	0.06	ND – 0.18			
Lopez Project – Turbidity (NTU)	2024	0.11	N/A			

Table 9. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
CCWA Polonio Pass – 2-Methylisoborneol (ppt)	2023	2.8	ND – 8	N/A	N/A
CCWA Polonio Pass – Geosmin (ppt)	2023	0.3	ND – 2	N/A	N/A

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

[1] Free chlorine was utilized from November 18 – December 9, 2024, as a routine maintenance procedure. This annual switchover of disinfectants helps to ensure water mains remain free of potentially harmful bacteria.

[2] Compliance with the MRDL for free and total chlorine is based on a running annual average of distribution system samples. Running annual averages for 2024 were in compliance with the MRDL.

[3] Lopez WTP treated water was over 4.0 ppm on a single sample in 2024. MRDL regulations were met for all Delivered water and Distribution samples in Avila Beach CSD.

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).

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. Avila Valley 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. 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.

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Color, Turbidity, Iron, and Manganese were found at levels that exceeded the secondary MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) standards in samples collected prior to treatment. The secondary MCLs were set to protect you 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 levels are most likely due to naturally occurring organic materials, leaching from natural deposits and industrial wastes, and soil runoff. The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from 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 ppb.) In addition to filtration, AVMWC blends its groundwater wells (which are naturally high in iron and manganese) with water from the Lopez Project and CWWA Polonio Pass. The results of iron and manganese samples collected following this blending procedure were in compliance with the secondary MCL standards, with the exception of three samples collected in August, November, and December 2024, which remained in compliance with the notification level for manganese. Following receipt of these results, AVMWC increased the proportion of water used from the Lopez Project and CWWA Polonio Pass.