2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Fiero Lane Mutual Water Company** Report Date: **June 8, 2020**

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Fiero Lane Mutual Water Company a PO Box 14704, San Luis Obispo, CA, 93406, (805) 544-4011 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 **Fiero Lane Mutual Water Company** 以获得中文的帮助: **PO Box 14704, San Luis Obispo, CA, 93406, (805) 544-4011.**

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Fiero Lane Mutual Water Company, PO Box 14704, San Luis Obispo, CA, 93406 o tumawag sa (805) 544-4011 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Fiero Lane Mutual Water Company tại PO Box 14704, San Luis Obispo, CA, 93406, (805) 544-4011 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 Fiero Lane Mutual Water Company ntawm PO Box 14704, San Luis Obispo, CA, 93406, (805) 544-4011 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: **Purchased water from the City of San Luis Obispo; San Luis Obispo's water sources include surface water and two groundwater wells.**

Name & general location of source(s): **San Luis Obispo supplies treated water from Santa Margarita Lake, Whale Rock Reservoir, and Nacimiento Lake, as well as two groundwater wells (Pacific Beach and Fire Station #4).**

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: **A source assessment for the City of San Luis Obispo's water sources found that they are most vulnerable to grazing, managed forests, recreational areas, septic systems, sewer collection systems, and gas stations; a copy can be obtained from the City of San Luis Obispo at 879 Morro Street in San Luis Obispo, CA.**

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: **Meetings are held annually in April and quarterly as necessary at 612 Clarion Court, San Luis Obispo, CA.**

For more information, contact: **Fiero Lane Mutual Water Company** Phone: **(805) 544-4011**

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 (U.S. EPA).

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: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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.

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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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 (complete if bacteria detected)	**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 *E. coli* (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 *E. coli* positive		Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (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

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**
City of San Luis Obispo Lead (ppb)	2019	30	ND	0	15	0.2	0 (No schools within service area.)	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Fiero Lane MWC Lead (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	0.2	0 (No schools within service area.)	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
City of San Luis Obispo Copper (ppm)	2019	30	0.188	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER, CONT'D

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**
Fiero Lane MWC Copper (ppm)	4/16/17 4/11/17	5	0.085	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**
City of San Luis Obispo Sodium (ppm)	2019	18	8 – 20	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
City of San Luis Obispo Hardness (ppm)	2019	170	100 – 288	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**
City of San Luis Obispo Aluminum (ppm)	2019	0.046	ND – 0.14	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
City of San Luis Obispo Barium (ppm)	2017	0.043	ND – 0.13	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
City of San Luis Obispo Chlorine (ppm)	2019	0.84	ND – 2.1	[4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[4 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
City of San Luis Obispo Control of DBP Precursors – Total Organic Carbon – TOC (% removal)	2019	31	ND – 50	TT[1]	N/A	Various natural and man-made sources
City of San Luis Obispo Fluoride[2] (ppm)	2019	0.72	0.5 – 1	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
City of San Luis Obispo Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2011	0.0145	ND – 0.029	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
City of San Luis Obispo Haloaecetic Acids[3] (ppb)	2019	22	13 – 33	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
City of San Luis Obispo Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	2018	1.90	ND – 2.6	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fiero Lane MWC Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	12/18/19	0.5	N/A	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
City of San Luis Obispo Total Trihalomethanes[3,4] – TTHMs (ppb)	2019	49	33 – 90	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
City of San Luis Obispo Turbidity[5] (NTU)	2019	0.24	0.05 – 0.24	TT	N/A	Soil runoff
City of San Luis Obispo Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2019	100	N/A	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	N/A	Soil runoff

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**
City of San Luis Obispo Aluminum (ppm)	2019	46	ND – 140	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
City of San Luis Obispo Chloride (ppm)	2019	11	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
City of San Luis Obispo Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2019	363	N/A	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
City of San Luis Obispo Sulfate (ppm)	2019	62.9	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
City of San Luis Obispo Total Dissolved Solids – TDS (ppm)	2017	327	160 – 460	1,000	N/A	Runoff/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**
City of San Luis Obispo Chlorate (ppb)	2015	140	88 – 240	800	N/A
City of San Luis Obispo Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2015	2.0	ND – 12.0	[7]	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
City of San Luis Obispo Molybdenum (ppb)	2015	3.33	ND – 4.5	N/A	N/A
Fiero Lane MWC Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) – (ppt)*	**6/27/19 8/22/19 12/18/19**	**22**	**5.6 – 55**	**5.1****	**Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight in laboratory animals.**
Fiero Lane MWC Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) – (ppt)*	**6/27/19 8/22/19 12/18/19**	**75**	**12 – 200**	**6.5****	**Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression, specifically, a decrease in antibody response to an exogenous antigen challenge.**
City of San Luis Obispo Strontium (ppb)	2015	412	290 – 450	N/A	N/A
City of San Luis Obispo Vanadium (ppb)	2015	2.0	ND – 5.4	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

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

*** The July 2018 notification levels for PFOA of 14 ng/L and PFOS of 13 ng/L were superseded on August 22, 2019 by new notification levels of 5.1 ng/L for PFOA and 6.5 ng/L for PFOS.*

[1] Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products such as TTHMs and HAA5s. The city's TOC reduction requirement was 25 t6o 35 percent, based on a running annual average calculated quarterly.

[2] State regulations require the fluoride levels in the treated water be maintained within a range of 0.6 to 1.2 ppm, with an optimum dose of 0.7 ppm.

[3] Regulatory compliance is determined based on the LRAA. Additional sample results are included in this report, along with regulatory compliance results.

[4] Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

[5] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

[6] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps US EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

[7] There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

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. Fiero Lane 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.

The unregulated contaminants PFOA and PFOS were found at levels that exceeded the notification and response levels for those parameters set by the State of California. The health effects are described in Table 6 above. For more information regarding PFOA and PFOS, please visit https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/pfas/. We will keep you updated as new results and/or monitoring requirements are available.

Fiero Lane purchases water from the City of San Luis Obispo and continues to maintain its well as a standby source should it need to be used in the event of emergency; this well has not supplied water to the distribution system since August 2016.