2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **Waste Connections Water Company**

Report Date: **May 27, 2026**

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **Groundwater Wells; Bottled Water Provided for Drinking**

Name and General Location of Source(s): **Well 2 is located within the property.**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **Source Information is available from the SLO County Environmental Health Office.**

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: **N/A**

For More Information, Contact: **Jeff Clarin, (805) 547-6454**

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, 2025, 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 Waste Connections Water Company a 4388 Old Santa Fe Road, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 o (805) 547-6454 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 Waste Connections Water Company 以获得中文的帮助: 4388 Old Santa Fe Road, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401, (805) 547-6454.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Waste Connections Water Company, 4388 Old Santa Fe Road, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 o tumawag sa (805) 547-6454 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Waste Connections Water Company tại 4388 Old Santa Fe Road, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401, (805) 547-6454 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 Waste Connections Water Company ntawm 4388 Old Santa Fe Road, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401, (805) 547-6454 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 – 7 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
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	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/28/2025	5	0.8	0	ND – 1.6	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/28/2025	5	0.220	0	0.100 – 0.280	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)	4/17/2024	130	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	4/17/2024	1,100	N/A	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
1,1-Dichloroethane (ppb)	7/8/2025	1.2	N/A	5	3	Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay and glass products; fumigant
1,1-Dichloroethylene – Distribution (ppb)	8/21/2024	1.1	N/A	6	10	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene – Raw Well (ppb)	4/17/2024 8/21/2024	1.9	1.3 – 2.5			
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (ppm)	4/23/2021	0.0007	N/A	1.2	4	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; dry-cleaning solvent; refrigerant
Barium (ppm)	4/17/2024	0.64	N/A	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine Residual (ppm)*	**2025 (various)**	**1.39**	**0.00 – 3.43**	**[4.0 (as Cl_2)]**	**[4 (as Cl_2)]**	**Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment**
Chromium (ppb)	4/17/2024	15	N/A	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	10/4/2021	0.2	N/A	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	3/10/2021	0.763	N/A	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids – HAAs (ppb)	9/29/2023	13	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Hexavalent Chromium – Distribution (ppb)*	**2025 (various)**	**13.5**	**13 – 14**	**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.**
Hexavalent Chromium – Raw Well (ppb)*	**2025 (various)**	**10.3**	**8.3 – 12**			

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard, Continued

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nickel (ppb)	4/17/2024	5	N/A	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate – Distribution (ppm)	4/7/2025	5.6	N/A	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate – Raw Well (ppm)	4/7/2025	5.6	N/A			
Perchlorate – Distribution (ppb)	2024 (various)	0.8	ND – 2.4	**6**	**1**	**Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.**
Perchlorate – Raw Well (ppb)*	**2024 (various)**	**3.5**	**ND – 11**			
Selenium (ppb)	4/17/2024	1.6	N/A	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Total Trihalomethanes – TTHMs (ppb)	8/21/2024	11	N/A	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	12/16/2020	1.33	N/A	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)*	**4/17/2024**	**610**	**N/A**	**500**	**N/A**	**Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence**
Copper (ppm)	4/17/2024	0.0021	N/A	1	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 4. 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
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)*	**4/17/2024**	**3,000**	**N/A**	**1,600**	**N/A**	**Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence**
Sulfate (ppm)	4/17/2024	36	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids – TDS (ppm)*	**4/17/2024**	**1,500**	**N/A**	**1,000**	**N/A**	**Runoff/leaching from natural deposits**
Turbidity (NTU)	4/17/2024	0.15	N/A	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	4/17/2024	0.017	N/A	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Table 5. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid – PFBS (ppt)	3/25/2022 9/29/2022	53.5	18 – 89	500	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
PFHpA (ppt)	3/25/2022 9/29/2022	33.6	2.2 – 65	N/A	N/A
PFHxA (ppt)	3/25/2022 9/29/2022	84.1	8.2 – 160	N/A	N/A
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid – PFHxS (ppt)*	**3/25/2022 9/29/2022**	**177**	**44 – 310**	**3**	**Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.**
PFNA (ppt)	3/25/2022 9/29/2022	2.55	ND – 5.1	N/A	N/A
Perfluorooctanoic Acid – PFOA (ppt)*	**3/25/2022 9/29/2022**	**19**	**4 – 34**	**5.1**	**Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.**
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid – PFOS (ppt)*	**3/25/2022 9/29/2022**	**100**	**50 – 150**	**6.5**	**Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.**
Vanadium (ppb)	10/4/2021	6	N/A	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

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

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 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. Waste Connections 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 Waste Connections Water Company at (805) 547-6454. 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*.

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 serious illness; symptoms include 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 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.

Chloride, Specific Conductance, and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) were found at levels that exceeded the secondary MCL (Maximum Containment Level) standards. 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 the leaching of natural deposits, runoff, substances that form ions when in water, and seawater influence.

Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), Perfluorooctanesulfonate acid (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) were found at levels that exceed the notification limits (NL). As of June 2025, no MCLs have been set for PFHxS, PFOS or PFOA. Waste Connections Water Company will monitor PFAS compounds and notify consumers and its governing body of the results as required. Waste Connections Water Company provides bottled drinking water to employees.

Chromium (hexavalent) was detected at levels that exceed the chromium (hexavalent) MCL. A water system of our size is not considered in violation of the chromium (hexavalent) MCL until after October 1, 2028. We plan to install a treatment system that will remove chromium (hexavalent) and PFAS contaminants from delivered water; this treatment system is anticipated to be installed ahead of October 1, 2028. The water system plans to continue to provide bottled water for drinking.

Summary Information for Violation 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 Violation	Health Effects Language
Distribution Chlorine Residual Less than 0.20 ppm	The field chlorine residual recorded by the sampler for several sampling events were less than 0.20 ppm, which is the minimum chlorine residual allowed by law.	January & May 2025	In all circumstances, manual chlorine dosing was performed to get levels back above the required minimum and routine operations were restored. Required follow-up samples were collected, and Waste Connections Water Company provides bottled water for staff at all times.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Hexavalent Chromium exceeded the MCL in distribution and raw water	Initial Hex Chrome monitoring was conducted in 2024. Samples have since been detected above the MCL. It is suspected that these elevated levels are due to leaching chemicals from the nearby SLO County Airport.	On-going	We plan to install a treatment system that will remove chromium (hexavalent) and PFAS contaminants from delivered water; this treatment system is anticipated to be installed ahead of October 1, 2028. The water system plans to continue to provide bottled water for drinking.	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Perchlorate exceeded the MCL in raw water	Distribution system samples were in compliance with the MCL; however, raw water from the well was detected above the MCL for one sampling event.	One sampling event.	All other samples collected in 2024 did not have a detection of perchlorate in the raw well or in the distribution system. Regulatory compliance is based on a running annual average (RAA) which was in compliance with the MCL.	Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.