2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **East Airport Fiero Lane Water Company**

Report Date: **June 18, 2023**

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

Name and General Location of Source(s): **Wells 4, 5 and 9 are located throughout the property.**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **The drinking water permit was issued on November 20, 2009. Source assessment information is available from the SLO County Environmental Health Office.**

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: **Annual meetings are held in April at 612 Clarion Court in San Luis Obispo; quarterly meetings are scheduled as needed.**

For More Information, Contact: **East Airport Fiero Lane Water Company, (805) 544-4011**

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, 2022 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 East Airport Fiero Lane Water Company a PO Box 14704, San Luis Obispo, CA, 93406, (805) 544-4011 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 East Airport Fiero Lane Water Company 以获得中文的帮助: PO Box 14704, San Luis Obispo, CA, 93406, (805) 544-4011.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa East Airport Fiero Lane Water Company a PO Box 14704, San Luis Obispo, CA, 93406 o tumawag sa (805) 544-4011 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 East Airport Fiero Lane Water Company tại PO Box 14704, San Luis Obispo, CA, 93406, (805) 544-4011 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau East Airport Fiero Lane Water Company ntawm PO Box 14704, San Luis Obispo, CA, 93406, (805) 544-4011 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, 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

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	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2022	5	ND	0	15	0.2	N/A	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2022	5	0.600	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
Sodium (ppm)	1/20/2022	130	110 – 150	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	1/20/2022	1,300	1,100 – 1,500	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
Barium – Distribution (ppm)	2022 (various)	0.54	0.53 – 0.55	**1**	**2**	**Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits**
Barium* – Wells (ppm)	**2022 (various)**	**1.3**	**0.85 – 2.00**			
Chromium (ppb)	2022 (various)	12	ND – 20	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1/20/2022	0.16	0.10 – 0.24	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	9/03/19	2.59	0.923 – 3.51	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	8/8/2022	8.6	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate as N – Distribution (ppm)	2022 (various)	2.62	0.9 – 3.2	**10 (as N)**	**10 (as N)**	**Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits**
Nitrate as N – Wells* (ppm)	**2022 (various)**	**7.42**	**2.1 – 13**			
Selenium (ppb)	1/20/2022	6.87	5.0 – 7.9	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)
TTHMs – Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	8/8/2022	40	N/A	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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)	**1/20/2022**	**923.3**	**810 – 1,000**	**500**	**N/A**	**Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence**
Specific Conductance – Distribution (µS/cm)	2022 (various)	1,575	1,500 – 1,600	**1,600**	**N/A**	**Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence**
Specific Conductance* – Wells (µS/cm)	**2022 (various)**	**3,433.3**	**3,100 – 3,700**			
Sulfate (ppm)	1/20/2022	30	13 – 47	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids – TDS – Distribution (ppm)	2022 (various)	930	840 – 1,000	**1,000**	**N/A**	**Runoff/leaching from natural deposits**
Total Dissolved Solids – TDS – Wells* (ppm)	**2022 (various)**	**1,666.7**	**1,500 – 1,800**			
Turbidity (units)	1/20/2022	0.24	0.10 – 0.33	5	N/A	Soil runoff

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Hexavalent Chromium – Distribution (ppb)	2/7/2022	4.9	N/A	[1]	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Hexavalent Chromium – Wells (ppb)	2/7/2022	14.2	8.6 – 24.0		
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid – PFBS (ppt)	2022 (various)	11.21	5.3 – 31	500	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid – PFHpA (ppt)	2022 (various)	2.86	ND – 11	N/A	N/A
Perfluorohexanoic Acid – PFHxA (ppt)	2022 (various)	13.43	4.6 – 37	N/A	N/A
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid – PFHxS* (ppt)	**2022 (various)**	**4.97**	**ND – 17**	**3**	**Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.**
Perfluorononanoic acid – PFNA (ppt)	2022 (various)	0.09	ND – 1.1	N/A	N/A

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants, Continued

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Perfluorooctanoic acid – PFOA* (ppt)	**2022 (various)**	**2.88**	**ND – 12**	**5.1****	**Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.**
Perfluorooctanesulfonate acid – PFOS* (ppt)	**2022 (various)**	**2.38**	**ND – 9.8**	**6.5****	**Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.**

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, 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 for PFOS of 13 ng/L were superseded on August 22, 2019, with new notification levels 5.1 ng/L for PFOA and 6.5 ng/L for PFOS.*
[1] There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L 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. East Airport Fiero Lane 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.

Chloride, Specific Conductance and Total Dissolved Solids 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, and seawater influence.

Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS), Perfluorooctanesulfonate acid (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) were found at levels that exceed the notification limits (NL). As of June 2023, no MCLs have been set for PFHxS, PFOS or

PFOA. East Airport Fiero Lane Water Company will continue to monitor PFOA and PFOS and notify consumers and its governing body of the results as required.

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
Barium MCL Exceedance – Raw Well	Due to well and aquifer conditions beyond our control, barium levels have continued to exceed the MCL.	Due to the uncertainty of the water table and drought conditions, the duration has been on-going.	Monitoring of raw wells was increased to quarterly; **samples taken in the distribution system (after treatment) remain below the MCL.**	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Nitrate as N MCL Exceedance – Raw Well	Due to well and aquifer conditions beyond our control, nitrate levels have continued to exceed the MCL.	Due to the uncertainty of the water table and drought conditions, the duration has been on-going.	Monitoring of raw wells was increased to quarterly; **samples taken in the distribution system (after treatment) remain below the MCL.**	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate 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.