2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **Gran Cielo Mutual Water Company**

Report Date: **May 15, 2026**

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

Name and General Location of Source(s): **Well #3 and Well #6 are located throughout the development.**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **For Drinking Water Source Assessment information, please reach out to the Gran Cielo Mutual Water Company via the contact information below or the San Luis Obispo County Public Health Department at (805) 781-5544.**

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: **Annual board meetings will be held in person at the Vina Robles Winery at 1200 Priska Drive, Paso Robles, CA 93446, as well as electronically via Microsoft Teams.**

For More Information, Contact: **Gran Cielo Mutual Water Company at (805) 457-3277**

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 Gran Cielo Mutual Water Company a 3700 Mill Rd, Paso Robles, CA 93446 o (805) 457-3277 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 Gran Cielo Water Company 以获得中文的帮助: 3700 Mill Rd, Paso Robles, CA 93446, (805) 457-3277.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Gran Cielo Mutual Water Company, 3700 Mill Rd, Paso Robles, CA 93446 o tumawag sa (805) 457-3277 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Gran Cielo Mutual Water Company tại 3700 Mill Rd, Paso Robles, CA 93446, (805) 457-3277 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 Gran Cielo Mutual Water Company ntawm 3700 Mill Rd, Paso Robles, CA 93446, (805) 457-3277 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)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	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	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium – Raw Wells (ppm)	1/20/2025	178	96 – 260	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness – Raw Wells (ppm)	1/20/2025	135.5	41 – 230	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	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic – Distribution (ppb)	2025 (various)	ND	ND	**10**	**0.004**	**Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes**
Arsenic – Raw Wells (ppb)*	**2025 (various)**	**23.2**	**2.8 – 44**			
Barium – Raw Wells (ppm)	1/20/2025	0.093	0.066 – 0.12	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride – Raw Wells (ppm)	1/20/2025	0.24	0.19 – 0.29	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity – Raw Wells (pCi/L)	2025 (various)	1.838	0.328 – 3.62	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids – HAA5 – Distribution (ppb)	8/26/2025	3.4	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Hexavalent Chromium – Distribution (ppb)	11/12/2024	2.5	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.
Hexavalent Chromium – Raw Wells (ppb)	11/12/2024	1.25	ND – 2.5			
Nitrate as N – Distribution (ppm)	1/20/2025 12/16/2025	1.85	1.6 – 2.1	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 – Raw Wells (ppm)	1/20/2025 12/16/2025	1.3	ND – 1.3			
Radium-228 – Raw Wells (pCi/L)	2025 (various)	0.723	-0.115 – 1.75	N/A	0.019	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Selenium – Raw Wells (ppb)	1/20/2025	1.15	ND – 2.3	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] – Distribution (ppb)	8/26/2025	10	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	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride – Raw Wells (ppm)	1/20/2025	96.5	83 – 110	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color – Raw Wells (units)	1/20/2025	3.5	ND – 7	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb) – Distribution	3/14/2024	ND	N/A	**300**	**N/A**	**Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes**
Iron (ppb) – Raw Wells*	**1/20/2025**	**385**	**ND – 770**			
Manganese – Raw Wells (ppb)	1/20/2025	7.5	ND – 15	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor – Raw Wells (TON)*	**1/20/2025**	**6**	**ND – 12**	**3**	**N/A**	**Naturally-occurring organic materials**
Specific Conductance – Raw Wells (µmhos/cm)	1/20/2025	1,025	850 – 1,200	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate – Raw Wells (ppm)	1/20/2025	62	59 – 65	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids – TDS – Raw Wells (ppm)	1/20/2025	550	470 – 630	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity – Raw Wells (NTU)	1/20/2025	0.925	0.15 – 1.7	5	N/A	Soil Runoff

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Vanadium – Raw Wells (ppb)	2/15/2022	5.5	ND – 11	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. Gran Cielo 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 Gran Cielo Mutual Water Company at (805) 457-3277. 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.

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.

Iron and Odor were found at levels that exceeded the secondary MCL (Maximum Contaminant 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, industrial wastes, and soil runoff.

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
Raw Well Arsenic MCL Exceedance Well #3 & #6	Due to aquifer conditions beyond the water system's control, groundwater arsenic results from the two wells are over the MCL.	Ongoing	Raw well water is pumped through a treatment system for arsenic removal prior to being sent to customers. **Distribution arsenic levels were below the MCL for all monthly samples collected in 2025.**	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. **Distribution arsenic levels were below the MCL for all monthly samples collected in 2025.**