

# June, 2025

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| **Table 5 – Detection of Contaminants without a Drinking Water Standard** | **Lopez WTP** | | **State Water** | | **Groundwater** | |  |
| **Contaminant (reporting units)** | **Range** | **Average** | **Range** | **Average** | **Range** | **Average** | **Potential Source of Contamination** |
| Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm) | 191-227 | 210 | 40-80 | 64 | 140 –  400 | 221.3 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Calcium (ppm) | 66-82 | 76 | 23 | 23 | 3.1 –  110 | 74.8 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Chlorate (ppb) (NAL= 800) | 280 - 470 | 340\* |  | NA | ND - ND | ND | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Hardness (ppm) | 270-334 | 274 | 35-148 | 88 | 7.8 –  480 | 319.7 | Usually found in ground/surface water |
| Magnesium (ppm) | 25.32 | 30 | 13 | 13 | ND – 48 | 31.8 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| PH | 7.4-8.5 | 7.9 | 7.6-8.8 | 8.4 | 7.1 –  8.2 | 7.4 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Potassium (ppm) |  | ND | 3.5 | 3.5 | ND –  4.4 | 2.3 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Sodium (ppm) |  | 52 | 57 | 57 | 36 –  110 | 53.4 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Vanadium [Notification Level 50 ppb] |  | ND |  | ND | ND – 5 | 2.3 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| **\*The County routinely monitors for the presence of chlorite and chlorate, disinfection by-products from the use of chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant in the water treatment process.** | | | | | | | |
| **Table 6 – Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper** | | | | | | | |
| **Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)** | **No. of samples collected** | **90th percentile level**  **detected** | **No. Sites exceeding AL** | **AL** | **MCLG** | | **Typical Source of Contamination** |
| Lead (ppb) | 30 | ND | 0 | 15 | 2 | | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems |
| Copper (ppm) | 30 | N D | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems |

***To our customers***

# 2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

***The City of Arroyo Grande is pleased to present this annual report describing the quality of your drinking water. We sincerely hope this report provides you with a basic understanding of the City’s water quality.***

### Important Information About Your Drinking Water

**2024 Water Statistics**

* **Total Water Delivered**

659 Million Gallons

* **Ave. Daily Demand 1.8 Million Gallons**

19 Million Gallons

640 Million Gallons

* **Groundwater Pumped**
* **Surface Water Provided**

 he City of Arroyo Grande has both surface and groundwater sources of water. The surface water comes from the treatment plant at Lopez Lake. In 2024, Lopez provided 97% of the City’s total supply. The City receives a blend of treated Lopez Water and treated State Water since both are delivered in the same distribution pipeline. The City, however, is not a participant in the State Water Project. The groundwater comes from City wells. The blend of surface and groundwater has an average hardness of 18 grains per gallon. Nitrate as N in drinking water at levels above 10 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, potentially resulting in serious illness; symptoms may include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate as N levels above 10 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. One well exceeds the maximum contaminant level for manganese. **This is reduced to acceptable levels by filtration prior to distribution.** 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. The City of Arroyo Grande 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 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 or at [http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead) The city will continue in its efforts to meet or exceed all State and Federal Water Quality requirements.

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| **Table 7- Detection of PFAS Constituents** |  | **Lopez WTP** | | **State Water** | | **Groundwater** | | **Potential Sources of Contamination** |
| **Contaminant (ppt or ng/L)** | **MCL** | **Range** | **Average** | **Range** | **Average** | **Range** | **Average** |
| PERFLUOROBUTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFBS) |  | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND-31 | 12.8 | Industrial sites, landfills, wastewater discharge, and fire suppression runoff |
| PERFLUOROBUTANOIC ACID (PFBA) |  | 3.9-4.2 | ND | ND | ND | ND-31 | 2.8 | Industrial sites, landfills, wastewater discharge, and fire suppression runoff |
| PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID (PFHPA) |  | ND | 4.1 | ND | ND | ND-7.1 | 2.1 | Industrial sites, landfills, wastewater discharge, and fire suppression runoff |
| PERFLUOROCTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS) | 4 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND-6.3 | 5.7 | Industrial sites, landfills, wastewater discharge, and fire suppression runoff |
| PERFLUOROCTANOIC ACID (PFOA) | 4 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND-10 | 5.5 | Industrial sites, landfills, wastewater discharge, and fire suppression runoff |
| PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHxS) |  | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND-11 | 5.3 | Industrial sites, landfills, wastewater discharge, and fire suppression runoff |
| PERFLUOROHEXANOIC ACID (PFHXA) |  | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND-11 | 4.3 | Industrial sites, landfills, wastewater discharge, and fire suppression runoff |
| PERFLUOROPENTANOIC ACID (PFPEA) |  | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND-14 | 4.4 | Industrial sites, landfills, wastewater discharge, and fire suppression runoff |

### Where is the water tested?

 oth surface and groundwater supplies are tested independently by certified commercial laboratories. The labs are certified by the State Water Resources Control Board as environmental testing laboratories for bacteriological and chemical analyses. Federal and State requirements dictate that all regulatory analyses be performed by certified labs following approved procedures.

**Where can the community participate in decisions regarding water quality?**

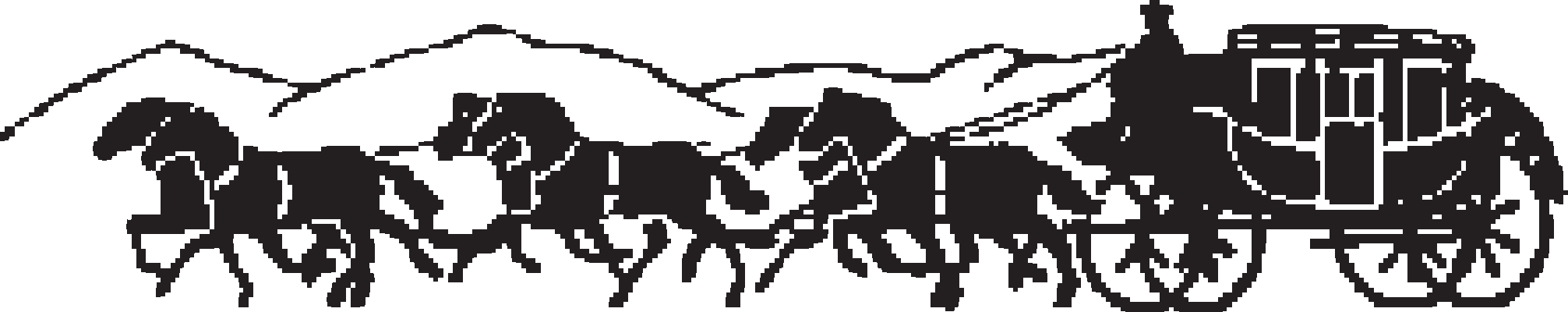
***Este informe contiene informacíon muy importante sobre su agua de beber.***

***Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.***

## City of Arroyo Grande Public Works Department 1375 Ash Street

Arroyo Grande, CA 93420

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he public can participate in the County Flood Control District, Zone 3 Advisory Group Committee concerning surface water received from the Lopez Treatment Plant. This group is composed of representatives from the Five-Cities area. The group meets on the 3rd Thursday of January, March, May, July, September, and November. Information on meeting times and places is available at slocountywater.org or can be obtained from the City of Arroyo Grande Public Works Department. Groundwater questions can be directed to the Utilities Division of the Public Works Department at 473-5464.

**For additional information concerning the Annual Water Quality Report and results of UCMR monitoring, please call Shane Taylor, Utilities Manager, at 473-5464.**

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### TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 3 – Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard** |  |  | **Lopez WTP** | | **State Water** | | **Groundwater** | |  |
| **Contaminant (reporting Units)** | **MCL**  (**MRDL**) | **PHG(MCLG) (MRDLGS)** | **Range** | **Average** | **Range** | **Average** | **Range** | **Average** | **Potential Source of Contamination** |
| Aluminum (ppm) | 1 | 0.6 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND-0.071 | ND | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | 0.004 | 2.9-3.0 | 3.0 | ND | ND | ND-2 | 0.25 | Runoff from orchards; natural deposits |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 |  | 0.036 | ND | ND | ND-ND | ND | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | RAL=1.3 | 0.3 |  | .058 | ND | ND | ND-ND | ND | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2.0 | 1 |  | 0.32 | ND | ND | ND | 0.18 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate as N (ppm) | 10 | 10 |  | ND | 0.53 | 0.53 | ND-7.9 | 3.99 | Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium (ppb) | 50 | 30 |  | ND |  | ND | ND-8.1 | 1.01 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| \*Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 60 | ---- | 19.3  -24.5 | 23 | 8.1-25 | 15 | 12-39.2 | 30.2 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Chlorine Residual (ppm) | MRDL= (4.0 as CL2 | [4] | 1.39-3.46 | 2.74 | 0.18-3.84 | 2.85 | 0.1-2.20 | 1.41 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Chlorite (ppm) | 1.0 | 0.05 | 0.20-0.8  9 | 0.68 |  | NA | ND-ND | ND | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine Dioxide (ppb) | [800 as CIO2] | [800 as CIO2] | ND-560 | 111 |  | NA | ND-ND | ND | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) | TT | ---- |  | ND | 1.2-2.5 | 1.9 | ND-ND | ND | Various natural and manmade sources |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pci/L) | 15 | NA | 1.08-4.92 | 3.0 | NA | NA | ND-3.8 | 0.475 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| \*Total Trihalomethones (ppb) | 80 | ---- | 29-76 | 57.8-38.4 | 22-76 | 47 | 35.5-58.7 | 45.69 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| \*These sample results are from the distribution system only. | | | | | | | | | |
| **Table 4 – Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard** |  | | **Lopez WTP** | | **State Water** | | **Groundwater** | |  |
| **Contaminant (reporting Units)** | **MCL** | | **Range** | **Average** | **Range** | **Average** | **Range** | **Average** | **Potential Source of Contamination** |
| Aluminum (ppm) | 0.2 | | ND | ND | NA | NA | ND-ND | ND | Naturally present in the environment |
| Chloride (ppm) | 500 | |  | 28 | 30-138 | 62 | 24-110 | 52.8 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Iron (ppb) | 300 | |  | ND | ND | ND | ND-950 | 110 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Manganese (ppb) | 50 | | 19.51 | 28 | ND | ND | ND-240 | 43.5 | Leaching from Natural deposits |
| Color (CU) | 15 | | 2.0 | 2.0 | 3 | 3 | ND | ND | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Odor – (Ton) | 3 | | ND-2.0 | 1.4 | ND | ND | 1-3 | 1.75 | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance (us/cm) | 1600 | |  | 650 | 273-718 | 422 | 510-1000 | 836.2 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Sulfate ((ppm) | 500 | |  | 96 | 60 | 60 | 13-190 | 132.6 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits industrial wastes |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 5 | |  | .11 | ND-.18 | .06 | .3-9 | 1.94 | Soil Runoff |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 1000 | |  | 440 | 270 | 270 | 300-690 | 542.5 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) and Public Health Goal (PHG) –** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency and PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) –** The highest level of a contaminant 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) –** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the tap. **Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS) –** MCLs 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 a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

**NS (No Standard):** Contaminant for which there is no established MCL**. ND (Not Detected):** Contaminant is not detectable at testing limit. **pCi/L:** picoCuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) **ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

**TON:** Threshold Odor Number

**LI:** Langelier Index; Noncorrosive = Any positive value, Corrosive = Any negative value

**CU:** Color Units

**Micromhos**: Units of electrical conductance

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
* Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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, which 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, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
* Radioactive contaminants which 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 USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1 through 7 list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected from July 2023 through December 2024, unless otherwise noted. The presence of these contaminants in water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The SWRCB requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one-year old.

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| **Table 1 – Treatment of surface water sources** |  |  |
| Turbidity Performance Standard – Turbidity measures the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Turbidity of filtered water must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. | **Treatment Technique for Lopez Project** | **Treatment Technique for State Water Conventional Treatment** |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard 1. | 100% | 100% |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year. | 0.09 NTU | 0.25 |
| The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirement. | 0 | 0 |

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| **Table 2 – Microbiological Contaminants (if detected)** | **Highest No. of Detections in any month** | **No. of months in violation** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Typical Source of Bacteria** |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 0 | 0 | Treatment Technique (TT) Trigger – No more than 1 sample in a month with a detection | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| E. coli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |