SAN MIGUELITO
MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

June 3, 2019

Dear San Miguelito Customer,

It is that time of the year again when your Staff and Board of San Miguelito Mutual Water Company provides the technical information as to the quality and quantity of your drinking water. You should recall that the water you consume comes from both local wells and the State Water Project. State Water is delivered through the Lopez Lake distribution system, treated and combined with our local treated well water.

SMMWC samples its wells, water treatment plant and distribution system as required by State and Federal laws. Water samples are analyzed for regulated and unregulated contaminants by a State of California certified analytical laboratory. The laboratory results are reviewed to ensure compliance with the California Drinking Water Primary and Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) standards. The laboratory results are then submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board division of Drinking Water. As the attached report shows, your water met or exceeded all standards; and, there were no water quality violations in 2018.

As you are no doubt aware 2018's rainfall was better than the past couple of years, with March's rainfall exceeding 10 inches. The amount of water produced by SMMWC in 2018 totaled 53,930,556 gallons or 166-acre feet which is 5-acre feet less water than in 2017. Last year we received 67% of our water from state water and 33% was produced from our wells.

Rain is a great help in our conservation efforts. After experiencing eight years of abnormally dry weather and drought conditions on February 19, 2019 the National Drought Mitigation Center's map shows our county as no longer in drought conditions. The long-range climate models still predict drier than normal conditions for the next few years. It's also important to remember that ground water basins will still take some time to recover. So, keeping in mind how precious our water resources are, we ask that all customers continue to use your conservation habits.

The good news is with all the rain California has received, the reliability, quantity and quality of State Water has greatly improved. SMMWC has always been proactive for the future sustainability of your company's resources, so we will continue to look for ways to increase and diversify our water supplies.

Please be assured of our continued commitment to providing you with a reliable, clean, safe drinking water supply. As always if you have questions, suggestions, concerns or would like to learn more about your water company, do not hesitate to contact your SMMWC office.

Very Best Regards From The Staff And Board of Directors,

John Delehant, Board President

JD/mye

P.O. *Box 2120*
Avila Beach California 93424-2120
805 595 2348

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **San Miguelito Mutual Water Company** Report Date: June 2019

- *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, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.*
- **Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse San Miguelito Mutual Water Company a 1561 Sparrow St San Luis Obispo, CA 93405 (805)595-2348 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 San Miguelito Mutual Water Company 以获得中文的帮助:1561 Sparrow St San Luis Obispo, CA 93405 (***805)595-2348***
- **Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa San Miguelito Mutual Water Company 1561 Sparrow St San Luis Obispo, CA 93405 o tumawag sa (805)595-2348 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.**
- **Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ San Miguelito Mutual Water Company tại 1561 Sparrow St San Luis Obispo, CA 93405 (805)595-2348 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 San Miguelito Mutual Water Company ntawm 1561 Sparrow St San Luis Obispo, CA 93405 (805)595-2348 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.**

Type of water source(s) in use: Treated surface water and ground water wells

Name & general location of source(s): Surface water supply (combination of Lopez Lake and CCWA project water), Ground water supply (Our three local wells 4A, 5A, and 6A located along or adjacent to Bay Laurel Place)

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: An assessment has been made on our three ground water sources. No contamination has been detected, the wells are considered vulnerable to activities near them.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 9:00 a.m., the Third Wednesday of each Month, at San Miguelito Mutual Water Company's office located at 1561 Sparrow Street, San Luis Obispo, CA

For more information, contact: San Miguelito Mutual Water Co. Office Phone: (805) 595-2348

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	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	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 (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**
Lead (ppb)	2017	9	ND	0	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2017	9	.37	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)	2018	48	35-120	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2018	580	290-710	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**
Aluminum(ppm)	2018	0.02	ND- 0.021	1	.60	Erosion of natural deposits and from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic(ppb)	2018	3.8	2.9 – 5.3	10	0.004	Runoff from orchards, natural deposits and electronics production
Fluoride(ppm)	2018	0.306	0.24-0.49	2.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity(pCi/L)	2018	1.63	ND-2.01	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as {NO3}(ppm)	2018	ND	ND	45	45	Runoff and leaching fertilizer use, septic tanks and erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate/Nitrate as {N}(ppm)	2018	ND	ND-0.02	10	10	Runoff and leaching fertilizer use, septic tanks and erosion of natural deposits
TTHM's [Trihalomethanes](ppb)	2018	60	36-106.9	RAA=80	---	By product of drinking water chlorination
HHA5[Halo acetic acids](ppb)	2018	23.9	12-52	RAA=60	---	By product of drinking water disinfection
^^Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2018	2.50	0.50-2.5	MRDL 4.00	MRDLG 4.00	Disinfection level in the drinking water
^Total Chlorine Residual(ppm)	2018	2.20	1.53-3.50	MRDL 4.00	MRDLG 4.00	Disinfection level in the drinking water
^Chlorite	2018	0.53	0.28-0.67	1.0	0.05	By product of drinking water disinfection
^Chlorate(ppb)	2018	471	317-1180	RAL=800	---	By product of drinking water disinfection
^Chlorine Dioxide(ppb)	2018	110	170-500	800 as C1O2	800	By product from drinking water treatment

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**
Aluminum(ppb)	2018	20	ND-21	200	NA	Erosion of natural deposits and residue from surface water treatment
Color(CU)(color units)	2018	3	1-3	15	NA	Naturally occurring from organic material
Chloride(ppm)	2018	96	36-150	500	NA	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Corrosivity(Langelier Index)	2018	0.53	053-0.69	Non-corrosive	NA	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water
Sulfate(ppm)	2018	216	78-290	500	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor – Threshold Units (TON)	2018	2.1	1.0-4.0	3.0	NA	Natural occurring organic material
Turbidity Units(TU)	2018	0.10	NA-1.0	5.0	NA	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids(TDS)	2018	793	280-1200	1000	NA	Runoff and/or leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance(uS/cm)	2018	1236	820-1800	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water
^^Iron{SMMWC well water after treatment}(ppm)	2018	ND	ND	0.30	NA	Leaching from natural deposits and/or industrial wastes
^^Manganese{SMMWC well water after treatment}(ppm)	2018	ND	ND	0.05	NA	Leaching from natural deposits

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-Specific Language: 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. San Miguelito 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. [***OPTIONAL:*** 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.