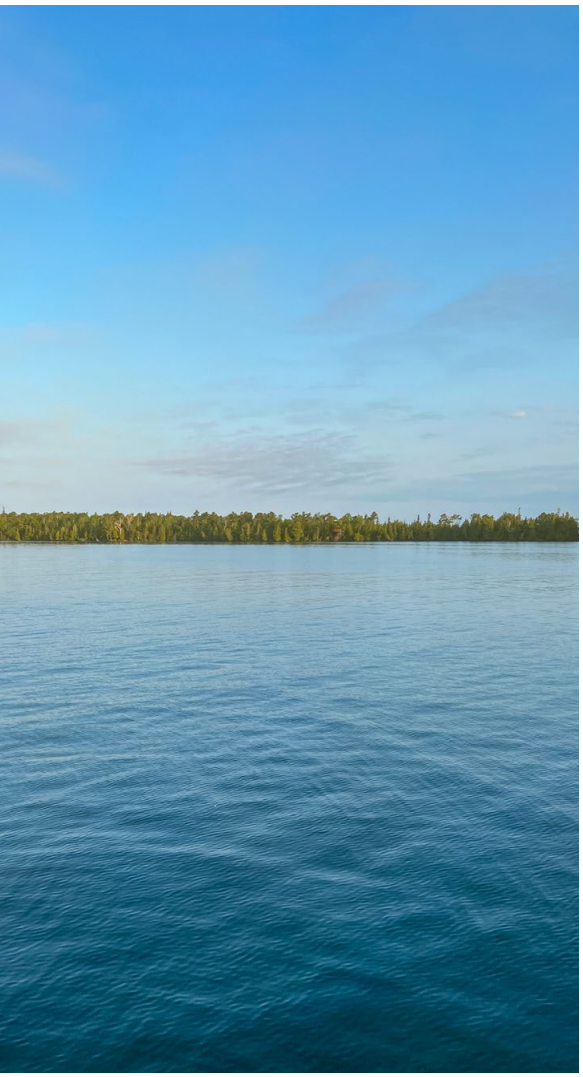
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



Presented By

Pismo Beach

PWS ID#: CA 4010008

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Delivering Excellence

The City of Pismo Beach water system met all federal and state standards for drinking water during 2024. The City of Pismo Beach is pleased to present this annual report with a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state standards. We sincerely hope this report gives you the information you seek and have a right to know.

Where the Residents and Consumers of Pismo Beach Get Their Water

Surface Water

Lopez Lake: The city used 1,099 acre-feet in 2024, approximately 358 million gallons.

State Water: The city used 380 acre-feet in 2024, approximately 124 million gallons.

Groundwater

Santa Maria Groundwater Basin: The city used 15 acre-feet in 2024, approximately 4 million gallons. Providers in the NCMA portion of the basin only pumped 31% of entitlements to protect against seawater intrusion.

Benefits of Chlorination

Disinfection, a chemical process used to control disease-causing microorganisms by killing or inactivating them, is unquestionably the most important step in drinking water treatment. The most common method of disinfection in North America is chlorination.

Before communities began routinely treating drinking water with chlorine (starting with Chicago and Jersey City in 1908), cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, and hepatitis A killed thousands of U.S. residents annually. Drinking water chlorination and filtration have helped to virtually eliminate these diseases in the U.S. Significant strides in public health are directly linked to the adoption of drinking water chlorination. In fact, the filtration of drinking water and the use of chlorine are probably the most significant public health advancements in human history.

How chlorination works:

- Potent Germicide: Reduction of many disease-causing microorganisms in drinking water to almost non-detectable levels.
- Taste and Odor: Reduction of many disagreeable tastes and odors from foul-smelling algae secretions, sulfides, and decaying vegetation.
- Biological Growth: Elimination of slime bacteria, molds, and algae that commonly grow in water supply reservoirs, on the walls of water mains, and in storage tanks.
- Chemical: Removal of hydrogen sulfide (which has a rotten egg odor), ammonia, and other nitrogenous compounds that have unpleasant tastes and hinder disinfection. It also helps to remove iron and manganese from raw water.

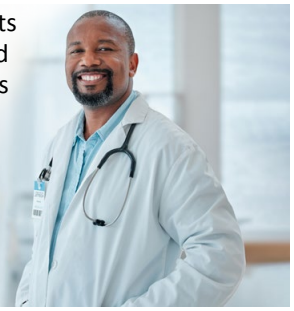
Community Participation

You can provide input regarding water quality decisions in your area. The city council meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at City Hall.

Source Water Assessment

The drinking water source assessment and protection program were completed in September 2002; both are on file at the Water Division.

Important Health Information



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 costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) continues to research the health effect of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 and Prevention (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 at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Brandon Shea, Pismo Beach Water Division, at (805) 773-7054, or visit pismobeach.org.

FOG (Fats, Oils, and Grease)

You may not be aware of it, but every time you pour fat, oil, or grease (FOG) down your sink (e.g., bacon grease), you are contributing to a costly problem in the sewer collection system. FOG coats the inner walls of the plumbing in your house as well as the walls of underground piping throughout the community. Over time, these greasy materials build up and form blockages in pipes, which can lead to wastewater backing up into parks, yards, streets, and storm drains. These backups allow FOG to contaminate local waters. Exposure to untreated wastewater is a public health hazard. FOG discharged into septic systems and drain fields can also cause malfunctions, resulting in more frequent tank pump-outs and other expenses.

Communities spend billions of dollars every year to unplug or replace grease-blocked pipes, repair pump stations, and clean up costly and illegal wastewater spills. Here are some tips that you and your family can follow to help maintain a well-run system now and in the future:

NEVER:

- Pour FOG down the house or storm drains.
- Dispose of food scraps by flushing them.
- Use the toilet as a wastebasket.

ALWAYS:

- Scrape and collect FOG into a waste container such as an empty coffee can, and dispose of it with your garbage.
- Place food scraps in waste containers or garbage bags for disposal with solid wastes.
- Place a wastebasket in each bathroom for solid wastes like disposable diapers, creams and lotions, and personal hygiene products, including nonbiodegradable wipes.

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Pismo Beach Water Division is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have it tested, contact Pismo Beach Water Division at (805) 773-7054. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. Please contact us at (805) 773-7054 for access to the inventory or for more information on any lead sampling that has been done.

Substances That Could Be in 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 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 at (800) 426-4791.

To the Last Drop

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) defines drought as a deficiency in precipitation over an extended period of time, usually a season or more, resulting in a water shortage causing adverse impacts on vegetation, animals, and people. Drought strikes in virtually all climate zones, from very wet to very dry.

There are primarily three types of drought: Meteorological Drought refers to the lack of precipitation, or the degree of dryness and the duration of the dry period; Agricultural Drought refers to the agricultural impact of drought, focusing on precipitation shortages, soil water deficits, and reduced groundwater or reservoir levels needed for irrigation; and Hydrological Drought pertains to drought that usually occurs following periods of extended precipitation shortfalls that can impact water supply (i.e., stream flow, reservoir and lake levels, groundwater).

Drought is a temporary aberration from normal climatic conditions; it can vary significantly from one region to another. Although normally occurring, human factors such as water demand can exacerbate the duration and impact that drought has on a region. By following simple water conservation measures, you can help significantly reduce the lasting effects of extended drought.

Table Talk

Get the most out of the Testing Results data table with these simple suggestions. In less than a minute, you will know all there is to know about your water.

- For each substance listed, compare the value in the Amount Detected column against the value in the MCL (or AL or SMCL) column. If the Amount Detected value is smaller, your water meets the health and safety standards set for the substance.
- Verify that there were no violations of the state or federal standards in the Violation column. If there was a violation, you will see a detailed description of the event in this report.
- If there is a ND or a less-than symbol (<), that means that the substance was not detected (i.e., below the detectable limits of the testing equipment)
- The Range column displays the lowest and highest sample readings. NA means only a single sample was taken to test for the substance (assuming there is a reported value in the Amount Detected column).
- If there is sufficient evidence to indicate from where the substance originates, it will be listed under Typical Source.

How Much Water Do We Use?

In 2024 the residents and visitors of Pismo Beach used approximately 1,493.83 acre-feet, or 487 million gallons, of water.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

About Our Violations

VIOLATION	EXPLANATION	DURATION	ACTIONS TAKEN TO CORRECT VIOLATION	POTENTIAL ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS
MCL exceedance of Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	We are required to monitor for disinfection byproducts (DBP's) on a quarterly basis. In Q2 of 2023 we exceeded the MCL of 60 ppb, due to an algae bloom at Lake Lopez. As a result, the water quality did not meet state standards. Letters were mailed to customers in the affected areas.	2024	A state approved action plan has been created and implemented to address the MCL exceedance. We are currently taking monthly samples as opposed to quarterly samples to closely monitor our water quality. Our most recent samples are below the MCL.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Test Results

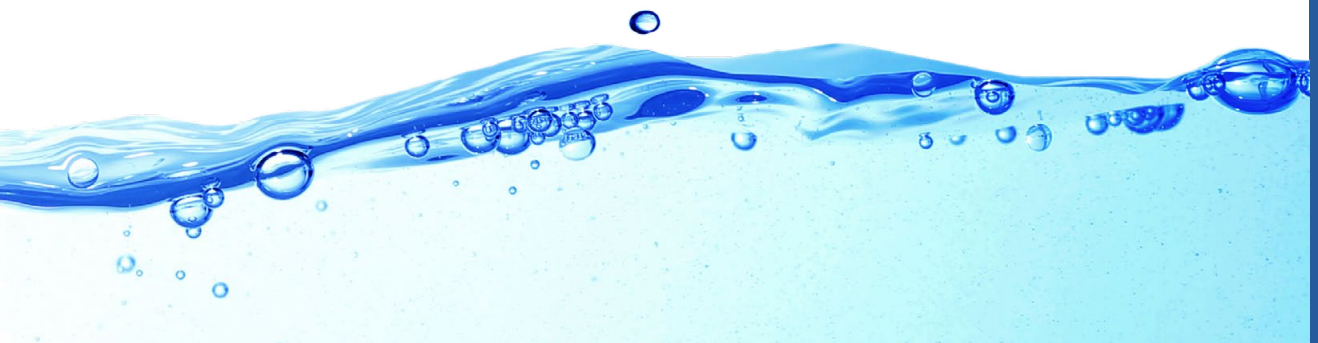
Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

PISMO BEACH DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING

				Pismo Beach Distribution System			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	64[1]	36-42	Yes[2]	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids] (ppb) – Bluffs Drive	2024	60	NA	64[1]	37-42	Yes[2]	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids] (ppb) – Dinosaur Cave Park	2024	60	NA	64[1]	36-40	Yes[2]	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024	80	NA	62[1]	33-47	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

LEAD AND COPPER: Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	0.3	0.21	ND–0.47	0/20	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0.2	ND	ND–7	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits



Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Regulatory Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

CFU/mL: Colony-forming units per milliliter.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

mEq/L: Milliequivalents per liter.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - SOURCE WATER (1 OF 2)

				Delivered (Lopez and State Water)		Lopez WTP			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG)[MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2024	10	0.004	2.5	1.9–3.5	3.0	2.9–3.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2024	1	2	0.028	NA	0.036	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4.0 (as Cl2)][3]	[4 (as Cl2)]	2.50	1.46–3.06	2.74	1.39–3.46	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	2024	[800 (as ClO2)]	[800 (as ClO2)]	ND	ND–190	111	ND–560	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorite (ppm)	2024	1.0	0.05	0.57	0.10–0.83	0.68	0.20–0.89	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	2.0	1	0.32	NA	0.32	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Free Chlorine[4] (ppm)	2024	4.0[3]	4.0	2.84	2.22–3.44	3.43	2.50–4.18	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2022	15	(0)	3.9	3.1–4.7	3.0	1.08–4.92	No	Erosion of natural deposits
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids] (ppb)	2024	60[4]	NA	24.6[1]	22–27	23	19.3–24.5	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2024	10	20	NA	NA	0.048	NA	No	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
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024	80	NA	46.5[1]	34–110	38.4	29–76	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity[5] (NTU)	2024	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.09	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2024	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	100%	NA	No	Soil runoff

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - SOURCE WATER (2 OF 2)

				State Water		WELL 05		Well 22/23 (1990)/ Huber Well			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppm)	2024	1[6]	0.6	ND	ND–0.071	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2024	10	0.004	NA	NA	5	NA	4	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Glass and electronics production wastes
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4.0 (as Cl2)][3]	[4 (as Cl2)]	2.85	0.18–3.84	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chromium, Total (ppb)	2024	50	(100)	NA	NA	14	NA	35	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	2.0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.2	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2024	15	(0)	NA	NA	7.4	NA	4.9	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	22.5[1]	8.1–25	NA[1]	NA	NA[1]	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2024	10	10	0.53	NA	2.3	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ppm)	2024	TT	NA	1.9[7]	1.2–2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024	80	NA	60.8[1]	22–76	NA[1]	NA	NA[1]	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity[5] (NTU)	2024	TT	NA	0.15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2024	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2024	20	0.43	NA	NA	4.07	NA	5.67	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES - SOURCE WATER (1 OF 2)

				Pismo Beach Distribution System		Delivered (Lopez and State Water)		Lopez WTP			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2024	500	NS	NA	NA	28	NA	20	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Color (units)	2024	15	NS	NA	NA	2.0	NA	3	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.0	NS	NA	NA	0.009	NA	0.058	NA	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Magnesium (ppm)	2024	NS	NA	NA	NA	27	21–32	30	25–32	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2024	3	NS	NA	NA	1.2	ND–2.0	1.4	ND–2.0	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2024	1,600	NS	NA	NA	620	NA	650	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	500	NS	NA	NA	91	NA	96	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	1,000	NS	NA	NA	410	360–460	440	400–480	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity[5] (NTU)	2024	5	NS	NA	NA	0.11	NA	0.11	NA	No	Soil runoff

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES - SOURCE WATER (2 OF 2)

				State Water		WELL 05		Well 22/23 (1990)/Huber Well			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2024	500	NS	62	30–138	90	NA	44	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Color (units)	2024	15	NS	3	NA	5	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (standard unit)	2024	Non-corrosive[8]	NS	12	NA	12.3	NA	12.1	NA	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen affected by temperature and other factors
Iron (ppb)	2024	300	NS	NA	NA	100	NA	130	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Magnesium (ppm)	2024	NS	NA	13	NA	48	NA	47	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	2024	50	NS	NA	NA	29.8	NA	13.6	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2024	1,600	NS	422	273–718	1,180	NA	997	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	500	NS	60	NA	173	NA	170	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	1,000	NS	270	NA	800	NA	660	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity[5] (NTU)	2024	5	NS	0.06	ND–0.18	0.45	NA	0.7	NA	No	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2024	5.0	NS	NA	NA	0.03	NA	0.01	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES - SOURCE WATER (1 OF 2)

		Delivered (Lopez and State Water)		Lopez WTP		State Water		WELL 05		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity (ppm)	2024	190	143–226	210	191–227	64	40–80	350	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Anion Sum, Calculated (units)	2024	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bicarbonate Alkalinity [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	NA	NA	66	NA	430	NA	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2024	66	52–81	76	66–82	23	NA	113	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Cation Sum, Calculated (mEq/L)	2024	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chlorate (ppb)	2024	290	0.19–450	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chromium-6 (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.099	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; Erosion of natural deposits
Corrosivity [as saturation index] (Langelier Index at 25 degrees C)	2024	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	NA	NA
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2024	310	270–334	274	220–334	88	35–148	479	NA	Naturally occurring
Heterotrophic Plate Count (CFU/mL)	2024	13.5	ND–510	NA	ND–4	1	0–15	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
pH (units)	2024	7.92	7.26–8.60	7.85	7.39–8.49	8.4	7.6–8.8	7.34	NA	Naturally occurring
Potassium (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5	NA	3	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Sodium (ppm)	2024	28	NA	24	NA	57	NA	49	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES - SOURCE WATER (2 OF 2)

		Well 22/23 (1990)/Huber Well		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity (ppm)	2024	340	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Anion Sum, Calculated (units)	2024	NA	NA	NA
Bicarbonate Alkalinity [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2024	420	NA	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2024	101	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Corrosivity [as saturation index] (Langelier Index at 25 degrees C)	2024	0.3	NA	NA
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2024	445	NA	Naturally occurring
pH (units)	2024	7.2	NA	Naturally occurring
Potassium (ppm)	2024	3	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Sodium (ppm)	2024	40	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Vanadium (ppb)	2024	15	NA	NA

[1] Amount detected is the highest LRAA. Range includes all individual results.
[2] This is a Pismo Beach distribution system violation only.
[3] MRDL based on a running annual average of distribution system samples.
[4] Free chlorine was used from November 18 to December 9 as a routine maintenance procedure. This annual switchover of disinfectants helps to ensure water mains remain free of potentially harmful bacteria. Lopez WTP treated water was over 4.0 ppm on a single sample. MRDL regulations were met for Delivered and distribution samples.
[5] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Monthly turbidity values are listed in the Secondary Standards section.
[6] Aluminum has an SMCL of 0.2 ppm.
[7] TOC samples are taken at the treatment plant's combined filter effluent.
[8] AI >12.0 = nonaggressive water; AI 10.0 - 11.9 = moderately aggressive water; AI <10.0 = highly aggressive water.