

# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



***Presented By***  
**Pismo Beach**

PWS ID#: CA 4010008



## Delivering Excellence

The City of Pismo Beach is pleased to present this annual report, which is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. 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. The water system for the City of Pismo Beach met all federal and state standards for drinking water during 2025.

## Where the Residents and Consumers of Pismo Beach Get Their Water

### Surface Water

**Lopez Lake:** The city used 986 acre-feet in 2025, approximately 321 million gallons.

**State Water:** The city used 533 acre-feet in 2025, approximately 174 million gallons.

### Groundwater

**Santa Maria Groundwater Basin:** The city used 36 acre-feet in 2025, approximately 12 million gallons. Purveyors in the Northern Cities Management Area (NCMA) only pumped a portion of their entitlements to protect against seawater intrusion.

## Community Participation

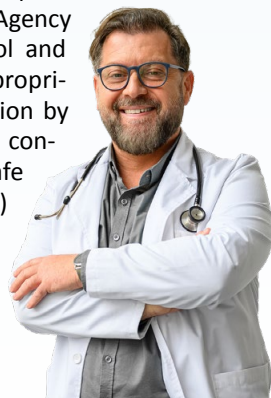
You can provide input regarding water quality decisions in your area. The city council meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at City Hall.

## Source Water Assessment

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

## Important Health Information

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. Environmental Protection Agency (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 (800-426-4791) or [epa.gov/safewater](http://epa.gov/safewater).



## 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, 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 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 that 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 State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

**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 [pismo beach.org](http://pismo beach.org).

## 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 system 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 service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact the Pismo Beach water system 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](http://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.

## About Our Supplier's Boil Water Notice

On April 28, 2025, routine water quality monitoring within the Lopez Project distribution system, one of our water suppliers, detected total coliform bacteria at 5 of 13 sampling locations, with one site also testing positive for *E. coli*. The county immediately notified the SWRCB, Division of Drinking Water (DDW), and initiated systemwide sampling. Because coliform bacteria persisted following the initial *E. coli* detection, DDW required a precautionary Boil Water Notice. Nearly 50,000 residents were alerted through AlertSLO, Reverse 911, and Wireless Emergency Alerts.

During this event, all samples collected within our own distribution system tested negative for coliform bacteria and *E. coli*. The contamination was confined to the Lopez transmission and distribution infrastructure.

Following a comprehensive review on May 2 and a formal assessment report issued May 9, DDW identified four corrective actions for the Lopez system: replacement of aging sampling stations; upgrades to air and vacuum relief valves; increased facility inspections; and development of a long-term maintenance strategy for the main transmission line, which is over 50 years old.

The county has begun implementing all four measures.

*E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

## 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. By far, 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 immeasurable 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.



## 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.

## 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/or 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.

## 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, including drinking water. 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.



## 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.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

### PISMO BEACH DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
<b>Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]</b> (ppb)	2025	60	NA	40.00	29.00–49.00	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs]</b> (ppb)	2025	80	NA	39.00	19.00–49.00	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
<b>Copper</b> (ppm)	2025	1.3	0.3	0.30	ND–0.34	0/21	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
<b>Lead</b> (ppb)	2025	15	0.2	ND	ND–ND	0/21	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.

**Herbicide:** Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

**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.

**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.

**Pesticide:** Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

**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.

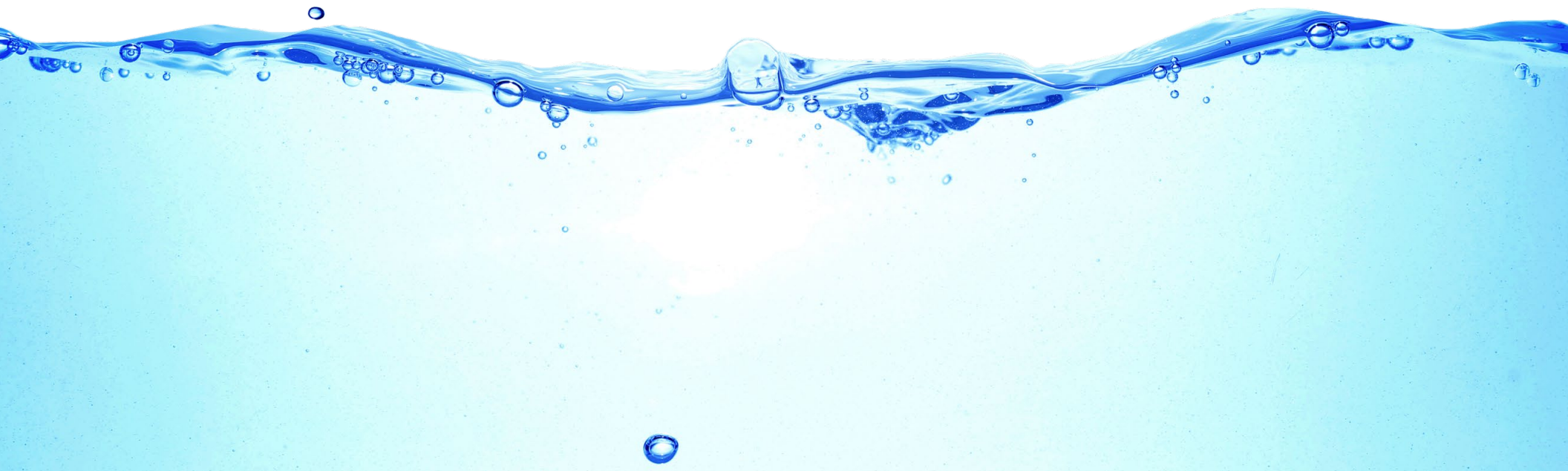
**TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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



REGULATED SUBSTANCES - SOURCE WATER (1 OF 2)

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Pismo Beach Distribution System (2025)		Delivered - Lopez and State Water (2025)		Lopez WTP (2025)		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
				AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
<b>Arsenic</b> (ppb)	2025	10	0.004	NA	NA	3.3	2.5–3.8	3.3	2.6–3.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
<b>Barium</b> (ppm)	2025	1	2	NA	NA	0.026	NA	0.025	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Chlorine Dioxide</b> (ppb)	2025	[800 (as ClO <sub>2</sub> )]	[800 (as ClO <sub>2</sub> )]	NA	NA	ND	ND–180	219	ND–570	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
<b>Chlorine</b> (ppm)	2025	[4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	NA	NA	2.76	2.10–3.66	2.76	2.10–3.66	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
<b>Chlorite</b> (ppm)	2025	1.0	0.05	NA	NA	0.49	0.10–0.71	0.47	0.10–0.65	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Fluoride</b> (ppm)	2025	2.0	1	NA	NA	0.32	NA	0.32	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Free Chlorine</b> (ppm)	2025	4	4	NA	NA	3.0	2.40–3.44	3.69	3.10–4.22	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
<b>Gross Alpha Particle Activity</b> (pCi/L)	2022	15	(0)	NA	NA	3.9	3.1–4.7	3.0	1.08–4.92	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Heterotrophic Plate Count</b> (CFU/mL)	2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND	ND–7	ND	ND–6	No	NA
<b>Turbidity</b> <sup>3</sup> (NTU)	2025	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.08	NA	No	Soil runoff
<b>Turbidity</b> (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2025	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff



Regulated Substances - Source Water (2 of 2)											
				Central Coast Water Authority (2025)		Well 05 (2024)		Well 22/23 & Huber Well (2024)			
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)	2024-2025	1	0.6	ND	ND-0.056	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2024-2025	10	0.004	ND	ND-ND	5	NA	4	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	2024-2025	[800 (as ClO2)]	[800 (as ClO2)]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorine (ppm)	2024-2025	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	2.90	0.05-3.64	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)	2024-2025	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)	2022	15	(0)	NA	NA	7.4	NA	4.9	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Heterotrophic Plate Count (CFU/mL)	2024-2025	NA	NA	ND	ND-1	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	NA
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ppm)	2024-2025	TT	NA	2.1	1.5-3.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity¹ (NTU)	2024-2025	TT	NA	0.12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2024-2025	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 (2025)		Delivered - Lopez and State Water (2025)		Lopez WTP (2025)			
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)	2025	500	NS	NA	NA	22	NA	22	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2025	15	NS	NA	NA	1	NA	1	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (ppm)	2025	1.0	NS	NA	NA	0.088	NA	ND	NA	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2025	3	NS	NA	NA	1.4	ND-2.0	1.6	ND-3.0	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH (units)	2025	6.5-8.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.09	7.89-8.47	No	Naturally occurring
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2025	1,600	NS	NA	NA	700	NA	700	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	500	NS	NA	NA	100	NA	100	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	1,000	NS	NA	NA	440	350-490	460	420-500	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	5	NS	NA	NA	0.14	NA	0.08	NA	No	Soil runoff

**SECONDARY SUBSTANCES - SOURCE WATER (2 OF 2)**

				Central Coast Water Authority (2025)		Well 05 (2024)		Well 22/23 & Huber Well (2024)			
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
Aluminum (ppb)	2024-2025	200	600	ND	ND-56	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2024-2025	500	NS	68	26-155	90	NA	44	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2024-2025	15	NS	ND	ND-ND	5	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (ppm)	2024-2025	1.0	NS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Corrosivity (units)	2024-2025	Noncorrosive	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)	2024-2025	300	NS	ND	ND-ND	100	NA	130	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
pH (units)	2024-2025	6.5-8.5	NA	8.4	7.7-8.8	7.34	NA	7.2	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2024-2025	1,600	NS	470	243-684	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2024-2025	500	NS	29	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024-2025	1,000	NS	260	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2024-2025	5	NS	ND	ND-ND	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 <sup>2</sup>**

		Lopez WTP (2025)		Central Coast Water Authority (2025)		Well 05 (2024)		Well 22/23 & Huber Well (2024)				
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	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity (ppm)	2024-2025	240	217-255	68	52-104	350	NA	340	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	2024-2025	NA	NA	66	NA	430	NA	420	NA	NA	NA	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2024-2025	83	80-90	16	NA	113	NA	101	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carbonated Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	2024-2025	NA	NA	ND	ND-ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chlorate (ppb)	2024-2025	331	106-510	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2024-2025	350	328-369	90	42-146	479	NA	445	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lithium (ppb)	2024-2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.50	10.20-10.80	10.00	NA	NA	NA	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2024-2025	33	31-36	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Potassium (ppm)	2024-2025	NA	NA	2.7	NA	3	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2024-2025	27	NA	60	NA	49	NA	40	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vanadium (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	NA	NA	NA	NA

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

