2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT Report Date: May 2022

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 - December 31, 2021.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: According to SWRCB records, Well 03, Well 04, and Terrace are Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method. Please see the Drinking Water Source Assessment Information section located at the end of this report for more details.

Your water comes from 3 source(s): Terrace Well - ACTIVE, Well 03 and Well 04 (1990)
and from 7 System location(s): 1238 L, 3495 San Pablo Drive, 8687 Martinez, As- 1287 Mission, As- 8687 Martinez, SLT Well and Water Tank

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled San Miguel Community Services District meetings are held at 1150 Mission street on the fourth Thursday of each month at 7 PM.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (805)467-3388 and ask for Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically 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 (USEPA).

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 the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for the 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.

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

mg/L: milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)

ug/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

umhos/cm: micro mhos per centimeter

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 if 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 USEPA and the State Water Resource Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 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 Water 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 MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**No. of Samples**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Copper (mg/L)	(2020)	10	0.12	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ug/L)	(2020)	10	ND	0	15	.2	

Table 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Sodium (mg/L)	(2020 - 2021)	94	73 - 109	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	(2020 - 2021)	350	326 - 383	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 3 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Arsenic (ug/L)	(2021)	5	3 - 8	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	(2020)	ND	ND - 0.13	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride (mg/L)	(2020 - 2021)	0.3	0.3 - 0.4	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	(2017)	ND	ND - 1.5		0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	(2021)	5.2	3.2 - 8.9	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (mg/L)	(2020 - 2021)	5	3.2 - 8.3	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ug/L)	(2020)	5	ND - 15	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots(feed additive)
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2020 - 2021)	13	7.24 - 18.0	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	(2020 - 2021)	10	7.62 - 12.0	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 4 - SYSTEM DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Arsenic (ug/L)	(2021)	7	4 - 13	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes

Table 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Chloride (mg/L)	(2020 - 2021)	107	88 - 122	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	(2020 - 2021)	1	ND - 5	15	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2020 - 2021)	1158	975 - 1380	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	(2020 - 2021)	160	124 - 193	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	(2020 - 2021)	733	600 - 890	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2020 - 2021)	ND	ND - 0.3	5	n/a	Soil runoff

Table 6 - SYSTEM DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Color (Units)	(2020 - 2021)	1	ND - 5	15	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold at 60 °C (TON)	(2020 - 2021)	ND	ND - 2	3	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Turbidity (NTU)	(2020 - 2021)	ND	ND - 0.66	5	n/a	Soil runoff

Table 7 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Boron (mg/L)	(2020 - 2021)	0.5	0.4 - 0.5	1	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.

Table 8 - ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Calcium (mg/L)	(2020 - 2021)	55	53 - 58	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	(2020 - 2021)	52	47 - 58	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	(2020 - 2021)	7.4	7.2 - 7.5	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L)	(2020 - 2021)	250	240 - 270	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2020 - 2021)	11.9	11.7 - 12.1	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	(2020 - 2021)	0	-0.2 - 0.2	n/a	n/a

Table 9 - SYSTEM ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
pH (units)	(2020)	7.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L)	(2020)	260	250 - 270	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2020)	12	11.9 - 12.0	n/a	n/a

Table 10 - DETECTION OF DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE							
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL (MRDL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Violation**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ug/L)	(2021)	16	n/a	80	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/L)	(2020)	1.34	0.88 - 1.53	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ug/L)	(2021)	3	n/a	60	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts if 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 USEPA'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.
USEPA/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 for Community Water Systems: 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *San Miguel CSD DW* 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/lead.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken To Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
Gross Alpha	Gross Alpha exceeded the MCL of 15, however due to the relationship between Uranium and Gross Alpha the calculated level detected is below the MCL.		Not a violation due to methodology of the relationship between Gross Alpha and Uranium	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Arsenic	System Arsenic is not a MCL violation because it is a running annual average, of the 106 samples taken in 2020 the average was 7 (ug/L).		Not a violation as it is a running annual average.	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

About your Arsenic: For Arsenic detected above 5 ug/L (50% of the MCL) but below 10 ug/L: 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 continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

About your Nitrate as N: Nitrate above 5 mg/L as nitrogen (50 percent of the MCL), but below 10 mg/L as nitrogen (the MCL); Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L 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, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A source water assessment was completed for the WELL 03 and WELL 04 of the SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT water system in July, 2002. A source water assessment was completed for the TERRACE WELL of the SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT in August, 2007.

Terrace Well - ACTIVE	-	is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic systems - low density [<1/acre]
Well 03	-	is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Sewer collection systems
Well 04 (1990)	-	is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Sewer collection systems

Discussion of Vulnerability

There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, however sources are still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.

Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

SWRCB Drinking Water Field Operations Branch
1180 Eugenia Place
Suite 200
Carpinteria, CA 93013

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:
Jeff Densmore, SWRCB District Engineer
Office: 805-566-1326

For more info you may visit http://swap.ice.ucdavis.edu/TSinfo/TSintro.asp or contact the health department in the county to which the water system belongs.