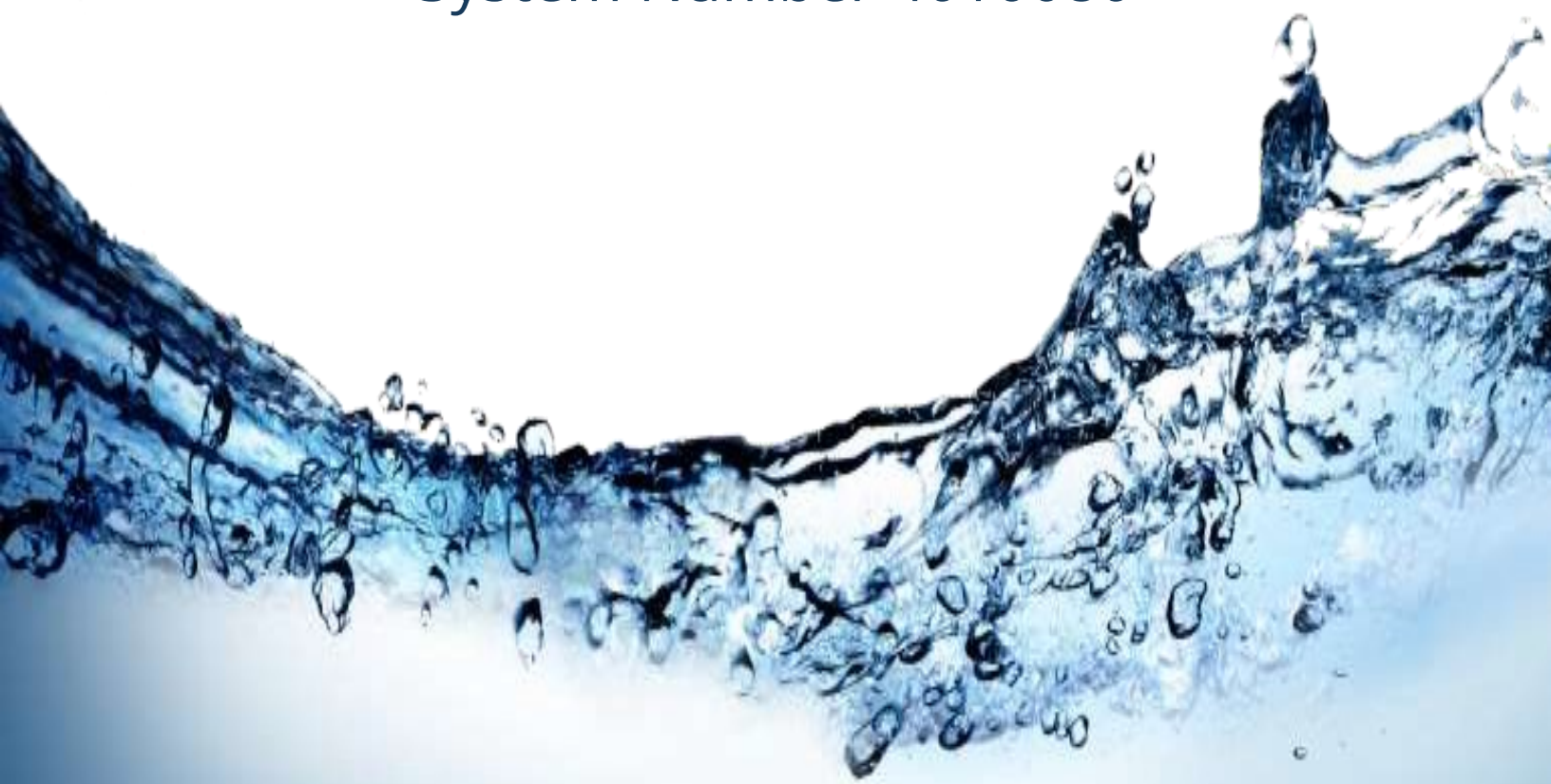


County of San Luis Obispo
Department of Public Works
County Government Center, Room 206
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
www.slocounty.ca.gov/PW.htm

Water Quality Report

2022

Nacimiento Water Project
System Number 4010080



Public Works will be a valued community partner enhancing quality of life for our fellow county residents.

Your 2022 Water Quality Report

The County of San Luis Obispo is pleased to present this annual report describing the quality of your drinking water. 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. ***Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.***



Your Water Supply

The raw water provided to your water agency comes from Nacimiento Reservoir located in northern San Luis Obispo County. The Nacimiento Reservoir watershed encompasses 208,060 acres (325 square miles). Nearly half of the watershed area, 104,480 acres, lies in Monterey County. The other half, 103,580 acres, lies in San Luis Obispo County.

The Nacimiento Water Project serves seven agencies with raw water from Nacimiento Reservoir – City of El Paso de Robles, Templeton Community Services District, Atascadero Mutual Water Company, SMR Mutual Water Company, City of San Luis Obispo, and both County Service Area 10A and Bella Vista Mobile Home Park in the Cayucos area, under a water exchange agreement with the City of San Luis Obispo for Whale Rock Reservoir water.

A watershed sanitary survey was initially conducted in 2011. Updates were conducted in 2015 and 2020. The survey identifies potential contaminating activities in the watershed and assesses their impact on the raw and treated water quality. The greatest risks to the Nacimiento Reservoir as a drinking water supply come from extensive grazing, unlimited body contact recreation, numerous domestic wastewater facilities, and the potential for a large wildland fire. Urban development and agricultural cropland are increasing and may present future risks. Variable risk levels are presented by military activities and illicit commercial crops.



A special contaminant of concern is mercury from abandoned mercury mines in the watershed. Although mercury currently does not present a risk to the reservoir as a drinking water supply, its presence in the environment has led to its accumulation in fish in Nacimiento Reservoir at levels that are unsafe for human consumption. Public awareness of this issue can lead to concerns about the safety of the water supply.

Copies of the surveys can be found at the County of San Luis Obispo Department of Public Works website at:

<https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/Departments/Public-Works/Forms-Documents/Water-Resources/Watershed-Sanitary-Surveys.aspx>

Additional information

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 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. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. State Board regulations 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



Water Quality

The following tables are a snapshot of water quality constituents that were detected in 2022, unless otherwise noted. Data in this table is from collection of the Nacimiento Reservoir Inlet – Raw Water. Depending on the current water delivery status, this water could be collected from the pumping station (lake to delivery pipeline) or directly from the lake at the intake elevation that water would be drawn from. The presence of these substances in water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. **The Maximum Contaminant Level and Violation status are for treated Drinking Water and are used here to aid in treatment decisions of the raw water from the Nacimiento Water Project.** The State allows us to monitor for some constituents less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently. Some of our data, although representative, may be more than one year old. For questions about this data, please contact the County of San Luis Obispo Department of Public Works Water Quality Laboratory at (805) 781-5111.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS					
Constituent (Units)	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Range detected	Average detected	Potential Source of Contamination
Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule Monitoring					
Total Coliform (MPN/100 mL)	TT	(1)	130– 24000	3443	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli (MPN/100 mL)	TT	(0)	ND – 1	ND	Human and animal fecal waste
Inorganic					
Aluminum (mg/L)	1	0.6	0.063 – 0.360	0.166	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	2.0	1	ND – 0.19	0.12	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ug/L)	15	0.2	ND – 1.7	0.77	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactivity					
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	2.22 - 2.65 (2019)	2.44 (2019)	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	1.00 (2019)	1.00 (2019)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Disinfection Byproduct Precursors					
Dissolved Organic Carbon (mg/L)	TT	TT	3.7 – 4.2 (2019)	4.0 (2019)	Various natural and manmade sources
Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	TT	TT	1 – 5.4	4.6	Various natural and manmade sources



Nacimiento Water Project Consumer Confidence Report 2022

The Maximum Contaminant Level and Violation status are for treated Drinking Water and are used here to aid in treatment decisions of the raw water from the Nacimiento Water Project.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS AND UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Constituent (Units)	MCL secondary	Range detected	Average detected	Potential Source of Contamination
Aluminum (µg/L)	200	63 - 360	166	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	500	4 - 13	8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color, Apparent (CU)	15	10 - 52	23	Naturally occurring organic materials
Color, True (CU)	15	7 - 21	15	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (µg/L)	300	100 - 1100	274	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (µg/L)	50	ND - 220	81	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor - Threshold (TON)	3	ND - 4.0	1.5	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	270 - 320	295	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	24 - 32	27	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	160 - 180	170	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (NTU)	5	2.6 - 32	8.2	Soil runoff

Constituent (Units)	Contaminant	Range	Average	Potential Source of Contamination
Alkalinity as CaCO3 (mg/L)	Unregulated	86 - 121	100	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Boron (µg/L)	State Regulated RAL - 1000	45 - 58	51	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (mg/L)	Unregulated	24 - 32	28	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/L)	Unregulated	110 - 140	120	Generally found in ground and surface water
Magnesium (mg/L)	Unregulated	12 - 16	14	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH	Unregulated	6.57 - 7.81	6.94	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Potassium (m/gL)	Unregulated	1.4 - 1.7	1.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/L)	Unregulated	4.8 - 7.9	6.6	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Some additional constituents monitored in 2022, but not detected above State reporting limits: antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, copper, mercury, MBAS, nickel, nitrate, nitrite, perchlorate, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc.
 Some additional constituents monitored in 2021, but not detected above State reporting limits: hexavalent chromium, ammonia, phosphorus, volatile organic chemicals, and 1,2,3-Trichloropropane.
 Some additional constituents monitored in 2020, but not detected above State reporting limits: atrazine and simazine.



KEY terms and abbreviations

CU – Color Units.

MBAS - Methylene Blue Active Substances; anionic surfactants such as foaming agents and detergents.

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 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. Environmental Protection Agency.

mg/L – Milligrams per Liter.

µg/L - Micrograms per Liter.

MPN/100 mL – Most Probable Number per 100 milliliters

µS/cm – microsiemens per centimeter (unit of specific conductance of water).

ND – Not Detected. Contaminant is not detectable at testing limit.

NS – No Standard

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. A measure of water clarity.

pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

PDWS – Primary Drinking Water Standards. MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements. PDWS pertain to the following: Filtration Performance, Microbiological Contaminants, Inorganic Contaminants, Radioactive

Contaminants and Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors.

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 Environmental Protection Agency.

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L).

ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

Primary MCL – Maximum contaminant level for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.

RAL – Regulatory Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Secondary MCLs – Maximum contaminant level for contaminants to protect the taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with secondary MCLs do not affect health at the MCL levels.

SWRCB – State Water Resources Control Board

TON – Threshold Odor Number.

TT – Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. For microbiological and turbidity contaminants, the raw water will be treated at a water treatment facility or used for groundwater recharge prior to use.

USEPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency



Drinking Water and Health Risks

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 Health Risks in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water typically comes from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The County of San Luis Obispo 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (Effective July 1, 2022)

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2022. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2022.

Harmful Algal Bloom

Nacimiento reservoir raw water is analyzed monthly for harmful algal blooms and algal toxins. The algal toxins produce poisons that can cause death and include potent neurotoxins, hepatotoxins, cytotoxins, and endotoxins. In 2022, there was one high algal bloom tested for the algal toxins. No algal toxins were detected in the algal bloom.



Operations

Nacimiento Water Project is assigned three California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) certified operators. Our operators are knowledgeable professionals who have many years of experience. They are dedicated to maintaining an excellent water system and providing you with the best quality water possible.

Operators conduct weekly inspections of the intake pump station, tanks, and distribution system. In addition, the SWRCB routinely inspects the facilities, operating procedures, and water quality monitoring records to verify compliance with state and federal regulatory requirements.

Water Quality Section

The Department of Public Works Water Quality Section provides laboratory and technical support services for most County operated water and wastewater systems. The lab is certified by the State of California's Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP). To remain certified by the State, the lab is required to annually demonstrate capability by analyzing unknown values for each constituent. In addition to analytical work, the Water Quality Section also provides sampling, compliance reporting, watershed monitoring, and technical support services for Public Works systems.

Community Participation

The County of San Luis Obispo Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday (except the 5th Tuesday in a month) in the board chambers located in the County Government Center at 1055 Monterey Street, San Luis Obispo. The Board holds budget hearings during the month of June. Interested persons should check the Board's agendas for specific dates. Agendas for all Board of Supervisors meetings are posted in some County libraries, the County Government Center, and on the Board of Supervisors internet website at <https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/Departments/Administrative-Office/Board-of-Supervisors-Agenda.aspx>. Regular Nacimiento Commission meetings are held quarterly on the fourth Thursday of selected months at 4:00 p.m. at the Chambers of the Templeton CSD or another agreed-upon location.

Meeting logistics are subject to change. Please contact County Public Works at 805-781-5252 or <https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/Departments/Public-Works/Committees-Programs.aspx> for confirmation of date, location and time.

Contact Information

USEPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water

<http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm>

California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.shtml

County of San Luis Obispo Department of Public Works

www.slocounty.ca.gov/PW.htm

County of San Luis Obispo Water Quality Laboratory

805-781-5111

PW.labreports@co.slo.ca.us

<http://slocountywater.org/WQL/wql.html>

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