2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Atascadero State Hospital

Report Date: 6/24/2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Ground Water Wells

Name and General Location of Source(s): Wells 1, 2, 3, and 4 are on state property located on the west bank of the Salinas River, Assessors #9840000079, Township 28S, Section 25

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: An assessment of the drinking water source(s) for Atascadero State Hospital was completed in November 2002. The source(s) are considered most vulnerable to these activities: surface water (streams, lakes, and rivers,) NPDES/WDR permitted discharges, grazing (>5 large animals or equivalent per acre,) and sewer collection systems. A new Drinking Water Source Assessment is in the process of being conducted.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water Central California Field Operation Branch District 06, 1180 Eugenia Place #200, Carpinteria, AC 93013. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Atascadero State Hospital Plant Operations at x2204.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: N/A

For More Information, Contact: Christopher Scherle (805)-468-2204

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Atascadero State Hospital a (805)-468-2204 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 [Enter Water System Name]以获得中文的帮助：Atascadero State Hospital (805)-468-2204.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Atascadero State Hospital o tumawag sa (805)-468-2204 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Atascadero State Hospital tại (805)-468-2204 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Atascadero State Hospital ntawm (805)-468-2204 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Term	Definition
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for

certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2025	87	5.6	4	ND-35	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2025	87	1.7	17	ND-2.3	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2025	29.7	26-35	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

Hardness (ppm)	2025	416.6	349-480.8	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2022	7.13	N/A	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2022	3.05	N/A	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (µg/L)	2025	0.5	ND-1	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	2025	0.04	ND-0.08	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (µg/L)	2025	0.4	ND-0.8	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from

						waste batteries and paints
Chromium [total] (µg/L)	2025	2.5	ND-5	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	2025	0.2	0.2-0.2	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (mg/L)	2024	1.04	0.7-1.3	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (µg/L)	2025	2	ND-4	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)
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	9/23/2025	26	N/A	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	9/23/2025	5.8	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Chlorine (mg/L)	2025	0.92	0.22-1.9	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron	4/2/25	35	ND-70	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	4/2/25	2.05	0.8-3.3	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	2025	0.1125	0-0.35	5 Units	N/A	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS]	10/28/2025	610	470-720	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	2025	887.43	775-940	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	2025	52.3	43-59	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	2025	181	140-230	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Alkalinity, Total [as CaCO3]	2025	252.7	190-270	N/A	
Bicarbonate [HCO3]	2025	266.7	190-330	N/A	
Potassium	2025	0.97	0.91-1	N/A	
Calcium	2025	101.5	82-120	N/A	

Magnesium	2025	39.3	35-44	N/A	
Sodium	2025	29.7	26-35	N/A	
Boron	2025	0.017	ND-0.05	1	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Naphthalene	10/13/2023	6.4	N/A	17 µg/L	Naphthalene exposures resulted in decreased body weight in rats.
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	2025	0.757	ND-3.5	500 ng/L	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid [PFHxS]	2025	3.44	ND-26	3 ng/L	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS]	2025	6.87	ND-31	6.5 ng/L	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid [PFPeS]	2025	0.243	ND-3.4	N/A	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	10/13/23	9.7	N/A	330 µg/L	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene exposures resulted in increased serum phosphorus levels in rats.
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	10/13/23	1.9	N/A	330 µg/L	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene exposures resulted in increased serum phosphorus levels in rats.

Vanadium	6/13/24	7	N/A	50 µg/L	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Atascadero State Hospital is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Atascadero State Hospital Plant Operations at x2204. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

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

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Copper	Routine lead and copper testing in June 2025 and Dec 2025, resulted in a 90th percentile of 1.80 and 1.70	2025	Started the process of commissioning a corrosion control study to assess the best possible way to lower	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time

	respectively, above the AL of 1.3		elevated system levels of copper.	may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Lead	Routine lead and copper testing in June 2025 and Dec 2025, resulted in a 90th percentile of 6 and 4.5 respectively, below the AL of 15, but 4 samples taken in 2025 were above the AL.	2025	Replaced valves in all sample locations exceeding the AL. Started the process of commissioning a corrosion control study to assess the best possible way to lower elevated system levels of lead.	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	(In the year) 0	2025	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	2025	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	2025	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: N/A

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: N/A

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A