SAN MIGUELITO
MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

June 20, 2014

Dear San Miguelito Customer,

The Board of Directors and Staff of San Miguelito Mutual Water Company are pleased to present this annual report describing the quality of your drinking water. We sincerely hope this report is of interest to you and answers any questions you may have.

Your water comes from both our local wells and the State Water Project. Our yearly goal is to provide a blend of both water sources averaging 30% well water and 70% State Water. Our State Water is delivered through the Lopez Water Project. It is combined with treated Lopez Lake water and delivered through the Lopez distribution system. Once SMMWC receives the State Water, it is then combined with our local well water before sending the finished water through our distribution system.

San Miguelito samples its wells, water treatment plant and distribution system as required by State and Federal laws. The water samples are analyzed for regulated and unregulated contaminants by a California state certified analytical laboratory. The laboratory results are reviewed to ensure compliance with the California Drinking Water Primary and Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) standards. The laboratory results are then submitted to the California Department of Health Services (DHS). There were no water quality violations in 2013.

Please be assured of our continued commitment to providing our customers with a reliable, clean, safe drinking water supply. If you have questions, concerns or would like to learn more about your water company, feel free to contact our office at 805-595-2348.

Best Regards,
San Miguelito Mutual Water Company

John Delehant,
Board President

JD/drb

P.O. BOX 2120 AVILA BEACH
CALIFORNIA 93424-2 120
805 595 2348

Consumer Confidence Report for 2013

Water System Name: **San Miguelito Mutual Water Company** Report Date: June 2014

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, 2013 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Surface water and ground water wells

Name & location of source(s): **Surface water supply** (combination of Lopez Lake and CCWA project water)
Ground water supply (Three local wells 4A, 5A, and 6A located along or adjacent to Bay Laurel Place).

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: An assessment has been made on our three ground water sources. No contamination has been detected, the wells are considered vulnerable to activities near them.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 9:00 AM, the third Wednesday of each month, at the SMMWC office. 1561 Sparrow St. San Luis Obispo, CA.

For more information, contact: SMMWC Office Phone: (805) 595-2348

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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

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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission 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)

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)

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 USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 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 Department 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.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCL G**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	20	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	20	.18	0	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	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCL**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**

reporting units)					G)	
Sodium (ppm)	2013	62	40-98	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2013	492	250-640	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

***Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected(a)**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Aluminum(ppm)	2013	ND	ND - 0.15	1	.60	Erosion of natural deposits and from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic(ppb)	2013	0.55	ND – 2.8	10	0.004	Runoff from orchards, natural deposits and electronics production.
Fluoride(ppm)	2013	0.22	ND-.22	2.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity(pCi/L)	2013	0.72	2.8 – 4.0	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as {NO3}(ppm)	2013	0.78	ND – 0.78	45	45	Runoff and leaching fertilizer use, septic tanks and erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite/Nitrate as {N} (ppm)	2013	0.02	ND - 0.02	10	10	Runoff and leaching fertilizer use, septic tanks and erosion of natural deposits.
TTHM's [Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2013 SMMWC	39	23-39	RAA= 80	----	By product of drinking water chlorination.
HHA5 [Halo acetic acids] (ppb)	2013 SMMWC	29	12 - 29	RAA= 60	----	By product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2013 SMMWC	2.20	0.50 – 3.10	MRDL 4.00	MRDLG 4.00	Disinfection level in the drinking water.
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2013 Lopez	1.99	1.62-2.88	MRDL 4.00	MRDLG 4.00	Disinfection level in the drinking water.
Chlorite (ppm)	2013 Lopez	0.547	0.27-0.80	1.0	0.05	By product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorate (ppb)	2013 Lopez	283	131-603	RAL =800	-----	By product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	2013 Lopez	136	ND- 330	800 as ClO2	800	By product from drinking water 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**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Aluminum (ppb)	2013	30	ND -150	200	NA	Erosion of natural deposits and residue from surface water treatment.
Color (CU) (color units)	2013	14.0	2 -15	15	NA	Naturally occurring from organic material
Chloride (ppm)	2013	87	38 - 110	500	NA	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits.
Corrosivity (Langelier Index)	2013	0.93	0.87-1.00	Non corrosive	NA	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water.
Sulfate (ppm)	2013	200	92 - 250	500	NA	Leaching from natural deposits.
Odor – Threshold Units (TON)	2013	1.08	ND – 1.9	3.0	NA	Natural occurring organic material.
Turbidity Units (TU)	2013	3.9	0.123 - 14	5.0	NA	Soil runoff.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2013	762	420 - 960	1000	NA	Runoff and/or leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2013	1235	638 - 1400	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water.
Iron {SMMWC well water after treatment}. (ppm)	2013	ND	ND	0.30	NA	Leaching from natural deposits and/or industrial wastes.
Manganese {SMMWC well water after treatment} (ppm)	2013	ND	ND	0.05	NA	Leaching from natural deposits.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	2013	297	190 - 420	Informational	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2013	86	53 - 110	Informational	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2013	68	31 - 89	Informational	NA
pH	2013	7.00	7.9 – 8.31	Informational	NA

***Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER 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	(0)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(0)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(0)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [(a)] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards [(b)] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 5 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.09
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	None

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

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

** Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

P.O. Box 2120
Avila Beach, CA 93424-2120
1561 Sparrow Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 93405-8056
(805) 595-2348
www.smmwc.com

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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