



June 8, 2018

Dear San Miguelito Customer,

It is that time of the year again when your Board and Staff of San Miguelito Mutual Water Company provides the technical information as to the quality and quantity of your drinking water. You should recall that your water comes from both our local wells and the State Water Project. State Water is delivered through the Lopez Lake distribution system, treated and combined with our local treated well water.

SMMWC samples its wells, water treatment plant and distribution system as required by State and Federal laws. 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 State Water Resources Control Board division of Drinking Water. As the attached report shows, the water met or exceeded all standards; and, there were no water quality violations in 2017.

As you are all no doubt aware, 2017 turned out to be a disappointing year for total rainfall. In essence, we returned to the drought year category. But the amount of water produced by SMMWC totaled 55,763,294 gallons or 171-acre feet which is 18-acre feet more water than 2016.

So, I must ask each of you to please return to your 2016 water conservation efforts both indoors and particularly outdoors. Pre-drought our sources of water consisted of 70% State water and 30% well water. Last year we received 67% of our water from state water and 33% was produced from our wells. Even though the rains of this past winter have filled the reservoirs in the northern part of our state, locally we continue to see low water levels in our county. As such we are still required to continue with our conservation measures to achieve a 25% reduction in water usage.

The good news is our well water is significantly less expensive to treat than the current State Water we are receiving. The bad news is that if the drought continues, the reliability, quantity and quality of State Water as delivered to SMMWC will probably continue to decline. Thus, we are attempting to increase our well water sources.

Please be assured of our continued commitment to providing you with a reliable, clean, safe drinking water supply. As always if you have questions, suggestions, concerns or would like to learn more about your water company, do not hesitate to contact your SMMWC office.

Very Best Regards From The Staff And Board of Directors,



John Delehant, Board President

JD/mye

P.O. Box 2120
Avila Beach California 93424-2120
805 595 2348

2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: San Miguelito Mutual Water Company Report Date: June 2018

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, 2017 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: Treated surface water and ground water wells

Name & general location of source(s): Surface water supply (combination of Lopez Lake and CCWA project water),
Ground water supply (Our 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 a.m., the Third Wednesday of
each Month, at San Miguelito Mutual Water Company's office located at 1561 Sparrow Street, San Luis Obispo, CA

For more information, contact: San Miguelito Mutual Water Co. 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.

Variations and Exemptions: State Board 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 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.

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 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.

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	MCLG	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 <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	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)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2017	9	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2017	9	.37	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 reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2017	74.5	35-120	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2017	535	290-710	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	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant

*Aluminum(ppm)	2017	0.045	ND- 0.028	1	.60	Erosion of natural deposits and from some surface water treatment processes
*Arsenic(ppb)	2017	2.1	1.5 – 2.60	10	0.004	Runoff from orchards, natural deposits and electronics production
*Fluoride(ppm)	2017	0.35	0.24-0.49	2.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits
**Gross Alpha Particle Activity(pCi/L)	2013	0.72	ND-1.59	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
** Nitrate as {NO ₃ }(ppm)	2017	ND	ND-0.78	45	45	Runoff and leaching fertilizer use, septic tanks and erosion of natural deposits
**Nitrate/Nitrate as {N}(ppm)	2017	ND	ND-0.02	10	10	Runoff and leaching fertilizer use, septic tanks and erosion of natural deposits
**TTHM's [Trihalomethanes](ppb)	2017	62.3	24-130	RAA=80	---	By product of drinking water chlorination
**HHA5[Halo acetic acids](ppb)	2017	27.2	8.9-59	RAA=60	---	By product of drinking water disinfection
**Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2017	2.50	0.50-2.50	MRDL 4.00	MRDLG 4.00	Disinfection level in the drinking water
*Total Chlorine Residual(ppm)	2017	2.19	1.53-4.2	MRDL 4.00	MRDLG 4.00	Disinfection level in the drinking water
*Chlorite	2017	0.387	0.28-0.65	1.0	0.05	By product of drinking water disinfection
*Chlorate(ppb)	2017	386	202-646	RAL=800	---	By product of drinking water disinfection
*Chlorine Dioxide(ppb)	2017	120	ND-120	800 as ClO ₂	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)	2017	46	15-50	200	NA	Erosion of natural deposits and residue from surface water treatment
^Color(CU)(color units)	2017	7	1-10	15	NA	Naturally occurring from organic material
^Chloride(ppm)	2017	95.7	27-150	500	NA	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
^Corrosivity(Langelier Index)	2017	0.70	0.63-0.77	Non-corrosive	NA	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water
^Sulfate(ppm)	2017	216	78-290	500	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
^Odor – Threshold Units (TON)	2017	1.08	ND-1.9	3.0	NA	Natural occurring organic material
^Turbidity Units(TU)	2017	0.42	0.09-1.0	5.0	NA	Soil runoff
^Total Dissolved Solids(TDS)	2017	793	280-1100	1000	NA	Runoff and/or leaching from natural deposits
^Specific Conductance(uS/cm)	2017	1236	820-1700	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water
**Iron{SMMWC well water after treatment}(ppm)	2017	ND	ND	0.30	NA	Leaching from natural deposits and/or industrial wastes
**Manganese{SMMWC well water after treatment}(ppm)	2017	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 CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2017	383	130-480	Informational	NA

^Calcium(ppm)	2017	101	63-120	Informational	NA
^Magnesium(ppm)	2017	75.3	30-98	Informational	NA
^pH	2017	7.73	7.5-8.10	Informational	NA

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

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 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 service lines and home plumbing. San Miguelito Mutual Water Company 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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>.

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
<i>E. coli</i>	(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 <u>0.1</u> NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed <u>1</u> NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed <u>5</u> NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	.10
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.

www.smmwc.com
 Phone: 805-595-2348
 Post Office Box 2120 – Avila Beach, CA 93424-2120
 A mutual water company serving the San Luis Bay Estates Area

SAN MIGUELITO
 MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

