



June 18, 2024

Greetings San Miguelito Mutual Water Company Customers:

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires community water systems to deliver a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), also known as an annual drinking water quality report, to their customers. These reports provide customers with information about their local drinking water quality. Attached is the CCR from the San Miguelito Mutual Water Company for 2023. We are again happy to report that all sampling results meet or exceed the primary and secondary State and Federal drinking water standards. With the exception of a high THM event in November of 2023. The event lasted 1 week and was traced back to poor water quality received from the County of San Luis Obispo during this period

San Miguelito Mutual Water Company previously established the following Mission Statement that reflects our commitment to meeting the highest drinking water standards:

*To provide reliable, high-quality water to shareholders and dispose of shareholder generated wastewater in a cost effective and environmentally responsible manner.*

Providing drinking water that meets or exceeds all health and safety guidelines is one of our primary functions. Delivery of quality public drinking water also depends on a reliable, well-maintained water distribution infrastructure. Our Water Company staff work diligently to maintain and continuously upgrade the pumps, pipes, valves, and treatment facilities necessary to treat and convey drinking water to your home or business. We follow a rotating 10-year Capital Improvement Plan designed for proactive management of our water storage and distribution system. Please feel free to contact me or any of our staff if you have questions about our water treatment and distribution system.

As a result of forward-thinking decisions by the current and previous Board of Directors, SMMWC has a stable and reliable water supply, however it is still incumbent on us to use good water conservation practices.

Best Regards from Your Company Staff and the Board of Directors.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dwayne Chisam", written over a horizontal line.

Dwayne Chisam  
General Manager

## 2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

### Water System Information

Water System Name: **San Miguelito Mutual Water Company**

Report Date: **06/10/2024**

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **Treated Surface Water and Ground Water Wells**

Name and General Location of Source(s): **Surface Water Supply (Lopez / CCWA Water Project)**

**Ground Water Wells: 4A,5A,6A Located in the San Luis Bay Estates in Avila Beach**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **The assessment showed no contamination in any of the 3 wells, the wells are considered vulnerable to the activities around them.**

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: **9:00am the third Friday of each month, physical address is our office at 1561 Sparrow St. San Luis Obispo, CA. Monthly agenda is posted on our website at [smmwc.com](http://smmwc.com)**

For More Information, **Contact: San Miguelito Mutual Water Company (805) 595-2348**

### 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, 2023, 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 **San Miguelito Mutual Water Company at 1561 Sparrow St. San Luis Obispo, CA. (805) 595-2348.**

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**San Miguelito Mutual Water Company**以获得中文的帮助: **1561 Sparrow St. San Luis Obispo, CA. (805) 595-2348.**

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa **San Miguelito Mutual Water Company at 1561 Sparrow St. San Luis Obispo, CA.** o tumawag sa **(805) 595-2348.**

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 **San Miguelito Mutual Water Company** tại **1561 Sparrow St. San Luis Obispo, CA. (805) 595-2348.** 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 **San Miguelito Mutual Water Company** ntawm **1561 Sparrow St. San Luis Obispo, CA. (805) 595-2348.** 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 <i>E. coli</i> 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.
Variations 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)
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, 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
<i>E. coli</i>	2023 0	0	0	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	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/10/2023	10	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/10/2023	10	1.1	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)	8/7/2023	71	44-99	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	8/7/2023	529	230-700	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) [MRDL G]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrates as {no3} N (ppm)	2023	0.62	0.50-0.80	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits and run off
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2023	2.08	1.26-3.32	4.00	4.00	Disinfection level
TTHM	2023	81.0*	46-140	RAA=80	---	By product of drinking water chlorination

**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 (ppm) After treatment	2023	ND	ND	0.30	N/A	Natural leaching from deposits
Manganese (ppm) after treatment	2023	ND	ND	0.005	N/A	Same as above
Corrosivity (Laniger index)	2023	n/a	n/a	Non corrosive		Natural and industrial influence

### 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:** 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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/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
High TTHM levels	Low water usage and over chlorination	1 week	More Hydrant flushing and lower tank levels to recirculate water faster	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer

**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
<i>E. coli</i>	0	2023	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	2023	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	2023	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste



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**SAN MIGUELITO**  
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