SAN MIGUELITO
MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

June 20, 2016

Dear San Miguelito Customer,

It is that time of the year again when your Board and the Staff of San Miguelito Mutual Water Company provides the technical information as to the fine quality of your drinking water.

SMMWC 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 (OHS). As the attached report shows, your water meets or exceeds all standards; and, there were no water quality violations in 2015.

The amount of water produced by SMMWC in 2015 totaled 50,075,556 gallons or 154 acre feet. 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.

Since joining your volunteer board, I have not experienced such a combined support by our shareholders in reducing our water consumption. For 2015 we used 30% less water than in 2014. Congratulations in changing your water use habits. Pre-drought our sources of water consisted of 70% State water and 30% well water. Last year we received 62% of our water from state water and 38% 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 may continue to decline. Thus we continue to explore alternative water sources as we all proceed.

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

San Miguelito Water Company's Best Regards,

John Delehant, Board President

JD/drb

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2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **San Miguelito Mutual Water Company** Report Date: June 2016

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, 2015 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.

Variances 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 *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)	**Sample Date**	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	2015	20	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2015	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 reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Sodium (ppm)	2015	67	44-100	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2015	431	146-620	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)	2015	ND	ND- 0.04	1	.60	Erosion of natural deposits and from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic(ppb)	2015	2.72	ND-5.3	10	0.004	Runoff from orchards, natural deposits and electronics production
Fluoride(ppm)	2015	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 {NO3}(ppm)	2015	0.78	ND-0.78	45	45	Runoff and leaching fertilizer use, septic tanks and erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate/Nitrate as {N}(ppm)	2015	0.02	ND-0.02	10	10	Runoff and leaching fertilizer use, septic tanks and erosion of natural deposits
TTHM's [Trihalomethanes](ppb)	2015 SMMWC	60.6	53-75	RAA=80	---	By product of drinking water chlorination
HHA5[Halo acetic acids](ppb)	2015 SMMWC	23	15-28	RAA=60	---	By product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2015 SMMWC	2.20	0.50-3.10	MRDL 4.00	MRDLG 4.00	Disinfection level in the drinking water
Total Chlorine Residual(ppm)	2015 Lopez	2.48	1.50-3.67	MRDL 4.00	MRDLG 4.00	Disinfection level in the drinking water
Chlorite	2015	0.68	0.37-0.92	1.0	0.05	By product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorate(ppb)	2015 Lopez	500	90-1200	RAL=800	---	By product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Dioxide(ppb)	2015 Lopez	150	60-290	800 as C1O2	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)	2015	40	ND-76	200	NA	Erosion of natural deposits and residue from surface water treatment
Color(CU)(color units)	2015	12.0	2-15	15	NA	Naturally occurring from organic material
Chloride(ppm)	2015	120	41.3-170	500	NA	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Corrosivity(Langelier Index)	2015	0.66	0.54-0.79	Non-corrosive	NA	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water
Sulfate(ppm)	2015	213	190-240	500	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor – Threshold Units (TON)	2015	1.08	ND-1.9	3.0	NA	Natural occurring organic material
Turbidity Units(TU)	2015	4.5	0.123-17.0	5.0	NA	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids(TDS)	2015	762	420-1000	1000	NA	Runoff and/or leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance(uS/cm)	2015	1330	820-1500	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water
Iron{SMMWC well water after treatment}(ppm)	2015	ND	ND	0.30	NA	Leaching from natural deposits and/or industrial wastes

Manganese{SMMWC well water after treatment}(ppm)	2015	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)	2015	230	230-390	Informational	NA
Calcium(ppm)	2015	95	74-120	Informational	NA
Magnesium(ppm)	2015	73	38-99	Informational	NA
pH	2015	7.84	7.6-8.29	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**
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	.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.*

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

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