The San Miguel CSD routinely monitors for many more chemicals than are listed in this table. The tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected in 2015, unless otherwise noted. The presence of these contaminants in drinking water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Thus, some of our data may be more than one year old, but remains representative. For questions about this data, contact the Utility office at (805) 467-3388 or email amcsd@tcsn.net.

### REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLs, MRDLs, or TTs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Units)</th>
<th>Where Sampled</th>
<th>Year Sampled</th>
<th>MCL or (MRDL)</th>
<th>PHG (MRDL) or (MRDL)</th>
<th>Range Detected</th>
<th>Average Detected</th>
<th>Potential Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microbiological Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria (Present or Absent)</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1 positive sample per month</td>
<td>(0)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Radioactive Contaminants

- **Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)**: Wells 2014 - 0.1
- **Uranium (µCi/L)**: Wells 2014 - 3

#### Inorganic Contaminants

- **Arsenic (ppb)**: Wells 2014 - 0.004
- **Fluoride (ppm)**: Wells 2014 - 0.07
- **Nitrate as nitrate, NO₃ (ppm)**: Wells 2014 - 45

#### Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residues, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors

- **Chlorine (ppm)**: Distribution 2014 - 4.0 (as Cl₂)
- **Total Heterocyclic Amines (ppb)**: Distribution 2014 - 4.0
- **Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)**: Distribution 2014 - 4.0

### REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Units)</th>
<th>Where Sampled</th>
<th>Year Sampled</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>PHG (MCLG)</th>
<th>Range Detected</th>
<th>Average Detected</th>
<th>Potential Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disinfectants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>Wells</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>22-136</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>ND-1</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Naturally occurring organic materials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor - Threshold (TON)</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ND-5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Naturally occurring organic materials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Conductance (µS/cm)</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>569-1240</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>Substances that form ions when in water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate (ppm)</td>
<td>Wells</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>39-196</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (NTU)</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>ND-8.5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)</td>
<td>Wells</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>400-760</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LEAD AND COPPER IN HOMES (2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
<th>PHG</th>
<th>% of samples collected</th>
<th>No. of sites exceeding the action level</th>
<th>Potential Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb)</td>
<td>AL = 15</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems and fixtures; erosion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppb)</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Units)</th>
<th>Where Sampled</th>
<th>Year Sampled</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>PHG (MCLG)</th>
<th>Range Detected</th>
<th>Average Detected</th>
<th>Potential Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alkalinity as CaCO₃ (ppm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium (ppm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardness as CaCO₃ (ppm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium (ppm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### General Drinking Water Information

All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably 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. Additionally, the EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water maintains a website with useful information on drinking water. The address is www.epa.gov/safewater. Information can also be obtained by accessing the American Water Works Association’s website at www.awwa.org, the CDPH website at http://www.cdph.ca.gov/CtrIndDrinkWtr/Pages/default.aspx, or by calling the Utility office at (805) 467-3388.

### Key Terms and Abbreviations

- **AL (Action Level, Regulatory)**: The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, requires treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.
- **CPUMLC**: Colony-Forming Units per milliliter
- **MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)**: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close as possible to the MDLs (or MCLG) as is economically and technologically feasible.
- **MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)**: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk; MCLGs are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- **MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)**: The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant that is allowed to remain in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal)**: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **NTU**: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
- **MRID (Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level)**: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRIDCs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **ND (Not Detected)**: Contaminant is not detectable at testing limit.

#### Lead

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The District is currently working on blending the water from wells that exceed the MCL for Arsenic with less concentrated wells to provide water with the lowest concentration of Arsenic for our consumers. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The San Miguel CSD 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. (Continued on page 4)
Water Conservation Tips for Consumers

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers – a 5 minutes shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month’s water bill! Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

Operations

All operators who work for the District are certified by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). They are knowledgeable professionals dedicated to maintaining an excellent water system and providing you with the best quality water possible. Operators routinely inspect the wells, tanks, and distribution system in order to ensure safe and reliable water. In addition, the CDPH routinely inspects the facilities, operating procedures, and water quality monitoring records to verify compliance with state and federal regulatory requirements.

Water Testing

Water analyses are contracted to the Fruit Growers Laboratory, Inc (FGL) by the District. The FGL is certified by the CDPH as an environmental testing laboratory for bacteriological and chemical analyses. Federal and state requirements mandate that all regulatory analyses be performed by certified labs following approved procedures.

General Drinking Water Information (Continued from page 3)

Testing conducted in 2011 at consumer’s taps did not detect lead in those households. 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/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

Water Quality Report 2014

TO OUR CUSTOMERS: The San Miguel Community Services District is pleased to present this annual report describing the quality of your drinking water. We sincerely hope this report gives you the information you seek and have a right to know. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Your Water Supply

Your water comes from groundwater wells. The groundwater that is pumped and served to our customers is cleaned through a natural filtration process as it seeps down through the ground. This natural filtration process is an excellent mechanism for removing particles of matter from water but during this process, water may pick up minerals or contaminants found in the soil, either natural or man-made. Groundwater is normally very clean and is simply disinfected with chlorine to help minimize viral and bacterial contamination.

Source of Drinking 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** which 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Source Water Assessments

The wells are routinely monitored for contaminants and the results are submitted to the California Department of Public Health. The findings are evaluated relative to the California Drinking Water Primary and Secondary Maximum Contaminant Standards. In 2002, a source water assessment for the San Miguel CSD system was completed. The study was conducted to locate potential sources of contamination or contaminating activities in the watershed and assess their possible impact on the water system. The source assessment concluded that the wells continue to be most vulnerable to contamination from agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. The findings are evaluated relative to the California Drinking Water Primary and Secondary Maximum Contaminant Standards. In 2002, a source water assessment for the San Miguel CSD system was completed. The study was conducted to locate potential sources of contamination or contaminating activities in the watershed and assess their possible impact on the water system. The source assessment concluded that the wells continue to be most vulnerable to contamination from agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

We’re on the Web! www.sanmiguelcsd.org

FOR MORE INFORMATION

The SMCSD Board meets the fourth Thursday of each month at 7:00 pm at their office located at 1150 Mission (fire station). The public is welcome to attend.

SMCSD Office Hours: 8:30 am - 4:30 pm Monday through Friday.
Closed the following holidays: Jan 1, 3rd Monday in January, 3rd Monday in Feb., Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving and Friday after, Christmas Eve at noon, Christmas, New Year’s Eve at noon

If you have questions regarding this report, please contact the San Miguel CSD office at 467-3388.