

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **San Miguel Community Services District**

Report Date: **May 26, 2026**

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **Groundwater Wells**

Name and General Location of Source(s): **Well 03 is located on 12th Street, Well 04 is located near Bonita Place & 16th Street, and Terrace Well is located near the end of Martinez Drive.**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **A source water assessment was completed for Well 03 and Well 04 in July 2002. A source water assessment was completed for Terrace Well in August 2007. The sources are considered most vulnerable to nearby septic and sewer collection systems, but they are not associated with any detected contaminants in the water supply.**

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: **San Miguel Community Services District meetings are held at 601 12th street on the fourth Thursday of each month at 6 PM.**

For More Information, Contact: **Kelly Dodds at (805) 467-3388**

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, 2025, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse San Miguel Community Services District a 1765 Bonita Place, San Miguel, CA 93451 o (805) 467-3388 para asistirlo en español.

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 Miguel Community Services District 以获得中文的帮助: 1765 Bonita Place, San Miguel, CA 93451, (805) 467-3388.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa San Miguel Community Services District, 1765 Bonita Place, San Miguel, CA 93451 o tumawag sa (805) 467-3388 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ San Miguel Community Services District tại 1765 Bonita Place, San Miguel, CA 93451, (805) 467-3388 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau San Miguel Community Services District ntawm 1765 Bonita Place, San Miguel, CA 93451, (805) 467-3388 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 (SMCL) 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.
Variances 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
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)
CFU/mL	Colony-Forming Units per milliliter
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
TON	Threshold Odor Number
$\mu\text{S/cm}$	Microsiemens per centimeter

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, 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 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 – 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

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	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

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	6/5/2023	10	ND	0	ND	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/5/2023	10	0.124	0	ND – 0.144	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)	5/2/2023 5/7/2024	86	63 – 100	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	5/2/2023 5/7/2024	317	263 – 358	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) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic – Distribution (ppb)	2025 (various)	4.0	3.0 – 6.5	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Arsenic – Raw Wells (ppb)	2025 (various)	3.9	2.8 – 6.5			
Fluoride (ppm)	5/2/2023 5/7/2024	0.27	0.01 – 0.4	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids - HAA5 (ppb)	9/2/2025	2.5	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria - HPC (CFU/mL)	2/6/2024 5/7/2024	4.4	ND – 17	TT = ≤500	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)*	5/26/2020 5/4/2021 5/2/2023	14.6	10.8 – 18	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium – Distribution (ppb)	11/19/2024	1.4	N/A	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.
Hexavalent Chromium – Raw Wells (ppb)	11/19/2024 12/31/2024	1.28	0.95 – 1.5			
Nitrate as N – Distribution (ppm)	5/6/2025	3.5	N/A	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N – Raw Wells (ppm)	5/6/2025	4.8	3.7 – 6.9			

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard, Continued

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radium-226 (pCi/L)	6/22/2021	0.214	N/A	5	0.05	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Selenium (ppb)	5/2/2023 5/4/2023	3.3	ND – 10	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2025 (various)	0.72	0.28 – 2.32	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes - TTHMs (ppb)	9/2/2025	21	N/A	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	5/26/2020 5/4/2021 5/2/2023	9.91	7.602 – 12	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 6. 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
Chloride (ppm)	5/2/2023 5/7/2024	102.7	76 – 140	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	5/2/2023 5/7/2024	1,071	874 – 1,300	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

Table 7. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard, Continued

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sulfate (ppm)	5/2/2023 5/7/2024	153.3	103 – 149	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids - TDS (ppm)	5/2/2023 5/7/2024	673	500 – 870	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity – Distribution (NTU)	2024 (various)	0.13	ND – 0.65	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Turbidity – Raw Wells (NTU)	5/2/2023 2024 (various)	0.11	ND – 0.60			

Table 8. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Boron (ppm)	5/2/2023 5/7/2024	0.267	ND – 0.400	1	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid - PFHxS (ppt)	2025 (various)	1.2	ND – 2.1	3	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid - PFOS (ppt)	2025 (various)	2.3	ND – 3.8	6.5	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.
Vanadium (ppb)	5/2/2023 5/4/2023	15.7	12 – 20	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

*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 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).

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant’s blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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 Miguel CSD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family’s risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact San Miguel CSD at (805) 467-3388. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 9. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Gross Alpha Particle Activity MCL Exceedance – Raw Wells	In 2020 & 2021, Gross Alpha levels exceeded the MCL of 15 pCi/L, however, due to the relationship between Uranium and Gross Alpha, the calculated Adjusted Gross Alpha results for both samples were below the MCL.	Gross Alpha levels exceeded the 15 pCi/L MCL in two raw well samples collected during May 2020 and May 2021.	As reported in previous CCR’s, the results for samples collected in 2020 & 2021 were not a violation due to the relationship between Gross Alpha and Uranium, which affects the methodology used for determining compliance with the MCL.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.