

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 2010, unless otherwise noted. The presence of these contaminants in 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 [smcsd@tcsn.net](mailto:smcsd@tcsn.net).

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

Contaminant (Units)	Where Sampled	Year Sampled	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	Range Detected	Average Detected	Potential Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria (Present or Absent)	Distribution	2013	> 1 positive sample per month	(0)	ND	Absent	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	Wells	2011	15	(0)	4.61-16.9	12.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	Wells	2011	20	(0)	5+15.2	9.7	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Arsenic (ppb)	Wells	2013	10	0.004	ND-15	8.8	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (ppm)	Wells	2012	2.0	1	.3-.38	.33	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as nitrate, NO3 (ppm)	Wells	2013	45	45	ND-23	12.1	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors</b>							
Chlorine (ppm)	Distribution	2013	[4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	.6 - 1.6	1.30	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Distribution	2012	RAA = 60	-----	-----	1.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Distribution	2012	RAA = 80	-----	-----	4.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS</b>							
Chloride (ppm)	Wells	2012	500	-----	48-136	90	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Distribution	2011	15	-----	1-1.33	1.16	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor - Threshold (TON)	Distribution	2013	3	-----	ND-32	.8	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	Wells	2012	1600	-----	890-1240	1020	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	Wells	2012	500	-----	76-196	130	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	Distribution	2011	5	-----	.078-.80	.439	Soil Runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	Wells	2012	1000	-----	490-760	600	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

**LEAD AND COPPER IN HOMES (2011)**

Contaminant	Action Level	PHG	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. of sites exceeding the action level	Potential Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	AL = 15	0.2	5	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	1300	170	5	113	0	

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminant (Units)	Where Sampled	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range Detected	Average Detected	Potential Source of Contamination
Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	Wells	2011	-----	-----	230-250	240	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Wells	2011	-----	-----	42-58	50	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	Wells	2012	-----	-----	327-409	368	Generally found in ground and surface water
Magnesium (ppm)	Wells	2011	-----	-----	42-55	48.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH Units)	Wells	2012	-----	-----	7.5-7.8	7.76	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Wells	2012	-----	-----	76-116	96	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

**KEY TERMS and ABBREVIATIONS**

**AL (Action Level, Regulatory):** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

**CFU/mL:** 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 to the PHGs (or MCLGs) 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 risk to health. MCLGs are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** 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.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** 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.

**ND (Not Detected):** Contaminant is not detectable at testing limit.

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

**Primary Drinking Water Standards:** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**PHG (Public Health Goal):** 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.

**ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**RAA (Running Annual Average):** An arithmetic average of all samples is computed quarterly. This quarterly average is then averaged against the previous three quarters worth of data to provide an annual running average. The highest running average over a twelve month period is used for compliance.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards:** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect health at the MCL levels.

**TON:** Threshold Odor Number

**TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**µS/cm— microSiemens per centimeter (1 S = 1 ohm<sup>-1</sup>)** A measure of electrical conductance.

**USEPA:** United States Environmental Protection Agency

*General Drinking Water Information*

All 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. The USEPA and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/). Information can also be obtained by accessing the American Water Works Association's website at [www.awwa.org](http://www.awwa.org), the CDPH website at <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/default.aspx>, or by calling the Utility office at (805) 467-3388.

**Arsenic**

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.

**Lead**

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. 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 (1-800-425-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

We're on the Web! [www.sanmiguelcsd.org](http://www.sanmiguelcsd.org)

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

The SMCS D 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.

**SMCS D 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 Years Eve at noon

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



**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 ó 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.

#### 2013 Water Statistics

- **Water Production**  
⇒ **121 million gallons**
- **Average Daily Demand**  
⇒ **333,643 gallons per day**

### 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 the following activities for which no associated contaminant has been detected in the water supply: sewer collection system. A copy of the complete assessment is available at:

Santa Barbara District  
California Department of Public Health  
1180 Eugenia Place, Suite 200  
Carpinteria, CA 93013  
Telephone (805) 566-1326

OR

San Miguel CSD  
1150 Mission Street  
San Miguel, CA 93451

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