

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

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

Report Date: **May 20, 2025**

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

Name and General Location of Source(s): **Wells 1, 2, and 3 are located near 111 Pico Drive, San Simeon, CA 93452.**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **A source water assessment was conducted for Wells 1 and 2 in February 2002. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: recreational area – surface water source and saltwater intrusion.**

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: **First Thursday of every month at 1350 Main Steet, Cambria, CA.**

For More Information, Contact: **Geoff English, General Manager, San Simeon Community Services District at (805) 203-0986**

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, 2024, 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 Simeon Community Services District a 111 Pico Drive, San Simeon, CA 93452 o (805) 203-0986 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 Simeon Community Services District 以获得中文的帮助: 111 Pico Drive, San Simeon, CA 93452, (805) 203-0986.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa San Simeon Community Services District, 111 Pico Drive, San Simeon, CA 93452 o tumawag sa (805) 203-0986 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ San Simeon Community Services District tại 111 Pico Drive, San Simeon, CA 93452, (805) 203-0986 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 Simeon Community Services District ntawm 111 Pico Drive, San Simeon, CA 93452, (805) 203-0986 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.
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)

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	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/7/2022	5	11.4	1	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	9/7/2022	5	0.190	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)	4/19/2023	24.7	18 – 30	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (ppm)	4/19/2023	276.7	260 – 300	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
Asbestos (MFL)	10/7/2020 9/25/2023	0.3	ND – 1	7	7	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	4/19/2023	0.103	0.099 – 0.110	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm) ¹	2024 (various)	3.23	1.22 – 4.10	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Cyanide (ppb)	4/19/2023	3.9	ND – 6.7	150	150	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4/19/2023	0.138	0.130 – 0.145	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids – HAAs (ppb)	9/19/2024	6.5	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Hexavalent Chromium – Distribution (ppb)	11/18/2024	1.7	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)	11/18/2024	1.7	1.7			
Nitrate as N (ppm)	4/19/2023 4/10/2024	1.0	0.44 – 1.30	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes – THMs (ppb)	9/19/2024	20	N/A	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

¹Regulatory compliance with the MRDL is determined based on a running annual average (RAA). More information is provided later in the report regarding these results.

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
Chloride (ppm)	4/19/2023 2024 (various)	30.0	21 – 41	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Iron (ppb)	4/19/2023 2024 (various)	48.2	ND – 290	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	4/19/2023 2024 (various)	636.4	510 – 710	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate (ppm)	4/19/2023	36.3	29 – 43	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids – TDS (ppm)	4/19/2023 2024 (various)	377.8	350 – 410	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU) – Raw Wells	4/19/2023	0.66	0.11 – 1.70	5	N/A	Soil runoff.

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).

Chlorine is added to the drinking water in carefully monitored amounts for disinfection. Compliance with the Total Chlorine Residual MRDL is based on a running annual average (RAA), which is calculated on a quarterly basis. In 2024, the highest RAA for San Simeon CSD was 3.23 mg/L, which is in compliance with the MRDL.

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 Simeon Community Services District 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. 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>.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 6. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 23	2024 (various)	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste.

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

SSCSD’s two primary sources are groundwater wells that are under the influence of surface water when there is active flow in nearby Pico Creek. When water is present in Pico Creek, SSCSD operates a filtration system in conjunction with routine disinfection to remove potentially harmful bacteria from the water delivered to customers as required by the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR). During the majority of 2024, Pico Creek was active due to storm events throughout the Central Coast. ***The results of all samples of treated water delivered to customers did not include detections of E.coli.*** Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 7. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Groundwater Sources Under the Influence of Surface Water

Treatment Technique ^(a) (type of approved filtration technology used)	Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements
Combination of Direct Filtration and Chemical Disinfection	<u>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</u> 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more in two consecutive measurements taken 15 minutes apart. 3 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.	93.2% (February 2024)	0.580 NTU (February 2024)	One

^(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.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

Table 8. Violation of Surface Water TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
<p>Less than 95% of the Turbidity measurements in February 2024 were less than or equal to 0.3 NTU</p>	<p>During the month of February, 93.2% of the Turbidity measurements were less than or equal to 0.3 NTU. Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth.</p>	<p>February 2024</p>	<p>Staff suspects that elevated turbidity levels were due to winter storm events that occurred during February 2024. Staff continued to monitor treated water for the presence of coliform bacteria; no coliform bacteria was detected in the treated water.</p>	<p>Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.</p>