

## 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

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

Report Date: **May 19, 2026**

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 Street, Cambria, CA.**

For More Information, Contact: **Suzy Watkins, Division Manager, SLO County at (805) 927-4778**

### 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 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)
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
$\mu\text{S/cm}$	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, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)*	2025 (various)	6	4.6	1	ND – 86	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2025 (various)	5	0.190	0	0.073 – 0.240	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) [MRDLG]	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.

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

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Chromium (Hexavalent) – 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.
Chromium (Hexavalent) – Raw Wells (ppb)	11/18/2024	1.7	N/A			
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)	9/23/2025	1.5	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Nitrate as N (ppm)	4/7/2025	0.31	ND – 0.62	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2025 (various)	2.75	0.99 – 3.7	[4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Total Trihalomethanes - THMs (ppb)	9/23/2025	11	N/A	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

**Table 6. 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
Chloride (ppm)	2025 (various)	26.5	21 – 34	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Iron (ppb)	2025 (various)	42.1	ND – 170	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2025 (various)	651.7	620 – 680	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)	2025 (various)	360	340 – 380	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	4/19/2023	0.66	0.11 – 1.70	5	N/A	Soil runoff.

\*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).

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 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 Simeon Community Services District at (805) 203-0986. 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>. A service line inventory was prepared in 2024, which confirmed that the San Simeon Community Services District distribution system does not contain any materials made of lead. For more information

regarding the service line inventory, please see the contact information noted above. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home’s water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, AL or Violation of Any TT or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**

**Table 7. Violation of an MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Requirement**

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Exceedance of Action Limit (AL) for Lead	<p>As reported in Table 2 of the 2025 CCR, during routine sampling of tap water at five required residences, results for lead at one location exceeded the lead AL of 15 parts per billion (ppb). All other samples collected were below the AL.</p> <p>Additionally, the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of all tap water samples collected were below the AL.</p>	September 2025	<p>A Tier 1 Public Notice was issued for the community on September 27, 2025, and a resample was collected from the same residence within 24 hours of learning of the exceedance. Results for the resample were well below the AL, and the Tier 1 Public Notice was rescinded.</p> <p>Due to the results of the resample, and all other samples in our system being below the AL, it is believed that this was an anomalous result and does not represent the water quality of our system. <b>There are no known sources of lead in the drinking water distribution system.</b> SSCSD is focused on protecting the health of every household in our community; however, the elevated result was likely caused by localized conditions at that specific tap, such as a piece of internal plumbing debris, rather than a widespread issue with our water or corrosion control.</p>	<p>Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.</p>

**For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water**

**Table 8. 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) 0	2025 (various)	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste.

**For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water**

**Table 9. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources**

<b>Treatment Technique <sup>(b)</sup></b> (type of approved filtration technology used)	<b>Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(c)</sup></b> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<b>Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.</b>	<b>Highest single turbidity measurement during the year</b>	<b>Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements</b>
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 for the combined filter effluent.	100% (whole year)	0.040 NTU (November 2025)	0

*(b) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.*

*(c) 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.*