

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: San Luis Hills Water System

Report Date: 06/18/2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: The only source of water is the San Luis Canal (California Aqueduct), which provides surface water exported from the San Francisco Bay-Delta.

Name and General Location of Source(s): The California Aqueduct raw water enters the District's distribution system from the Canal at milepost 75.49-R near Pioneer Road. The water is then conveyed to the San Luis Water District (SLWD) Water Treatment Plant where it is treated using a conventional treatment process which includes flash mixing, chemical coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and chlorination. The water is stored at the treatment plant and is delivered to residences and businesses when needed.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: The latest drinking water source assessment is titled "California State Water Project 2021 Watershed Sanitary Survey Update" and was prepared by the Department of Water Resources in June 2021.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: The SLWD office is located at 1015 Sixth Street in Los Banos, California. The District is governed by a five-member Board of Directors. The Board of Directors meets regularly at 1:30 p.m. on the last Tuesday of every month at the District's office.

For More Information, Contact: SWLD is open from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. weekdays, except holidays. Contact SLWD either in person or by phone at (209) 826-4043, to answer any questions regarding the San Luis Hills water system.

Non-Potable Landscape Irrigation Water

Residents and businesses should be reminded that all landscape irrigation is conducted with Non-Potable Water. The Non-Potable Water is delivered using a completely independent plumbing system from the Potable Water System. Therefore, at no time shall any Resident or Business make any plumbing changes that could interconnect the two systems. A cross connection between the two systems can cause serious health effects. Contact the District immediately at (209) 826-4043 if you suspect there has been a cross connection between the potable and non-potable water systems.

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)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse San Luis Hills Water System a (209) 826-4043 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 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 Luis Hills Water System 以获得中文的帮助: (209) 826-4043.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa San Luis Hills Water System o tumawag sa (209) 826-4043 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ San Luis Hills Water System tại (209) 826-4043 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau San Luis Hills Water System ntawm (209) 826-4043 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.

Term	Definition
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 (µg/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, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a month) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial
Fecal Coliform or <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

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

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)	8/20/25	5	0	0	N/A	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/20/25	5	0.218	0	0-0.233	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)	8/13/25	18	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12/29/25	84.7	N/A	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
Aluminum (ppb)	08/13/25	ND	N/A	1000	0.6 PHG	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony (ppb)	12/29/25	ND	N/A	6.0	20 PHG	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	12/29/25	ND	N/A	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes

Asbestos (MFL)	08/09/17	ND	N/A	7	7 MCLG	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	08/13/25	ND	N/A	1000	2 MCLG	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	12/29/25	ND	N/A	4.0	1 MCLG	Discharge from metal refineries; coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	08/13/25	ND	N/A	5.0	.04 MCLG	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	08/13/25	ND	N/A	50.0	100 MCLG	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	08/13/25	ND	N/A	2.0	1 MCLG	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive, which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	08/13/25	ND	N/A	2.0	1.2 MCLG	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel (ppb)	12/29/25	ND	N/A	100.0	12.0 MCLG	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (ppm)	08/13/25	ND	N/A	10	1.0 MCLG	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate - Nitrite (ppm)	08/02/23	0.45	N/A	10	1.0 MCLG	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits

Selenium (ppb)	08/13/25	ND	N/A	50.0	30 MCLG	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharger from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Thallium (ppb)	12/29/25	ND	N/A	2.0	0.1 MCLG	Leaching from ore-processing sites' discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	03/5/25	2.27	N/A	15.0	0 MCLG	Erosion of natural deposits

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)	08/13/25	25.1	N/A	500.0	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	08/13/25	20	N/A	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Conductivity (umhos/cm)	08/13/25	233	N/A	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Copper (ppb)	08/13/25	ND	N/A	1000	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	08/13/25	ND	N/A	0.5	N/A	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron (ppb)	08/13/25	137	N/A	300.0	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Manganese (ppb)	08/13/25	25.8	N/A	50.0	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
pH	08/13/25	7.3	N/A	6.5-8.5	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Silver (ppb)	08/13/25	ND	N/A	100.0	N/A	Industrial discharges
Sulfate (ppm)	08/13/25	12.1	N/A	500.0	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	08/13/25	124	N/A	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Turbidity (NTU)	08/13/25	8.9	N/A	5.0	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppb)	08/13/25	ND	N/A	5000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

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-Specific Language: 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 Luis Water 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 Luis Water District by phone at (209) 826-4043. 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>.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: N/A

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): N/A

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

Table 6. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water**Table 7. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources**

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional Filtration and Treatment
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to <1.0 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 0.3 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 2.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	.241 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	None

(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
Disinfection Byproduct Precursors Treatment Technique Requirement of Percent TOC Removal Ratio > 1.0	Failure to achieve acceptable levels of TOC removal	1st – 4th Quarter 2025	The District is testing different treatment techniques to optimize TOC reduction.	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts.