2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Madonna Inn

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 - December 31, 2017 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater wells
Name & location of source(s): Well 01 & Well 02 are located in the front of the property. Well 02 serves the conference area

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted for Well 01 of the Madonna Inn water system in November 2001. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with detected contaminants detected in the water supply: Known contaminant plume. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Historic gas stations. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at Environmental Health Services, 2156 Sierra Way, San Luis Obispo, CA.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:

For more information, contact Kim Parcells Phone: (805) 784-2450

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

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 (USEPA).

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.

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.

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.

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

Variance and Exemption: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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 E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 picograms per liter (pg/L)

PCI/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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**, which 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, 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, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

### TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)</th>
<th>Highest No. of detections</th>
<th>No. of months in violation</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Typical Source of Bacteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria (In a mo.)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>More than 1 sample in a month with a detection</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fecal Coliform or E. coli (In the year)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Human and animal fecal waste</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)</th>
<th>No. of samples collected</th>
<th>90th percentile level detected</th>
<th>No. Sites exceeding AL</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb) 2007</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm) 2007</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detections</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>PHG (MCLG)</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Generally found in ground and surface water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardness (ppm)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Generally found in ground and surface water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.*
### TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detections</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>PHG (MCLG)</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm) Well 01</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>.11</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flouride (ppm) Well 02</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flouride (ppm) Well 01</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>.27</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4.02</td>
<td>3.27 – 4.78</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as N) (ppm) Well 01</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3 – 3.2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (ppm) Well 02</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)</td>
<td>10/2013</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (ppb)</td>
<td>10/2013</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Byproduct of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detections</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>PHG (MCLG)</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TDS (ppm)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>540</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride (ppm)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate (ppm)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>83</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Conductance (µS/cm)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>900</td>
<td></td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Additional General Information On Drinking Water*

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. USEPA/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).
Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board’s website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: Madonna Inn Water System

Water System Number: 4000780

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 06/11/2018 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Carla Haner

Name: Carla Haner
Signature: Carla Haner
Title: CFO
Phone Number: (805) 784-2301 Date: 06/11/18

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

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☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
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