

San Luis Obispo County public water systems

22

systems are Failing or At-Risk

28% of all systems in the county profile

Status classification

Share of listed systems, followed by the count, reported population, and funding in each status.

	Failing 11%	At-Risk 16%	Potentially At-Risk 10%	Not At-Risk 56%	Not Assessed 5%
	Failing	At-Risk	Potentially At-Risk	Not At-Risk	Not Assessed
Systems	9	13	8	45	5
Population	4,032	28,704	4,541	232,535	1,604
Funding since 2017	\$0	\$0	\$1M	\$709K	\$0

Key figures

80

public water systems

271,416

reported population

56%

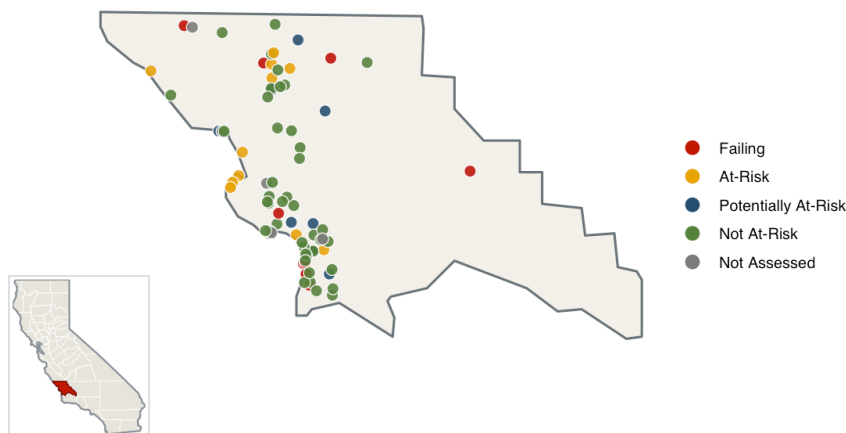
serve 500 people or fewer

\$2M

reported funding since 2017

System locations

Points show reported system locations. They do not represent service-area boundaries.



Each point represents one system record. Nearby or overlapping points can conceal multiple systems.

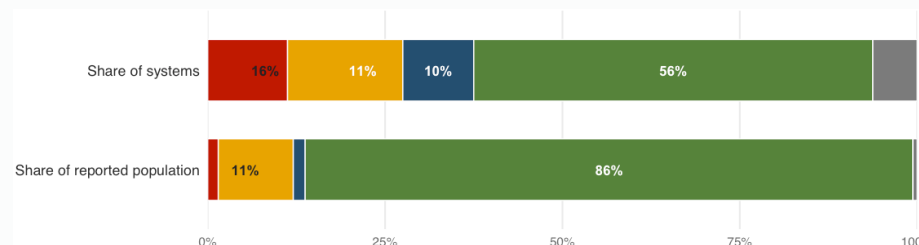
Summary

San Luis Obispo County has 80 public water systems in the SAFER dataset. Of these, 22 (28%) are classified as Failing or At-Risk.

Those systems report serving 32,736 people. The county profile is also shaped by small systems: 45 systems serve 500 people or fewer.

5 systems are listed as Not Assessed, serving 1,604 people, so Not Assessed should not be read as a low-risk classification.

Reported funding since 2017 totals \$2M across 2 systems. Technical assistance funding totals \$2M.



System counts and reported population

Not At-Risk systems make up 56% of listed systems and 86% of reported population. A few large systems drive that population, so it reaches more people than its system count suggests.

Risk profile

Risk in San Luis Obispo County is distributed across four dimensions. Water Quality contributes the largest share of the combined weighted risk score at 46%. Across all individual indicators, No intertie appears most often, affecting 50 of 75 assessed systems.

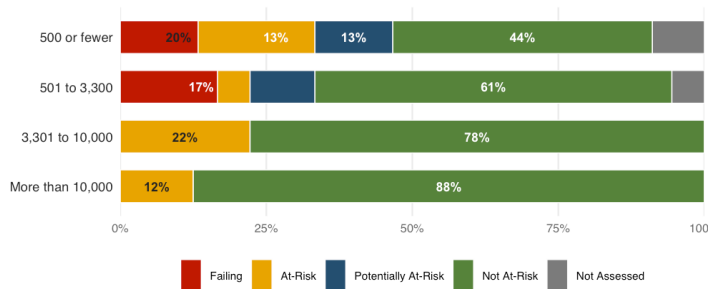


Patterns and context

The countywide totals hide important differences among systems. The panels below show how SAFER status varies by system size and service-area economic status, what conditions appear among Failing systems, and how reported funding is distributed across the 80 systems in San Luis Obispo County.

Status by system size

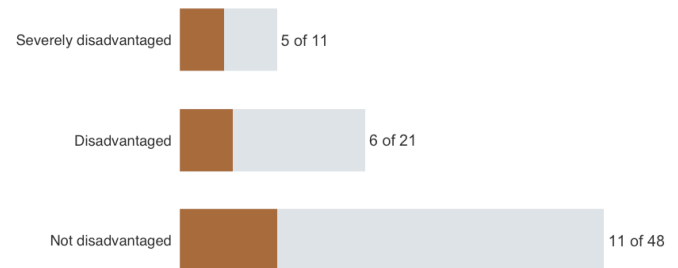
SAFER status within each population group



Among systems serving 500 people or fewer, 15 of 45 are Failing or At-Risk. This size group has the county's highest concentration of high-concern classifications.

Economic context

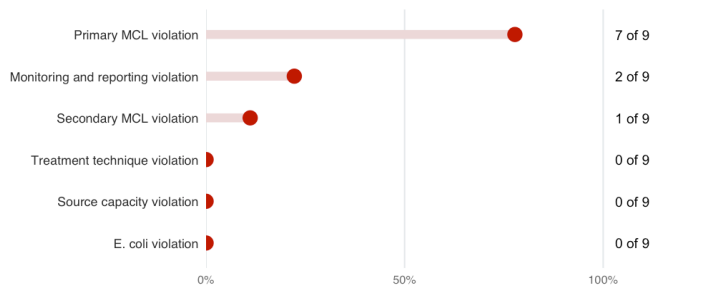
Orange shows Failing or At-Risk systems within each service-area group



DAC and SDAC service areas contain 32 of 80 listed systems. Within those two groups, 11 systems are Failing or At-Risk.

Conditions among Failing systems

A system can appear under more than one condition



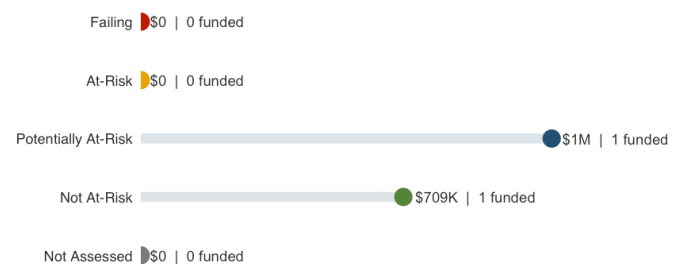
Frequently listed primary analytes

Nitrate	4	Selenium	3
Total Haloacetic Acids (Haa5)	1		

Among 9 Failing systems, 7 report primary MCL violation. The most frequently listed primary analytes are Nitrate, Selenium, and Total Haloacetic Acids (Haa5).

Reported funding

Totals since 2017 and number of systems reporting funding



Funding since 2017 totals \$2M across 2 systems. Potentially At-Risk systems account for 61% of that total. Reported technical assistance funding adds \$2M.

Key takeaways

28%

of systems are Failing or At-Risk

That represents 22 systems reporting service to 32,736 people. That is below the statewide average of 33%.

46%

of weighted risk comes from Water Quality

The most widespread individual flag is no intertie, found in 50 of 75 assessed systems. Statewide, Water Quality accounts for 32% of weighted risk.

56%

of systems serve 500 people or fewer

Small systems account for 45 of the county's 80 listed systems. That is below the statewide average of 61%.



Interactive SAFER dashboard

For system-level data and current maps, see the State Water Board's SAFER dashboard. Scan the code or visit waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/saferdashboard.html.