2015 Consumer Confidence Report

January 1st to December 31st

SUNDALE MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

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

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact **Vanessa Carrier** at **661-256-3100** with any questions about the Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report or for public participation opportunities that may affect the water quality.

Your Drinking Water Source Information

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground Water Wells provide
Name & location of source(s): Well 03 & 05 (First 3-4 digits on Bill under Location #: 374, 3229, 3260)
Well 04 & 06 (First 4 digits on Bill under Location #: 3233)

Public Participation:
Board Meetings: 6:30 pm – Third Thursday of each month at Our Office, 7337 West Avenue A, Rosamond, 93560
Assessment information: *(A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at: Dept. of Public Health, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, 500 North Central Ave, Suite# 500, Glendale, CA 91203*) or at our office.

Well Assessment Information:

All groundwater from local wells, whose source is the underlying Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin has shown not to be vulnerable to the chemicals detected in the drinking water. At this time, no chemicals have been detected that will affect the quality of the drinking water. The source is considered most vulnerable the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic systems – low density (< 1 1 acre)

Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Sundale MWC 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 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

TDS and Specific Conductance – There are no mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics

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 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).

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, which 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, 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, the USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (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 provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 on pages 3 to 5 on this report list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. On page 6 is a list of the abbreviations/terms. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department 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.

Table 1 - Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 2 (Well# 3 & 5) 0 (Well# 4 & 6)	2	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Table 2 – Lead & Copper

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	20	ND	None	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	20	0.24	None	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3 – Sodium, Hardness, Primary, & Secondary Drinking Water Standard						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**	**Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL (unless specified as short-term)**
Sodium (ppm) Well 3 & 5	April 2015	40	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring	
Well 4 & 6	April 2015	44				
Hardness (ppm) Well 3 & 5	April 2015	50	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring	
Well 4 & 6	April 2015	180				
Nitrate (ppm) Well 3 & 5	April 2015	7.4	45	45 ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL (45 ppm) may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Well 4 & 6	April 2015	17				
Arsenic (ppb) Well 3 & 5	April 2015	6.7	10	.004 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes	While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems
Well 4 & 6	April 2015	7.3				
Fluoride (ppm) Well 3 & 5	April 2015	0.39	2	1 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the Federal MCL (4ppm) over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the State MCL of 2 ppm may get mottled teeth.
Well 4 & 6	April 2015	0.26				

Table 3 – Sodium, Hardness, Primary, & Secondary Drinking Water Standard Continued…						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**	**Potential Heah Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL (unless specified as short-term)**
Chloride (ppm) Well 3 & 5	April 2015	15	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	Is not considered a health risk at the level detected
Well 4 & 6	April 2015	51				
Sulfate (ppm) Well 3 & 5	April 2015	22	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	There are no known health effects of sulfate in the levels detected. Persons who drink water with a higher level than the MCL may experience diarrhea
Well 4 & 6	April 2015	44				
Turbidity (NTU) Well 3 & 5	April 2015	0.7	5	NA	Soil Runoff	Has no health effects. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water
Well 4 & 6	April 2015	0.2				
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) Well# 4 & 6 Well# 3 Well# 5	Aug 2015 Dec 2014 to Sept 15	3.4 Avg 4.35 4.38	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drinking water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission 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 (ug/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)