2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Sundale Mutual Water

Report Date: March 24, 2021

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater from wells that are owned and operated by Sundale Mutual Water Company

Name and General Location of Source(s):
Wells 3 & 5 (First three to four digits on bill under Locations #374, 3229, or 3260)
Wells 4 & 6 (First four digits on bill under Location #3233)

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

This information can be viewed (or a copy may be requested) at:
State Water Resource Control Board
Division of Drinking Water,
500 North Central Ave, Suite# 500
Glendale, CA 91203

or it can also be viewed at:
Sundale Mutual Water Company
7337 West Ave A, Rosamond, CA 93539

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation:

Every third Tuesday of the month (unless noted differently on your monthly bill). Please refer to your bill.

For additional Information, please contact Vanessa at (661) 256-3100

About This Report

Sundale Mutual Water Company regularly tests your drinking water for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report provides monitoring results for the testing period from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 (and it may also 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 Sundale Mutual Water Company 7337 West Ave A, Rosamond, Phone: 661-256-3100 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 Sundale Mutual Water 以获得中文的帮助: 7337 West Ave A, Rosamond, Phone: 661-256-3100

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Sundale Mutual Water Company 7337 West Ave A, Rosamond, o tumawag sa [Phone: 661-256-3100] 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 [Sundale Mutual Water Company] tại [7337 West Ave A, Rosamond, Phone: 661-256-3100] 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 [Sundale Mutual Water Company] ntawm [7337 West Ave A, Rosamond, Phone: 661-256-3100] 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 *E. coli* 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.

Term	Definition
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 million 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)

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 as a 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, 6, and 8 below list the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent round of water quality monitoring. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows Sundale Mutual Water Company to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year since the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of these data (though representative of the overall water quality in the water system) may be more than a year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT that may have occurred has been identified with an asterisk. Any additional information regarding a violation that may have occurred is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results for Total Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample [(a)]	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	None	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL
(b) 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 for Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	July 2019	20	.1	None	15	0.2	20	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	July 2019	20	0.0092	None	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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) Wells 4 & 6 Wells 3 & 5	03/20/2018	 44 47	None	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) Wells 4 & 6 Wells 3 & 5	3/20/2018	 180 88	None	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Sampling Results for 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 and/or Health Effects
Nitrate (N) (ppm) Wells 3 & 5 Wells 4 & 6	01/28/2020	 2 4	NA	10	10	Infants below the age of six months who drink water that

						contains nitrate (in excess of the MCL) may become seriously ill - symptoms may include shortness of breath or blue discoloration of the skin; fatality may also occur due to the elevated nitrate levels interfering with the infant's blood capacity to transport oxygen. Elevated nitrate levels may also have an effect on the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood in pregnant women.
Fluoride (ppm) Wells 3 & 5 Wells 4 & 6	03/20/2018	 0.27 0.17	NA	2	1	Some people who drink water that contains fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may be prone to bone disease, which may include pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water that contains fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2

						mg/L may be susceptible to mottling of the teeth.
Arsenic (ppb) Wells 3 & 5 Wells 4 & 6	03/20/2018	 5 7.6	NA	10	4	Some people who drink water that contains arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may be prone to an increased risk of cancer.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) Wells 4 & 6	03/20/2018	6.6	NA	15	0	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water that contains beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer.
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) Wells 4 & 6 Wells 3 & 5	03/20/2018	 3.5 15	NA	NA	 0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile

						manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L) Wells 3 & 5 Wells 4 & 6	03/20/2018	 1.4 6.5	NA	20	0.43	Some people who drink water that contains uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may be prone to kidney problems or an increased risk of cancer.
Turbidity Wells 3 & 5 Wells 4 & 6	03/20/2018	 0.2 0.2	NA	5	NA	Turbidity has no discernible health effects; however, elevated levels of turbidity may interfere with disinfection agents or promote the growth of microbial constituents. Turbidity may also be an indicator of the presence of disease-causing organisms. Some of these organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which may cause nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches in some individuals.

Table 5. Sampling Results for 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
Odor Threshold (Ton) Wells 3 & 5 Wells 4 & 6	03/20/2018	 1 1	NA	3	NA	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Chloride (mg/L) Well 3 & 5 Wells 4 & 6	03/20/2018	 30 51	NA	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sulfate (ppm) Well 3 & 5 Well 4 & 6	03/20/2018	 41 42	NA	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance Well 3 & 5 Well 4 & 6	03/20/2018	 380 430	NA	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

Additional Information about Your 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 individuals [such as immuno-compromised persons (individuals who may be undergoing chemotherapy or organ transplants), individuals with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, the elderly, or infants] may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. These individuals are encouraged to seek advice from their health care providers regarding any concerns they may have about the water that they consume. The U.S. EPA and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) have guidelines in place to lessen the risk from *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial constituents and access to them is available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: Elevated lead levels may cause health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. The sources of lead in drinking water are primarily from materials and components that are associated with business and residential home plumbing. Sundale Mutual Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water; however, it cannot control the variety of materials that are used in plumbing materials and components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap from 30 seconds to two 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 about lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps that you can take to minimize your exposure to lead is available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by going to the website at http://www.epa.gov/lead.