## 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

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| Water System Name: | **R.S. Mutual Water Company** | Report Date: | **June 2025** |

*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, 2024 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

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

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| Type of water source(s) in use: | | Groundwater from one (1) well | | | | | | |
| Name & general location of source(s): | | | Well 01 located in Wofford Heights, CA | | | | | |
| Drinking Water Source Assessment information: | | | | A drinking water source assessment was conducted in July 2002. | | | | |
| The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: \_\_\_\_  Septic systems – High density. | | | | | | | | |
| Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: | | | | | | | Contact Carol | |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| For more information, contact: | Carol Foley - President | | | | | Phone: | | 702-756-3990 |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| **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 (U.S. EPA).  **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**: 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 picogram 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*, 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.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 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** | | | | | |
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| **Microbiological Contaminants** | **Highest No. of Detections** | **No. of Months in Violation** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Typical Source of Bacteria** |
| *E. coli* | (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. | | | | | |

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| Table 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE detection of Lead and copper | | | | | | | | | |
| Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set) | | **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)  2nd Annual | 7/31/24 -8/01/24 | | 5 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Not applicable | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm)  2nd Annual | 7/31/24 – 8/01/24 | | 5 | 0.109 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Not applicable | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

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| 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) | 2024 | | 37 | | 37 | | | none | | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring | |
| Hardness (ppm) | 2024 | | 430 | | 430 | | | 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** |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | | 2024 | | 32.8 | | 32.8 | 15 | | (0) | | | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **\*Uranium (pCi/L)** | | **Quarterly** | | **23.8** | | **5.1-32** | **20** | | **0.43** | | | **Erosion of natural deposits** |
| Arsenic (ppb) | | Quarterly | | 8.6 | | 4.3-11 | 10 | | 0.004 | | | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium (ppm) | | 2024 | | 0.024 | | 0.024 | 1 | | 2 | | | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | | 2024 | | 0.22 | | 0.22 | 2.0 | | 1 | | | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **\*Nitrate as N (ppm)** | | **Quarterly** | | **11.2** | | **6.6-14** | **10** | | **10** | | | **Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from fertilizer use and septic systems** |
| Chlorine | | Bi-Weekly | | 0.59 | | 0.45-0.73 | 4 | | N/A | | | Added as a drinking water disinfectant |
| **TAble 5 - detection of contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | | **Sample Date** | | **Level Detected** | | **Range of Detections** | MCL | | **PHG**  **(MCLG)** | | | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Chloride (ppm) | | 2024 | | 77 | | 77 | 500 | | N/A | | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Color (Units) | | 2024 | | 1.0 | | 1.0 | 15 | | N/A | | | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Copper (ppm) | | 2024 | | ND | | ND | 1.0 | | N/A | | | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Odor (units) | | 2024 | | ND | | ND | 3 | | N/A | | | Naturally occurring organic material |
| Specific Conductance (uS/cm) | | 2024 | | 955 | | 940-970 | 1600 | | N/A | | | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | | 2024 | | 69 | | 69 | 500 | | N/A | | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| TDS (ppm) | | 2024 | | 620 | | 620 | 1000 | | N/A | | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU units) | | 2024 | | ND | | ND | 5 | | N/A | | | Soil runoff |

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| **TAble 6 – detection of UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS** | | | | | |
| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **Notification Level** | **Health Effects Language** |
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ng/L) | 2024 | ND | ND | 5.1 | Perfluorooctanoic Acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals. |
| Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ng/L) | 2024 | ND | ND | 6.5 | Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals. |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ug/L) | 2024 | ND | ND | 0.5 | Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice. |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS (ng/L) | 2024 | ND | ND | 3 | Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats. |

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

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| **TABLE 7 - VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT** | | | | |
| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct the Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| MCL, Average  Nitrate | Our water system failed the drinking water standard for Nitrate. | 1st, 3rd & 4th Quarter 2024 | Quarterly monitoring is being conducted.  **See Notes** | Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL 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. |

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| **TABLE 7 - VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT** | | | | |
| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct the Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| MCL, Average  Combined Uranium | Our water system failed the drinking water standard for combined uranium. | 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Quarters of 2024 | Quarterly monitoring is being conducted.  **See Notes** | Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer. |

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| **STAGE 2 detection of DISINFECTANTs/DISINFECTion BYPRODUCT RULE MONITORING** | | | | | | |
| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) | 2024 | 16 | 16 | 80 | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (5) (HAA5) (ppb) | 2024 | ND | ND | 60 | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

**NOTES:**

**Due to our high concentrations of Arsenic, Uranium, and Nitrates, we recommend drinking bottled water.**

**Funding to provide bottled water was approved as an interim solution.**

**We are working with the State Water Resources Control Board to consolidate with our neighboring California Water Service Company which serves the Kernville community.**

**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:**  If present, elevated levels of 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. R.S. Mutual Water Co. 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

**Gross Alpha Particle Activity:** Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Nitrate:** in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant’s blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

**Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.**

**Chlorine:** Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.”

Why are the term’s “ppm” and “ppb” Important?

The terms refer to exposure standards and guidelines created to protect the public from harmful substances that can cause serious health effects. Exposure standards and guidelines are created from risk assessments that include dose response, exposure and hazard identification assessments. The following comparisons and information may be helpful:

1 standard atmosphere of water (1 liter of pure water at 4 degrees Celsius) weights 1,000,000 mg or one (1) kilogram (2.2 lbs.): 1 liter = 1.06 quarts.

One ppb = 1 inch in 16,000 miles; 1 cent in $10 million; 1 second in 32 years; one drop in an Olympic swimming pool.

One ppm = 1 inch in 16 miles; 1 minute in 2 years; 1 cent in $10,000; one drop in 55 gallons.

Report prepared by: Skookum Water Company, CA