## 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

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| Water System Name: | **Sunnyside Farms Mutual Water Company** | Report Date: | June 6, 2019 |

*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 to December 31, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

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

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| Type of water source(s) in use: | | Ground Water and Treated Surface Water | | | | | |
| Name & general location of source(s): | | | Community ground-water wells and treated surface water purchased from | | | | |
| Antelope Valley East Kern Water Agency (AVEK), as a secondary source of supply. | | | | | | | |
| Drinking Water Source Assessment information: | | | | Water storage tanks may be vulnerable to contamination and Ground- | | | |
| Water is vulnerable to nitrates from septic tanks and fertilizer use. | | | | | | | |
| Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: | | | | | Monthly Board Meetings are open to | | |
| Shareholders and Residents. Contact the Water Company office for date and location if you wish to attend. | | | | | | | |
| For more information, contact: | Jeanne Miller at the Water Company office | | | | | Phone: | (661) 947-3437 |

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| **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**: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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 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.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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.

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| Table 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING the detection of 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 (state Total Coliform Rule) | | (In a month)  0 | | 0 | | 1 positive monthly sample | | | | | 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 | | | | | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| *E. coli*  (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | | (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*. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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) | 3/27/18 | | 10 | | ND | | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | N/A | | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppb) | 3/27/18 | | 10 | | .57 | | 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 Source** | | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Sodium (ppm) | Wells  AVEK | | 59  72 | average | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | Wells  AVEK | | 332  100 | average | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, usually naturally occurring |
| **TAble 4 – detection of contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard** | | | | | | | |
| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | | **Sample Source** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL [MRDL]** | **PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Aluminum ug/L | | AVEK | 6.7 | ND-80 | 200 | 50 | Erosion of natural deposits: residue from surface water treatment |
| Gross Alpha pCi/L | | System  AVEK | 0.45  1.2 |  | 15 | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Beta pCi/L | | AVEK | 2.8 |  | 50 | (0) | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Radium pCi/L | | System  AVEK | 0.14  0.15 | ND-0.32  ND-0.56 | 5 | 0.05 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium pCi/L | | AVEK | 5.0 | 3.7-7.1 | 20 | .43 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Hexavalent Chromium ug/L | | System | 1.9 | 0-5.3 | 10 | .20 | Discharge from manufacturing: wood preservation; electroplating; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as N) mg/L | | Tank  Wells | 6.58  5.94 | 7.3-6.1  3.5-8.1 | 10 | 10 | Run-off/leaching from fertilizer use and septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits |
| TTHMs Total Trihalomethanes ug/L | | System  AVEK | 45  40.13 | 21-72 | 80 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 Haloacetic acids ug/L | | System  AVEK | 10  13.6 | 6.0-26 | 60 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **TAble 5 – detection of contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard** | | | | | | | |
| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | | **Sample Source** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **SMCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Chloride mg/L | | AVEK | 120 | average | 500 |  | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance umhos | | AVEK | 460 | 320-600 | 1600 | 900 | Substances that form ions when in water |
| Iron ug/L | | AVEK | 210 | ND-420 | 300 | 100 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Sulfate mg/L | | AVEK | 44 | average | 500 | .05 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Zinc ug/L | | AVEK | 620 | average | 5000 | 50 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents.  Secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.  **TAble 6 – detection of UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS** | | | | | | | |
| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | | **Sample Source** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **No Notification Level** | | **Health Effects Language** |
| Calcium mg/L | | Well #3  AVEK | 90  17 |  | No Standard | | Detection results provided as information for consumers |
| Magnesium mg/L | | Well #3  AVEK | 26  14 |  | No Standard | | Detection results provided as information for consumers |
| pH units | | Well #3  AVEK | 7.4  7.19 | 6.7-7.2 | No Standard | | Detection results provided as information for consumers |
| Total Alkalinity mg/L | | Well #3  AVEK | 100  48 | average | No Standard | | Detection results provided as information for consumers |

**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).

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. Sunnyside Farms Mutual Water Company 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Although the Nitrates detected in our water have not exceeded the Action Level indicated, we are required to provide the following information: 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.

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| The water in the Sunnyside Farms Mutual Water Company distribution system is a blend of well water and treated surface water, purchased from AVEK. We are not required to disinfect our ground water due to the low incidence of bacterial contamination in our system. AVEK’s water retains a chlorine residual which prevents bacterial intrusion. We require AVEK water in order to keep up with consumer demands in the summer months but have historically relied more on our wells during the cooler months, as ground water is less expensive to produce and deliver. The allotment of groundwater given to Sunnyside Farms MWC in the Antelope Valley Groundwater Adjudication allows us to pump less than one half of one acre foot of water, approximately 163,000 gallons, per household per year. The adjudication also grants us a groundwater recharge credit equal to 39% of the water we purchase from AVEK each year. Due to the restrictions placed on the water we can pump from the ground we may have to rely more upon AVEK water at their higher rates. For more information on the quality of AVEK’s water, please go to [www.avek.org](http://www.avek.org). The laboratory results of our water testing are available for review in the Water Company office.  All residences are required to have a shut off valve on the owner’s side of the meter and anti-syphon valves or back-flow prevention devices on external plumbing. Preventing cross-contamination is essential to maintaining the quality of the water in our distribution system.  If you do not have a shut off valve on your side of the service meter DO NOT attempt to shut off the water in the meter box. If the meter valve breaks, you will be charged for its repair or replacement. Calls to Maintenance for emergency shut off after hours or on weekends which are billed to the Water Company, will be charged to the property owner.  The Board of Directors is accepting applications from shareholders wishing to serve on the Board. If you are interested in community service and would like to contribute to preserving the autonomy of this vital enterprise, please submit a resume and letter of interest to the Water Company office for the Board’s consideration.  If you have any questions about this report or water issues in general, please call the Sunnyside Farms Mutual Water Company office at 661-947-3437 or Morrison Well Maintenance at 661-466-6031.  **The Board of Directors Thanks You for your Continuing Conservation Efforts.** |