

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Sunnyside Farms Mutual Water Company Report Date: June 5, 2021

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, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Los Angeles County Public Health Department a (626)430-5420 para asistencia en español.

This Report Statement can be obtained, translated into Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong) via the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health.

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground-Water and Treated Surface Water as a secondary source of supply
 Name & general location of source(s): Community ground-water wells and California Aqueduct water purchased from Antelope Valley East Kern Water Agency (AVEK)
 Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Ground-water is vulnerable to nitrates from septic tanks and fertilizer use. Water storage tanks may be vulnerable to contamination.
 Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Board Meetings are held on the second Monday of each month and are open to Shareholders and Residents with advance notification.
 For more information, contact: Jeanne Miller Phone: (661) 947-3437

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, 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, storm-water 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 and 5 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

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)	(0)	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(0)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(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 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) Sampled 5-20-20	AVEK Wells	71 54	27-73	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) Sampled 5/20/20	AVEK Wells	100 363	346-383	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 3 – 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
Bromate ug/L	AVEK	2.6	ND-7.3	10	0.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine mg/L	AVEK	1.10	0.10-1.88	4.0	4.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chromium ug/L Sampled 5/20/20	AVEK Wells	ND 1	ND-2.1	50	0.02	Discharge from manufacturing; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper ug/L	AVEK	2.0		1000	170	Erosion from natural deposits
Fluoride mg/L Sampled 5/20/20	AVEK Wells	0.07 0.2	0.2	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer factories
				100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (as N) mg/L	AVEK Wells Tank	1.3 6.32 6.48	1.3 5.1-7.8 6.3-6.8	10	10	Run off or leaching from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes ug/L	AVEK System	45 14.5	3.4-62 ND-29	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Haloacetic Acids ug/L	AVEK System	11 5	ND-13 ND-10	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Gross Alpha pCi/L	AVEK	5.9	4.3-7.5	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

There are no PHGs, MCLGs for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Source	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride mg/L Sampled 5/20/20	AVEK Wells	120 106	84-132	500	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Odor Sampled 5/20/20	Wells	1	ND-2	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate mg/L Sampled 5/20/20	AVEK Wells	52 250	186-298	500	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon mg/L	AVEK	1.8	1.3-2.4	N/A	N/A	Water Treatment Technique; natural sources
Specific Conductance umhos	AVEK Wells	580 1140	1090-1230	1600	N/A	Substances that for ions when in water
Total Dissolved Solids mg/L	AVEK Wells	320 736	680-800	1000	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity units Sampled 5/20/20	AVEK Wells	0.05 0.46	0.02-0.11 ND-0.9	5	N/A	Soil Run-off
Vanadium µg/L Sampled 5/20/20	Wells	3.3	3-4	15	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Zinc ug/L	AVEK	600		5000	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Source	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Informational data for Consumers
Calcium mg/L Sampled 5/20/20	AVEK Wells	20 102	94-109	No Standard	Leaching/erosion from natural deposits
Magnesium mg/L Sampled 5/20/20	AVEK Wells	13 27	26-27	No Standard	Leaching/erosion from natural deposits
Potassium mg/L Sampled 5/20/20	Wells	1.7	1-2	No Standard	Leaching/erosion from natural deposits
pH units	AVEK	7.1	6.9-7.5	No Standard	The acidity or alkalinity of water on a scale on which 7 is neutral, lower = more acid and higher = more alkaline.
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as HCO ₃ mg/L	AVEK Wells	70 137	130-150	No Standard	Aids in neutralizing the acids in water, therefore helping to balance the pH
Total Alkalinity mg/L Sampled 5/20/20	AVEK Wells	57 113	110-120	No Standard	Indicative of the water's ability to neutralize acid.
Aggressiveness Index Sampled 5/30/20	Wells	11.87	11.8-11.9	No Standard	Moderately aggressive on the scale

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 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 nitrate levels from our wells tested below the maximum contaminant level of 10 mg/L, when water sample test results are 5 mg/L or more we are required to provide the following information to consumers: *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.

The water in our distribution system is a blend of AVEK water and ground-water. More information on AVEK's water can be found at www.avek.org. The laboratory results from our water testing are available for review, upon request, at the Water Company office. If you have questions regarding the water quality testing or blending process, contact Tony at Morrison Well Maintenance at 661-466-6031.

Our ground water is blended with AVEK's treated surface water in the distribution system in order to meet consumer demand. It also acts to ensure that we do not pump over our allotment of ground-water and has the added benefit of reducing the effects of hard water on plumbing fixtures. AVEK's rate in 2021 is \$665 per acre foot which equates to \$2.00 per thousand gallons. Although pumping our groundwater is less expensive, Sunnyside Farms MWC was allotted only 74 acre feet per year in the groundwater litigation plus a 39% groundwater recharge credit based upon our water purchase from AVEK. In 2020 we pumped 100 acre feet of water and had to purchase 115 acre feet from AVEK. The current water rates of \$1.45-\$1.65 per thousand gallons, for use under 100,000 gallons, does not meet the actual expense of water delivery, therefore the Board of Directors is considering a rate restructure to meet current demands and restrictions. Your efforts to conserve water can help keep water rates low by allowing us to rely less on water purchased from AVEK.

Sunnyside Farms Mutual Water Company delivers water which meets or exceeds public health standards for potable water. Consumer contact information must be kept current with the Water Company office in case of emergency. We do not share personal consumer information with any other Agency. Sunnyside Farms MWC has no internet presence therefore your personal information is not subject to compromise.

All active accounts are required to have a gate valve installed on the property side of the water meter. This gate valve is for the convenience of the home owner when making plumbing repairs or any time you need the water shut off to your property. If you need the water turned off at the water meter, please call Morrison Well Maintenance at 661-466-6031. After hours emergency shut offs will be billed to the property owner. If the water meter valve is broken by anyone other than Maintenance personnel, the cost for repair or replacement will be billed to the property owner.

The State of California has notified all Agencies that the ongoing drought is expected to worsen. We are all being asked to reduce water consumption. PWD has asked their customers to cut back 15%. Sunnyside Farms MWC is asking that all consumers exercise conservation measures in order to avoid the imposition of water restrictions and penalties by the State or County Authorities. Check your sprinkler systems and evaporative coolers for leaks regularly and remain aware of your consumption.

More information on mandated water conservation in California can be found at:

<https://www.watereducation.org/post/water-conservation-tips>

PLEASE USE WATER WISELY