## 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Water System Name: | **Sunnyside Farms Mutual Water Company** | Report Date: | June 3, 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 to December 31, 2024 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) a (818) 551-2009 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 via email at ssfmwc@gmail.com or | Phone: | (661) 947-3437 (no texts) |

|  |
| --- |
| **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 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.

**The Tables below 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) | 2 | 0 | 1 positive monthly sample (a) | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*(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 *E. coli* positive | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| *E. coli*(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 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) | 2024 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Not Applicable | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 2024 | 5 | 0.16 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Not Applicable | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |

|  |
| --- |
| TAble 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR sodium and hardness |
| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | **Sample Source** | **LevelDetected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL** | **PHG(MCLG)** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Sodium (ppm)Sampled 2024 | AVEKWells | 4760 | 52-68 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) 2024Sampled 2024 | AVEKWells | 75 359 | 336-382 | 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 Source** | **LevelDetected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL[MRDL]** | **PHG(MCLG)[MRDLG]** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Aluminum ug/L 2024 | Wells | 70 | ND-140 | 1000 | 600 | Erosion from natural deposits |
| Barium ug/L 2024 | AVEKWells | 2228 | 25-32 | 1000 | 2000 | Erosion from natural deposits |
| Chlorine mg/L 2024 | AVEK | 1.15 | 0.18-2.19 | 4.0 | 4.0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chromium VI ug/LSampled quarterly 2024 | AVEKWells | ND1.8 | ND-4.5 | 10 | 0.02 | Discharge from manufacturing:Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium ug/L 2024 | Wells | 15 | 14-16 | 50 | (100) | Discharge from manufacturing:Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride mg/LSampled 2024 | AVEKWells | ND0.2 | 0.2 | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer factories |
| Nitrate (as N) mg/LQuarterly in 2024 | AVEKWells  | ND6.4 | NDND-8.8 | 10 | 10 | Run off or leaching from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium ug/L 2024 | Wells | 4.5 | 4-5 | 50 | 30 | Erosion of natural deposits; Rnoff from livestock lots |
| Total Trihalomethanes ug/L sampled 2024 | AVEKSystem | 4914 | 15-63ND-37 | 80 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids ug/LSystem sampled 2024 | AVEKSystem | 1418 | ND-2417-20 | 60 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Uranium pCi/L 2024 | AVEK | 5.4 | ND-8.4 | 20 | 0.43 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha pCi/L 2024 | AVEK | 7.0 | 5.4-9.5 | 15 | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **TAble 5 – 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/LSampled 2024 | AVEKWells | 48115 | 110-120 | 500 | N/A | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits |
| Color 2024 | AVEKWells | <5ND | ND | 15 | N/A | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Iron ug/L 2024 | Wells | 300\* | ND-2350\* | 300 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits. Industrial wastes |
| Manganese ug/L 2024 | Wells | 10 | ND-20 | 50 | N/A | Leaching/erosion from natural deposits |
| Sulfate mg/L Sampled 2024 | AVEKWells | 34235 | 189-282 | 500 | N/A | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Organic Carbon mg/L 2024 | AVEK | 2.1 | 1.4-3.3 | N/A | N/A | Water Treatment Technique; natural sources |
| Specific Conductance umhos Sampled 2024 | AVEKWells | 3401085 | 1010-1160 | 1600 | N/A | Substances that for ions when in water |
| Total Dissolved Solids mg/L Sampled 2024 | AVEKWells | 180695 | 650-740 | 1000 | N/A | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity unitsSampled 2024 | AVEKWells | 0.100.44 | 0.05-0.15ND-0.95 | 5 | N/A | Soil Run-off |
|  Vanadium µg/L Sampled 2024 | Wells | 7.5 | 6-9 | 15 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Zinc ug/L 2024 | AVEK Wells | 610ND | N/D | 5000 | N/A | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| **TAble 6 – 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/LSampled 2024 | AVEKWells | 1599 |  90-107 | No Standard | Leaching/erosion from natural deposits |
| Magnesium mg/LSampled 2024 | AVEKWells | 8.927.5 |  27-28 | No Standard | Leaching/erosion from natural deposits |
| Potassium mg/LSampled 5/9/24 | Wells | 2 |  2-2 | No Standard | Leaching/erosion from natural deposits |
| pH units2024 | AVEKWells | 7.07.2 | 6.1-8.67.2-7.2 | 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 HCO3 mg/L 5-9-24 | AVEKWells | 45145 | 140-150 | No Standard | Aids in neutralizing the acids in water, therefore helping to balance the pH |
| Total Alkalinity mg/LSampled 2024 | AVEKWells | 75115 |  110-120 | No Standard | Indicative of the water’s ability to neutralize acid. |

**Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| Iron | The casing in well #3 may be degrading. We suspect that the test result on the 5/9/24 iron sample was in error.  | One sample in May 2024 | The well was immediately taken offline and sampled for iron content again. The test results from prior samples and every sample since have been in range with no further violation. Water samples are now tested quarterly to monitor Iron. | Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The Iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health. |

**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>. 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 a 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 certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.**

**Sunnyside Farms Mutual Water Company continues to deliver potable water which meets State and Federal standards. The water in our distribution system is a blend of AVEK water and ground-water from our five community wells. More information on AVEK’s water can** **be found at <https://www.avek.org/2024-annual-water-quality-report-los-angeles-county-system> The laboratory results from our water testing are available for review upon request. If you have questions regarding the water quality testing or blending process, contact Tony at Morrison Well Maintenance at 661-466-6031.**

**Our blend of ground water with AVEK’s treated surface water in the distribution system is necessary 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. In 2024 we were required by the State to inspect and inventory all water lines including service lines on the consumer side of the meters. There are no lead service or pipe lines in our distribution system.**

**For 2025 the SWRCB has mandated that all water companies must adopt and implement a Cross Connection Control Policy. This will require us to contract with a State certified CCC and Back-Flow Prevention Company to inspect the exterior of each property in the neighborhood for Cross Connection and/or Back-Flow issues. Your cooperation with the inspection is required in order to ensure uninterrupted water service to your property. You will be contacted to schedule an appointment for the inspection once the CCC Program is in place and an Inspector has been contracted. Consumer contact information must be kept current with the Water Company office for notification in case of emergency.**

**All metered properties must have a shut off valve located on the property side of the water meter. This gate valve is for the convenience of the home owner when making plumbing repairs or during an emergency. 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 Sunnyside Farms MWC Maintenance personnel, the cost for repair or replacement will be billed to the property owner. Check your sprinkler systems and evaporative coolers for leaks regularly and remain aware of your consumption. \*\* PLEASE USE WATER WISELY \*\***

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