## 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

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| Water System Name: | **Shadow Acres Mutual Water Company** | Report Date: | May 3, 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 | | | | | Phone: | (661) 947-0200 |

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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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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 | | | | |  | 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) | 3/22/18  7/16/18 | | 5  5 | | ND  ND | | 0  0 | 15 | 0.2 | N/A | | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 3/22/18  7/16/18 | | 5  5 | | 0.63  0.60 | | 0  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) | System  AVEK | | 151  72 | average | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | System  AVEK | | 473  100 | average | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, usually naturally occuring |
| **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 | | Wells  AVEK | 7.3  1.2 | 4.74-9.9 | 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 | | Wells  AVEK | 0.075  0.15 | 0.045-0.1  ND-0.56 | 5 | 0.05 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium pCi/L | | Wells  AVEK | 1.71  5.0 | 1.58-1.84  3.7-7.1 | 20 | .43 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Hexavalent Chromium ug/L | | Well #1  Well #2 | 0.2  0.3 | ND-0.6  0.1-0.8 | 1 | .02 | Discharge from manufacturing: wood preservation; electroplating; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as NO3-N) mg/L | | Well #1  Well #2 | 4.68  3.7 | 4.4-5.3  3-4.3 | 10 | 10 | Run-off/leaching from fertilizer use and septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits |
| TTHMs Total Trihalomethanes ug/L | | System  AVEK | 16.5  40.13 | ND-33  21-72 | 80 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 Haloacetic acids ug/L | | System  AVEK | 3  13.6 | ND-6  6.0-26 | 60 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
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| **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 |
| Chlorine mg/L | | AVEK | 1.04 | 0.27-1.68 | 4.0 | 4 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Chloride mg/L | | Wells  AVEK | 115  120 | average | 500 |  | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance umhos | | Wells  AVEK | 1490  460 | 320-600 | 1600 | 900 | Substances that form ions when in water |
| Iron ug/L | | Wells  AVEK | 265  210 | ND-420 | 300 | 100 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Sulfate mg/L | | Wells  AVEK | 355  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  because 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  AVEK | 129  17 |  | No Standard | | Data provided here as information for consumers |
| Magnesium mg/L | | Well  AVEK | 3.7  14 |  | No Standard | | Data provided here as information for consumers |
| Potassium mg/L | | Well | 3 |  | No Standard | | Data provided here as information for consumers |
| pH units | | Well  AVEK | 7.4  7.19 | 6.7-7.2 | No Standard | | Data provided here as information for consumers |
| Total Alkalinity mg/L | | Well  AVEK | 235  48 | average | No Standard | | Data provided here 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).

There was no lead detected in the water samples tested in 2018. 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. Shadow Acres 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>.

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| **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**](http://www.avek.org)**. The laboratory results from our water testing are available for review in the SAMWC office.** Our ground water is blended with AVEK’s treated surface water in the distribution system to ensure that we do not pump over our allotment of ground-water and with the added benefit of reducing the effects of hard water on plumbing fixtures. If you have questions regarding the water quality testing process, contact Tony at Morrison Well Maintenance at 661-466-6031.  Shadow Acres Mutual Water Company delivers water which meets or exceeds public health standards for potable water. Due to the Antelope Valley ground-water adjudication, ground-water management is now a top priority.  As noted in the enclosed News-Letter, drought restrictions have been lifted at the State level, therefore the SAMWC water rates have been rolled back to reflect “Stage 0” pricing. Further rate adjustments will go into effect on July 1st, 2019 as outlined in full on the reverse of the News-Letter.  **SAMWC Rate Schedule:** effective May 1, 2019  **Metered/Active Accounts** Billed Bi-Monthly  **Standby Accounts** Billed semi-annually for Maintenance Fees  Water Charges per Thousand Gallons $ 48.00 Base Rate (up to 30,000 gals. per billing cycle)  $ 1.75 per thousand between 30,000 and 200,000 gallons  $ 3.00 per thousand between 200,000 and 350,000 gallons  $ 3.30 per thousand between 350,000 and 500,000 gallons  $ 3.60 per thousand gallons over 500,000 gallons  Standby Charges (Maintenance Fees) $ 22.00 per share per month    Interest Charged on Delinquent Accounts 10% per year  Late Charge (over 25 days delinquent) $ 25.00  **Please Continue to Use Water Wisely.**  **Shareholder/Members and residents are invited to attend monthly Board meetings.** |