## 2019 Consumer Confidence Report

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| Water System Name: | **Shadow Acres Mutual Water Company** | Report Date: | May 5, 2020 |

*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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Hermoine Corona, Los Angeles County Public Health Department a (626)430-5386 para asistirlo en español.**

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| 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 well 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 at the wellsite  |
| on the second Tuesday of each month. Meetings are open Shareholders and Residents with advance notification.  |
| 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 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 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, 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) | (0) | 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) | 7-15-19 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Not Applicable | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 7-15-19 | 5 | 1.07 mg/L | 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** | **LevelDetected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL** | **PHG(MCLG)** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Sodium (ppm) | SystemAVEK | 15158 mg/L |  | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | SystemAVEK | 473100 mg/L |  | 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 | AVEK | 1.75 | ND-21 | 1000 | 600 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment |
| Barium ug/L | AVEK | 28 |  | 1000 | 2000 | Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Bromate ug/L | AVEK | 1.5 | ND-5.6 | 10 | 0.1 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine mg/L | AVEK | 1.04 | 0.18-1.74 | 4.0 | 4.0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Hexavalent Chromium ug/L | AVEK | 0.14 |  | N/A | 0.02 | Discharge from manufacturing:Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper ug/L | AVEK | 2.0 |  | 1000 |  | Erosion from natural deposits |
| Fluoride mg/L | AVEK | 0.07 |  | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer factories |
| Nitrate mg/L | AVEKWells | 0.243.3 | 1.3-5.3 | 10 | 10 | Run off or leaching from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Trihalomethanes ug/L | AVEK | 56 | 5.0-78 | 80 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids ug/L | AVEK | 13 | ND-18 | 60 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Gross Alpha pCi/L | AVEK | 3.2 | 3.1-3.3 | 15 | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **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/LWell test 11-15-17 | AVEKWell | 82115  |  | 500 | N/A | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits |
| Sulfate mg/L | AVEK | 53 |  | 250 | N/A | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Organic Carbon mg/L | AVEK | 1.7 | 1.3-2.8 | N/A | N/A | Water Treatment Technique; natural sources |
| Specific Conductance umhos | AVEKWell | 5001490 | 490-500 | 1600 | N/A | Substances that for ions when in water |
| Total Dissolved Solids mg/L | AVEK | 310 |  | 500 |  | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity units | AVEK | 0.04 | 0.02-0.14 | 5 |  | Soil Run-off |
| Zinc ug/L | AVEK | 580 |  | 5000 |  | 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** | **Wells tested every 3 years** |
| Calcium mg/LLast test 11-15-17 | AVEKWell | 21129 |  | No Standard | Data provided here as information for consumers |
| Magnesium mg/LLast test 11-15-17 | AVEKWell | 123.7 |  | No Standard | Data provided here as information for consumers |
| pH unitsLast test 11-15-17 | AVEKWells | 7.317.4 | 6.7-8.1 | No Standard | Data provided here as information for consumers |
| Total Alkalinity mg/LLast test 11-15-17 | AVEKWells | 57235 |  | 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).

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>.

Although the nitrate levels from our wells tested below 10 mg/L, the water sample from well #1 (used only in emergency situations) tested at 5.1 mg/L therefore 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**](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 remains a top priority. Consumer contact information must be kept current with the SAMWC office in case of emergency. We do not give out personal Shareholder information to any other Agency or Entity. Shadow Acres Mutual Water Company does not have an 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 passed to the property owner.

As noted in the enclosed News Letter, please find the adjusted water rates below:

**SAMWC Rate Schedule:** Effective July 1, 2020

**Metered/Active Accounts** Billed Bi-Monthly

**Standby Accounts** Billed semi-annually for Maintenance Fees

 Water Charges per Thousand Gallons $ 55.00 Base Rate (up to 30,000 gallons per billing)

 $ 2.00 per thousand between 30,000 and 200,000 gallons

 $ 3.42 per thousand between 200,000 and 350,000 gallons

 $ 3.76 per thousand between 350,000 and 500,000 gallons

 $ 4.09 per thousand gallons over 500,000 gallons

Maintenance Charges \* $ 26.00 per share per month

Interest Charged on Delinquent Accounts 10% per year

Late Charge (over 25 days delinquent) $ 25.00

Disconnect notice hung on site $ 50.00

Returned Check Charge $ 35.00

Turn off/Reconnect Charge $150.00

*\** ***All shut-off metered and non-metered stand-by accounts continue to receive Maintenance Charges and any levied***

 ***Assessments with late fees and compounding interest applied to unpaid delinquent accounts.  Please contact the SAMWC***

 ***Office to report any changes in water use requirement and mailing address affecting your account.***