2022 Consumer Confidence Report

## Water System Information

Water System Name: Sundale Mutual Water Company

Report Date: June 26, 2023

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Four groundwater wells that draw water from the Antelope Valley Basin.

Name and General Location of Source(s):

Wells 3 & 5: 70th West / Ave A10 (First three to four digits on bill under Locations #374, 3229, or 3260)

Wells 4 & 6 85th West / Ave C8 (First four digits on bill under Location #3233)

Indicate information from the Drinking Water Source Assessment. This information can be viewed (or a copy may be requested) at:

State Water Resource Control Board

Division of Drinking Water,

500 North Central Ave, Suite# 500

Glendale, CA 91203

or it can also be viewed at:

Sundale Mutual Water Company

7337 West Ave A

Rosamond, CA 93539

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation:

Every third Tuesday of the month (unless noted differently on your monthly bill).

For additional Information, please contact Vanessa Carrier at (661) 256-3100

**About This Report**

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, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

## Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber.

Favor de comunicarse Sundale Mutual Water Company 7337 West Ave A, Rosamond, Phone: 661-

256-3100 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 [Enter Water System Name]以获得中文的帮助: Sundale Mutual Water Company 7337 West Ave A, Rosamond, Phone: 661-

256-3100.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Sundale Mutual Water Company 7337 West Ave A, Rosamond o tumawag sa [661-256-3100] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Sundale Mutual Water Company 7337 West Ave A, Rosamond, Phone: 661- 256-3100 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Sundale Mutual Water Company 7337 West Ave A, Rosamond, Phone: 661-256-3100 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

## 

## Terms Used in This Report

| **Term** | **Definition** |
| --- | --- |
| ~~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.~~ |
| 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). |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS) | MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements. |
| 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. |
|  |  |
| 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. |
|  |  |
| 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. |
| 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) |

## Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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.

## Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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.

## About Your Drinking Water Quality

### Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

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.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

| **Microbiological Contaminants** | **Highest No. of Detections** | **No. of Months in Violation** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Typical Source of Bacteria** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *E. coli* | (In the year 2022)  0 | 0 | (a) | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

1. 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

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

| **Lead and Copper** | **Sample Date** | **No. of Samples Collected** | **90th Percentile Level Detected** | **No. Sites Exceeding AL** | **AL** | **PHG** | **Typical Source of**  **Contaminant** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lead (ppb) | 6/27/2022 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 6/27/2022 | 20 | 0.069 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Sodium (ppm)  Wells 3 & 5(Zone A)  Wells 4 & 6(Zone B) | 3/2/2021  3/2/2021 | 51  44 | 44 to 51 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm)  Wells 3 & 5(Zone A)  Wells 4 & 6(Zone B) | 3/2/21  3/2/21 | 82  190 | 82 to 190 | 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 Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL [MRDL]** | **PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Nitrate (N) (ppm)  Wells 3 & 5(Zone A)  Wells 4 & 6(Zone B) | 2/16/2022 | 2.2  4.0 | 2.2 to 4.2 | 10 | 10 | Infants below  the age of six  months who  drink water that  contains nitrate  (in excess of  the MCL) may  become  seriously ill -  symptoms may  include  shortness of  breath or blue  discoloration of  the skin; fatality  may also occur  due to the  elevated nitrate  levels  interfering with  the infant's  blood capacity  to transport  oxygen.  Elevated nitrate  levels may also  have an effect  on the oxygen-  carrying ability  of the blood in  pregnant  women. |
| Fluoride (ppm)  Wells 3 & 5(Zone A)  Wells 4 & 6(Zone B) | 3/2/2021 | 0.40  0.31 | 0.31 to 0.40 | 2 | 1 | Some people  who drink water  that contains  fluoride in  excess of the  federal MCL of  4 mg/L over  many years  may be prone  to bone  disease, which  may include  pain and  tenderness of  the bones.  Children who  drink water that  contains  fluoride in  excess of the  state MCL of 2  mg/L may be  susceptible to  mottling of the  teeth. |
| Arsenic  Wells 3 & 5(Zone A)  Wells 4 & 6(Zone B) | 3/2/2021 | 3.4  7.7 | 3.4 to 7.7 | 10 | 0.004 | Some people  who drink water  that contains  arsenic in  excess of the  MCL over many  years may  experience skin  damage or  circulatory  system  problems, and  may be prone  to an increased  risk of cancer. |

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **SMCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | **Typical Source**  **of**  **Contaminant** |
| Odor Threshold (Ton)  Wells 3 & 5(Zone A)  Wells 4 & 6(Zone B) | 3/2/2021 | 1  1 | 1 | 3 | NA | Naturally occurring  organic materials. |
| Chloride (mg/L)  Wells 3 & 5(Zone A)  Wells 4 & 6(Zone B) | 3/2/2021 | 27  54 | 27 to 54 | 500 | NA | Runoff/leaching from  natural deposits;  seawater influence. |
| Sulfate (ppm)  Wells 3 & 5(Zone A)  Wells 4 & 6(Zone B) | 3/2/2021 | 35  45 | 35 to 45 | 500 | NA | Runoff/leaching from  natural deposits;  industrial wastes |

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Table . Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **Notification Level** | **Health Effects** |
| Chromium, Hexavalent (ug/L)  Wells 3 & 5(Zone A)  Wells 4 & 6(Zone B) | 3/2/2021 | 14.0  3.7 | 3.7 - 14.0 | NA | Discharge from electroplating  factories, leather tanneries,  wood preservation, chemical  synthesis, refractory  production, and textile  manufacturing facilities;  erosion of natural deposits |

*Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.*

### 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).

**Lead**: *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. [Enter Water System’s Name] 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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*](http://www.epa.gov/lead)*.*

**Arsenic:** *While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems*