

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Sundale Mutual Water Company

Report Date: June 19, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Ground water from wells that are owned and operated by Sundale Mutual Water Company

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)

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

State Water Resource Control Board
Division of Drinking Water,
500 North Central Ave, Suite# 500
Glendale, CA 91203

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

7337 West Ave A
Rosamond, CA 93539
6:30 pm Every 3rd Tuesday of each month (Unless noted differently on water bill)

For More Information, Contact: Sundale mutual water company (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, 2025, 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 Sundale Mutual Water Company 以获得中文的帮助: 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 tại 7337 West Ave A, Rosamond, 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 ntawm 7337 West Ave A, Rosamond, 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 <i>E. coli</i> 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).
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.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.

Term	Definition
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, 6, and 8 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
<i>E. coli</i>	2025 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

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

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	09/16/2025	20	ND	0	0 to 0	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	09/16/2025	20	ND	0	0 to 0.09	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)	5/9/2024	44	41 to 44	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Wells 4&6 (Zone B)	5/9/2024	41				
Hardness (ppm) Wells 3&5 (Zone A)	5/9/2024	64	64 to 160	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Wells 4&6 (Zone B)	5/9/2024	160				

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)	5/8/2024	1.9	1.9 to 4.1	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.
Wells 4 & 6(Zone B)	5/8/2024	4.1		10		
Fluoride						
Wells 3 & 5(Zone A)	5/8/2025	0.28	0.22 to 0.28	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
Wells 4 & 6(Zone B)	5/8/2025	0.22				

						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)	5/17/2024	6.2	6.2 to 7.6	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.
Wells 4 & 6(Zone B)	5/17/2024	7.6				

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)	5/7/2025	1	1	3	NA	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Wells 4 & 6(Zone B)	5/7/2025	1				
Chloride (mg/L)						
Wells 3 & 5(Zone A)	5/8/2024	23	23 to 46	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Wells 4 & 6(Zone B)	5/8/2024	46				
Sulfate (ppm)						
Wells 3 & 5(Zone A)	5/8/2024	30	30 to 40	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Wells 4 & 6(Zone B)	5/8/2024	40				

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-Specific Language: 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. Sundale Mutual Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Sundale Mutual Water Company and 661-256-3100. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: **Nitrate**

For systems that detect nitrate **above 5 mg/L as nitrogen, but below 10 mg/L as nitrogen**, the following language is REQUIRED:

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.

If a utility cannot demonstrate to the State Water Board with at least five years of the most current monitoring data that its nitrate levels are stable, it must also add the following language to the preceding statement on nitrate:

Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

Arsenic

For systems that detect arsenic **above 5 µg/L, but below or equal to 10 µg/L**, the following language is REQUIRED:

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.

Lead^a

Consistent with 40 CFR section 141.154(d)(1), every Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) must include the lead-specific language shown below. A water system may provide its own educational statement, but only after consulting with the State Water Board.

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. Sundale 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. [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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Consistent with the California Code of Regulations, section 64482(c), systems that detect lead above 15 µg/L in more than 5 percent, and up to and including 10 percent, of sites sampled (or if your

^a All water systems are required to comply with the state Lead and Copper Rule (LCR). Water systems are also required to comply with the federal LCR, and its revisions and corrections. The 2007 Short-term Revisions of the LCR included mandatory language requirements that have not yet been adopted by the State Water Board.

system samples fewer than 20 sites and has even one sample above the Action Level [AL]), the following language is REQUIRED:

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR):

- ☐ **X. Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation.** If your water system was required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that was not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, your CCR must include information on the number of assessments required and completed, corrective actions required and completed, and reasons for conducting assessments and corrective actions. The mandatory language shown on the CCR template under the subsection titled "Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation" must be used. Statements in the second and third paragraphs must be included, as appropriate, filling in the blanks accordingly.

If your water system failed to complete all required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, your water system is in violation of the treatment technique violation requirement. Your CCR must include one or both of the following statements, as appropriate. Add the statement(s) as a new paragraph in the space provided.

During the past year we failed to conduct all of the required assessment(s).

During the past year we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment.

- ☐ **Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation.** If your water system was required to comply with a Level 2 Assessment requirement that was due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, your CCR must include information on the number of assessments required and completed, corrective actions required and completed, and reasons for conducting assessments and corrective actions. The mandatory language shown on the CCR template under the subsection titled "Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation" must be used. Statements in the second paragraph must be included, filling in the blanks accordingly. If your water system failed to complete the required assessment or correct all identified sanitary defects, your water system is in violation of the *E. coli* TT requirement. Your CCR must include one or both of the following statements, as appropriate. Add the statement(s) as a new paragraph in the space provided.

We failed to conduct the required assessment. We failed to correct all sanitary defects that were identified during the assessment.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water