

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: COLORADO MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

Report Date: June 12, 2023

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Ground Water Wells

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 01 (Standby) and Well 02 at 43841 ¼ 90th Street East, Lancaster, CA 93535

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

Well 01 – The source is most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants; above ground storage tanks; Junk/scrap/salvage yard and wells. At the time of the assessment, there were no chemicals detected that would affect the quality of the drinking water. This Well is used for Back-up only and has not been used to distribute water since 2008, and was not used in the system in 2022.

Well 02 – The source is most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants; above ground storage tanks; Junk/scrap/salvage yard and wells. At the time of the assessment water quality inquiries were not forthcoming. The tests have been provided to the Drinking Water Div., of Public Health Services. The Assessments may be viewed at Public Health Services, 505 Commerce Dr., Baldwin Park, CA 91726. It may also be viewed by contacting Charlie Tona.

Assessment were completed March 2002 by the Drinking Water Field Operation Branch of the California Dept. of Health Services, Los Angeles County.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Annual Board Meetings are held in June; shareholders are notified of date. Any necessary meetings may be called during the year as needed.

For More Information, Contact: Charlie Tona, 916-412-3309

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 Colorado Mutual Water Company a 43841 ¼ 90th Street East, Lancaster, CA 93535 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 Colorado Mutual Water Company 以获得中文的帮助: 43841 ¼ 90th Street East, Lancaster, CA 93535,

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Colorado Mutual Water Co., 43841 ¼ 90th Street East, Lancaster, CA 93535 o tumawag sa 916-412-3309 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 Colorado Mutual Water Company tại 43841 ¼ 90th Street East, Lancaster, CA] 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 Colorado Mutual Water Co. ntawm 43841 ¼ 90th Street East, Lancaster, CA 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. |

| Term | Definition |
|---|--|
| 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. |
| 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> | (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

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 | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 8/13/22 | 5 | N/D | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 8/13/22 | 5 | 0.16 | 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) | 5/17/22 | 18 | N/A | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 5/17/22 | 300 | N/A | 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 (ppm) | | | N/A | 10 | 0.40 | Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Well 02 | 5/17/22 | 1.7 | | | | |
| Well 01 | 5/17/22 | 1.8 | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 5/17/22 | 0.20 | N/A | 2 | 0.10 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that |
| Well 02 | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|------|-----|----|------|--|
| Selenium (se) Well 02 | 5/17/22 | 6.9 | N/A | 50 | 5 | promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factors. Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers, runoff from livestock lots (feed additive) |
| Gross Alpha (cChIL) Well 02 | 5/28/19 | 3.8 | N/A | 15 | 3.0 | Decay of natural and manmade deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/L) Well 01 Well 02 | 5/23/17 | 4.0 | N/A | 20 | 0.43 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Radium 228 Well 02 | 9/20/20 | 1.26 | N/A | 5 | 1.0 | Erosion of natural deposits. |

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 |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|---|
| Chloride (Cl) Well 02 | 5/17/22 | 31 | N/A | 500 | 1.0 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence. |
| Sulfate (S04) Well 02 | 5/17/22 | 160 | N/A | 500 | 0.50 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes. |
| Specific Conductance | 5/17/22 | 490 | N/A | 1600 | 2.0 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence. |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) Well 02 | 5/17/22 | 370 | N/A | 1000 | 5.0 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence. |

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Vanadium (ppb) Well 02 | 5/17/22 | 4.7 | N/A | 5.0 | Vanadium exposures results in developmental and reproductive effects in rats. |

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: 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. Colorado Mutual Water Co. 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>.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR):

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing State Total Coliform Rules. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria). The U. S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix

problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The State Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021. Please note on the second page of this report Level 1 and 2 assessments are referred to under the heading “Terms Used In This Report”.

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

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

| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct Violation | Health Effects Language |
|-----------|-------------|----------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| None | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/a |

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

| Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected) | Total No. of Detections | Sample Dates | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>E. coli</i> | None | N/A | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | None | N/A | TT | N/A | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | None | N/A | TT | N/A | Human and animal fecal waste |

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: N/A

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: N/A

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct Violation | Health Effects Language |
|-----------|-------------|----------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| None | N/A | N/A | N/A | n/a |

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water**Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources**

| | |
|---|---|
| Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used) | No Surface Water Sources |
| Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process) | <p>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</p> <p>1 – Be less than or equal to [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard to Be Less Than or Equal to 95% of Measurements in a Month] NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.</p> <p>2 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded for More Than Eight Consecutive Hours] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.</p> <p>3 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded at Any Time] NTU at any time.</p> |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1. | [Enter No.] |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year | [Enter No.] |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements | [Enter No.] |

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT**Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT**

| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct Violation | Health Effects Language |
|-----------|-------------|----------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| None | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

No Operations Under a Variance or Exemption.

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

The water system shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we were required to conduct NO Level 1 assessment(s).

During the past year we were required to be complete NO Level 2 Assessments. for our water system.

If the water system failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

No Level 1 or 2 were required.

[For Violation of the Total Coliform Bacteria TT Requirement, Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 2 assessment requirement that is due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(2)].

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete NO Level 2 assessment because we found No *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take NO corrective actions.

If a water system failed to complete the required assessment or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate :None Required

None required.

If a water system detects *E. coli* and has violated the *E. coli* MCL, include one or more the following statements to describe any noncompliance, as applicable: NONE WERE REQUIRED BECAUSE WE HAD NO *E. coli* DETECTED.

HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE

Table 4 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY STANDARDS. These are based on health effects.

NITRATE – Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL (10 ppm) may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant’ blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.

FLUORIDE – Some people who drink water containing Fluoride in excess of the Federal MCL (4ppm) over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing Fluoride in excess of the State MCL of 2ppm, may get mottled teeth.

SELENIUM – Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years, experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes or circulation system problems.

CHROMIUM 6 – Some people who drink water containing Hexavalent Chromium (Chromium 6) in excess of the MCL over many years, may have an increased risk of getting cancer***The MCL for Chromium 6 was withdrawn Sept. 22, 2017. However, this CCR contains the results of our testing for your information. We are reporting the results of our test as if the MCL of 10 ppm is still in place. Our result was 3.8.

GROSS ALPHA – Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Radium 228 – Some people who drink water containing radium 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Our resulting test was 1.26 and the MCL is 5.

TABLE 5 – REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS. These are set on the basis of aesthetics

CHLORIDE – Chloride is not considered a health problem at the level detected.

SULFATE -There are no known health effects of sulfate in the levels detected. Persons who drink water with a higher level than the MCL may experience diarrhea.

SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE – There are no known health effects for this constituent at the level detected.

Continued from page 11:

TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS – TDS are the sum of solids that have dissolved in the water, such as calcium, minerals, and some organics. There are no known health effects for this constituent at the level detected. Higher levels may cause scaling in plumbing.

TABLE 6 – REGULATED CONTAMINANTS ARE LISTED IN TABLE 6 OF THE REPORT.

YOU HAVE BEEN SENT NOTIFICATION IN OUR PREVIOUS CCR'S REGARDING WATER USE DURING THE DROUGHT. ALTHOUGH OUR AREA RECEIVED RAINFALL THIS YEAR, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT YOU STILL USE WATER WISELY AS WE EXPERIENCE DROUGHT CONDITIONS FROM TIME TO TIME.