## 2017 Consumer Confidence Report

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| Water System Name: | **El Dorado Mutual Water Company** | Report Date: | June 1, 2018 |

*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 2017 and may include earlier and more recent monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. 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 well at 10th Street West and Avenue N-8 and treated | | | | | |
| surface water supplied by Antelope Valley East Kern Water Agency (AVEK) as a secondary 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 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) 947-3255 |
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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**: State Board permission 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, storm-water runoff, and residential uses.
* *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes, 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 Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 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** | **Highest No. of Detections** | **No. of Months in Violation** | MCL | **MCLG** | **Typical Source of Bacteria** |
| \*Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule) | (In a mo.)  0 | 2 \* | 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 |
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| TAble 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR sodium and hardness | | | | | | | |
| **Chemical or Constituent** | **Sample Source** | | **Level Detected** | **Reporting Units** | **MCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Sodium | AVEK  System | | 32  120 | ppm | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness | AVEK  System | | 69  300 | ppm | none | none | Generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |
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| **TAble 3 – 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** |
| Barium mgL | | AVEK | 0.02 |  | 1 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium ug/L | | Well | 11 |  | 20 | .43 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Gross Alpha pCi/L | | Well | 6.55 |  | 15 |  | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Hexavalent Chromium ugL | | AVEK | 0.08 |  | 50 | NA | Discharge from manufacturing: wood preservation; electroplating; erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Trihalomethanes | | System | 3.7 | 1.5 – 6.6 | 80 |  | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Nitrate (as N) mgL | | AVEK  Well | 0.5  1.3 |  | 10 | 10 | Run-off/leaching from fertilizer use and septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits. |
| **TAble 4 – detection of contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard**  Aesthetic standards established by the State Water Resources Control Board | | | | | | | |
| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | | **Sample Source** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Chloride mgL | | AVEK  Well | 43  78 |  | 500 | 250 | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits. |
| Chlorine | | AVEK  System | 1.07  0.35 | 1.08 – 1.76  0.34 – 0.36 | 4 | 4 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment. |
| Specific Conductance umhos | | AVEK  Well | 275  1100 | 121 - 630 | 1600 |  | Substances that form ions in water |
| Sulfate mgL | | AVEK  Well | 37  190 |  | 250 |  | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits. |
| Total Dissolved Solids mgL | | AVEK  Well | 180  670 |  | 1000 |  | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits. |
| Total Organic Carbon mgL | | AVEK | 1.7 | 1.2 - 2.5 | TT | N/A | Treatment Requirement |
| Turbidity Units | | AVEK | 0.05 |  | 5 |  | Soil run-off. |
| Zinc mgL | | AVEK | 0.44 |  | 5.0 |  | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits. |
| **TAble 5 – detection of UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS** | | | | | | | |
| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | | **Sample Source** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **Notification Level** | | **Health Effects Language** |
| Calcium mgL | | AVEK  Well | 14  89 |  | No Standard | | Data provided here as information for consumers. |
| Magnesium mgL | | AVEK  Well | 8.2  19 |  | No Standard | | Data provided here as information for consumers. |
| Potassium mg/L | | Well | 3.2 |  | No Standard | | Data provided here as information for consumers. |
| pH Units | | AVEK  Well | 6.57  8.0 | 6.1 – 7.4 | No Standard | | Data provided here as information for consumers. |
| Total Alkalinity (CaCO3) mgL | | AVEK  Well | 40  240 |  | 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. CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). **Ensure that your contact information is current and correct with the El Dorado Mutual Water Company office in case we need to notify you of an emergency.**

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. El Dorado 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 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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| We plan on using AVEK water in our distribution system for extended periods of time while doing wellsite construction in 2018. More information on their water quality can be found at [www.avek.org](http://www.avek.org). The laboratory results from our water testing are available for review in the El Dorado MWC office. | | | | |
| **VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT** | | | | |
| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct the Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| **Failure to perform required coliform monitoring.** | **We did not take monthly samples for coliform testing on two occasions** | **2 separate months** | **Supervision of sampling schedule and performance** | Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. |

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| Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.  *We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did not test for Coliform bacteria in December2017 or in March 2018 and are therefore required to notify consumers that we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.*  To correct the situation, all future water quality sampling requirements and performance will be monitored by the Office Manager and the Board of Directors. Coliform testing is required monthly. All prior and subsequent testing performed has resulted in a negative detection of coliform bacteria. |

**Rates:** Effective **May 1, 2018**

# Base Rate for ¾” Residential Meters $ 30.00 includes up to 20,000 gallons per month

Water Charge per thousand gallons: $ 1.60 between 21,000-50,000 gallons

$ 1.75 between 51,000-100,000 gallons

$ 2.00 over 100,000 gallons per month

Litigation Fund Assessment $ 1.00 per parcel per month

Road Maintenance Assessment $ 26.40 per share (Annual Assessment)

Late Fees Charged on Delinquent Accts. 1.5% per month (18% APR)

Shut off notice hung on site $ 25.00

Shut off/Reconnect Fee $ 50.00/ $50/00

Returned Check Fee $ 25.00

Stock Transfer Fee $ 150.00

Lost Certificate Fee $ 75.00 plus Notarized Affidavit

Fire Flow Documentation $ 100.00

Fire Hydrant Flow Test Fee: $ 200.00

Residential Service Connection Fee $ 6,500.00 ¾” meter

Agricultural Service Connection $ 8,000.00 1” meter Base rate $60.00 up to 20,000 gallons

Commercial Service Meter $10,000.00 1 ½” meter Base rate $90.00 up to 20,000 gallons

Meter Re-Set Fee $ 500.00

Fine for Unauthorized Hydrant Use $ 500.00 per occurrence

**Fine for Easement Obstruction $ 500.00 Includes abandoned trash & debris**

**\*\*All water services are required to have a working shut off valve on the property owner’s side of the meter. Do not attempt to shut off your water in the meter box. Contact maintenance at 661-480-3811 if you need your water turned off or on \*\***

**Please Continue Conservation Efforts and Use Water Wisely**