2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Sleepy Valley Water Co., Inc. Report Date: March 2025

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 - December 31, 2024.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alquien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: According to SWRCB records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 2 source(s): WELL 01 and WELL 02
and from 2 treated location(s): 13045 Chrisco Street and AFTER FILTER

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled water company board meetings are held at 13045 Chrisco Street, Sleepy Valley, CA. 91390 on the second Saturday of each month, at 8:30am. Meeting date/time and venue are subject to change.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (661) 219-3446 and ask for Daniel O'Connor or email sleepyvalleywaterboard@yahoo.com.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically 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 (USEPA).

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 the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for the 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.

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

mg/L: milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)

ug/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

umhos/cm: micro mhos per centimeter

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 by-products if 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resource Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Table(s) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 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 Water 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 MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 Sources of Contaminant**
Total Coliform Bacteria	0 (2024)	ND	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal coliform and E. coli	0 (2024)	ND			Human and animal fecal waste.

Table 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**No. of Samples**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Lead (ug/L)	(2023)	5	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	(2023)	5	0.13	0	1.3	.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**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Sodium (mg/L)	(2023)	62	n/a	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

Hardness (mg/L)	(2023)	604	599 - 608	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	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Barium (mg/L)	(2023)	0.12	0.11 - 0.12	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ug/L)	(2023)	15	n/a	50.0	n/a	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	(2023)	0.4	0.3 - 0.4	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	(2024)	5.3	1.8 - 6.5	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (mg/L)	(2023)	4.4	4.2 - 4.6	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2019 - 2024)	6.62	5.87 - 7.31	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Diethylhexyladipate (ug/L)	(2018)	ND	n/a	400	200	Discharge from chemical factories
Uranium (pCi/L)	(2019 - 2024)	7.4	4.80 - 9.64	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 5 - TREATED DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	(2022 - 2024)	5.5	1.1 - 15.7	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Table 6 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	(2023)	135	130 - 140	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ug/L)	(2023)	90	ND - 180	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ug/L)	(2023)	20	ND - 40	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2023)	1505	1480 - 1530	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	(2023)	232	230 - 233	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	(2023)	1030	1000 - 1060	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2023)	0.8	ND - 1.6	5	n/a	Soil runoff

Table 7 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects

Boron (mg/L)	(2023)	0.2	n/a	1	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Vanadium (ug/L)	(2023)	5	n/a	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.
Manganese (ug/L)	(2023)	20	ND - 40	500	Manganese exposures resulted in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in adverse effects to the nervous system.

Table 8 - ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Calcium (mg/L)	(2023)	142	141 - 143	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	(2023)	61	60 - 61	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	(2023)	7.43	7.38 - 7.48	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L)	(2023)	415	410 - 420	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2023)	12.6	12.5 - 12.7	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	(2023)	0.7	0.6 - 0.7	n/a	n/a

Table 9 - DETECTION OF DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL (MRDL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Violation**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ug/L)	(2024)	18	n/a	80	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ug/L)	(2024)	4	n/a	60	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts if 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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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 for Community Water Systems: 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Sleepy Valley Water Co., Inc.* 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL,MRDL,AL,TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken To Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
Nitrate as N				Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of Pregnant women.
Total Dissolved Solids				The TDS or Total Dissolved Solids in your water was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The TDS MCLs was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste or hardness. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

About your Nitrate as N: Nitrate above 5 mg/L as nitrogen (50 percent of the MCL), but below 10 mg/L as nitrogen (the MCL); 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 a 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 certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 01 and WELL 02 of the SLEEPY VALLEY WATER CO., INC. water system in July, 2002.

WELL 01 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic systems - low density [<1/acre]

WELL 02 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic systems - low density [<1/acre]

Discussion of Vulnerability

Well 01 is located in a secured shed and is within a secured fenced area. There are no industrial or commercial types of activities around the well. The well is surrounded by large residential lots which are on onsite sewage disposal systems.

These lots are also approved for horses. A large unused stable was noted within 1000 feet of the well locations. There has been no violations of the Coliform rule at this facility. There was a violation of the nitrate MCL due to a failed residential septic system at 13007 Sierra Hwy however this was brought into compliance in February 2024 and the bacteriological monthly testing is conducted by an independent laboratory and the reports submitted to the California State Water Board Division of Drinking Water and no contaminations have been reported at any time. Onsite sewage system approvals and installations must be conducted around the well location to assure groundwater protection.

Well 02 is located in a secured shed and is within a secured fenced area. There are no industrial or commercial types of activities around the well. The well is surrounded by large residential lots which are on onsite sewage disposal systems. These lots are also approved for horses. A large unused stable was noted within 1,000 feet of the well locations. There has been no violations of the Coliform rule at this facility. There was a violation of the nitrate MCL due to a failed residential septic system at 13007 Sierra Hwy however this was brought into compliance in February 2024 and the bacteriological monthly testing is conducted by an independent laboratory and the reports submitted to the California State Water Board Division of Drinking Water and no contaminations have been reported at any time. Onsite sewage system approvals and installations must be conducted around the well location to assure groundwater protection.

Acquiring Information
View a copy of the complete assessment at:
Los Angeles County Environmental Health
5050 Commerce Place
Baldwin Park, CA 91706

Request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:
Russ Johnson
Chief Environmental Health Specialist
(626) 430-5380