

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Hungry Valley SVRA

Report Date: January 2021

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & general location of source(s): Hungry Valley Dorm Well

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Copy is available on file at the department of public health (Angeles District). No possible contamination activity was identified

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Once a month District Operations Building

For more information, contact: Russ Dingman Phone: (661) 369-1141

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

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.

Variations 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation) water treatment requirements.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State 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, 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

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	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	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (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 <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(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

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	1/24/19	5	0.005	0	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1/24/19	5	0.29	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;

Hardness (ppm)	7/6/2010	290		None	None	naturally occurring Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
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*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	1/24/19	13.1		15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)*	Quarterly	2.0	1.9-2.1	2.0	1	Discharge from steel and metal
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	03/05/12	1.18		5	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	1/24/2019	15		20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	1/24/2019	2.3		10	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppb)	1/30/20	50		1000	2000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)*	8/19/15	5.8		80	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5s (ppb)*	8/19/15	2.4		60	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (color units)	12/14/11	1		15	None	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (ppm)	05/10/10	120		500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride (ppm)	09/10/12	48		500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	05/10/10	580		1000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppb)	05/10/10	89		5000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	05/10/10	897		1600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Turbidity NT units	4/16/2013	0.11		5	None	Soil run-off

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 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).

*Hungry Valley SVRA Violation(s) and Citation(s) 2019

CITATION NO> 04_22_19C_003

FLUORIDE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL VIOLATION DURING FIRST QUARTER OF 2011: FAILURE TO MONITOR FOR FLUORIDE FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 2017, AND THE SECOND AND THIRD QUARTERS OF 2018: AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS VIOLATION.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Hungry Valley State Vehicular Recreation Area Has Levels of Fluoride

Above the Drinking Water Standard

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Water sample results received on first quarter of 2011 showed that *the drinking water provided by your community water system Hungry Valley Dorm Well has a fluoride concentration of 2.1 mg/L*. This is above the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), of 2.0 mg/L.

What should I do?

- **Children under the age of nine should use an alternative source of water that is low in fluoride.** You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products.

- This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. Rather, this is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis).
- Dental fluorosis may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.
- Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Although bone disease may develop in anyone exposed to years of drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride, dental fluorosis can occur after a relatively short period of exposure (i.e., months) in children under the age of nine.
- For other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.
- Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call the State Water Resources Control Board, Residential Water Treatment Device Registration Unit at (916) 449-5600 or visit the State Board's website at <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/>.

What happened? What is being done?

Fluoride contamination is rarely due to human activity. Fluoride occurs naturally in some areas and is found in high concentrations in our source water.

We are monitoring the fluoride levels quarterly. Since 2011 the Dorm Well at Hungry Valley has been within the 2.0 mg/L allowance.

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Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Hungry Valley State Vehicular Recreation Area

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 you should do, 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. During the fourth quarter 2017, second and third quarter 2018, we did not monitor or test for fluoride and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Required Sampling Frequency</i>	<i>Number of Samples Taken</i>	<i>When All Samples Should Have Been Taken</i>	<i>When Samples Were or Will Be Taken</i>
Fluoride	One sample every quarter	0	Fourth quarter 2017, second & third quarter 2018	

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

While we can not make up the samples missed, we have resumed taking samples on a quarterly basis. Steps are being taken to train additional staff on the sampling of the Hungry Valley System to prevent missed samples in the future.

NOTICE OF VIOLATION NO. 04_22_19N_002 LEAD AND COPPER RULE REPORTING VIOLATION FOR 2019

What happened?

Our water system failed to report, as required, the results of samples taken in 2019. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what you should do, 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. During 2019, we sampled for Lead and Copper in the drinking water. While the samples were all within standards, the results were not submitted on time. The results are required to be in by October 10th, 2019, however our system did not get the reports in until October 28th, 2019.

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What is being done?

Hungry Valley is working on sample and reporting training for all staff involved in the water system.

CITATION NO. 04_22_19C_007 FAILURE TO MONITOR FOR DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS FOR 2019

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**Monitoring Requirements Not Met for
Hungry Valley State Vehicular Recreation Area**

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 you should do, 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. During 2019, we did not monitor or test for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids in the distribution system in August and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Required Sampling Frequency</i>	<i>Number of Samples Taken</i>	<i>When All Samples Should Have Been Taken</i>	<i>When Samples Were or Will Be Taken</i>
Total Trihalomethanes	One sample every year	0	During the first week of August	
Haloacetic Acids	One sample every year	0	During the first week of August	

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

Our system missed the required sample period for disinfection byproducts. Samples are to be taken in August of each year. Samples were taken in November 2019, however, since it was not during the proper month they results were not accurate.

We are working on sample training for all staff working on the Hungry Valley System to insure proper sampling and reporting.

For more information, please contact Will Traxler at 661-201-4304 or 15101 Lancaster Rd. Lancaster, CA 93535.

Please share this information with all the other people who you think may drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly.