

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Hungry Valley SVRA

Report Date: June 23, 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 1st to December 31st, 2020.

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: Ground Water Well

Name & location of source(s): Dorm Well, 46001 Orwin Way Gorman, CA 93243

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: July/2004 Copy is available on file at the SWRCB Division of Drinking Water (Angeles District) No possible contaminating activity was identified.

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

For more information, contact: Martin Robles Phone: 661-483-7130

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 (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 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: Department permission 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 (ug/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, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products 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 USEPA and the state water resources control board's Division of Drinking Water prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department 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 Department 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.

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	(In a mo.)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	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 the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	School Request	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm)	2022	5	0.0058	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2022	5	0.295	0	1.3	0.3	0	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)	5/10/2010	110		None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally

Hardness (ppm)	5/10/2010	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)	10/20/22	13.7		15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)*	Quarterly	2.0	2.0-2.2	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)	10/20/22	14		20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	11/13/24	2.0		10	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppb)	11/12/23	53		1000	2000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	11/5/24	3.4		80	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5s (ppb)	11/5/24	ND		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)	4/16/2013	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.

Hungry Valley SVRA Violation(s) and Citation(s) 2024**CITATION NO: 05_22_24C_013****CITATION NO: 05_22_24C_001****FAILURE TO MONITOR FOR DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS FOR 2024 AND FAILURE TO MONITOR FOR FLUORIDE FOR 2024****What does this mean?**

The Hungry Valley Dorm Well, like all water systems, is required to sample Disinfection Byproducts in the distribution system once a year in August/September. Disinfection Byproducts are caused by the use chlorine used to disinfect the water for consumption. In addition, we must collect quarterly samples of Fluoride for Dorm Well. A sample was missing and wasn't collected on the due date scheduled month.

What happened?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are indicators of whether your drinking water meets health standards. The DBP was collected on the wrong month and wrong source but was then corrected and taken at right sample port for lab to analyze. The Fluoride sample was missing on its due month but then collected right after.

What is being done?

Training courses have been taken and more close attention to when samples are due is being looked at.

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).

For more information, please contact:

Martin Robles, Chief Plant Operator, Great Basin District at (661)483-7130 or 46001 Orwin Way Gorman, CA 93243.

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

Signed: _____



Date: _____

6/23/25