## 2019 Golden Era Productions Water Quality Report

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| Water System Name: | **Golden Era Productions CA3301280** | Report Date: | 30 June 2020 |

*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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

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| Type of water source(s) in use: | | Groundwater pumped from our wells. | | | | | |
| Name & general location of source(s): | | | Well 1 & Well 2 located on the Southside of the property; Well 1 is the well used to provide all our drinking water. | | | | |
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| Drinking Water Source Assessment information | | | |  | | | |
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| Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: | | | | | Regular group meetings | | |
| For more information, contact: | Kathleen Riordan | | | | | Phone: | (323) 960-3569 x 490 |

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| **TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT** | |
| **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**: The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are for those contaminants that affect health and are set as close to the Public health goals (PHGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs (those contaminants that affect color, taste and odor but do not affect health) 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.  **ND**: not detectable at testing limit **ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L). To put this amount in perspective it is equivalent to 1 second in 11-1/2 days. **ppb**: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) This is equivalent to 1 second in almost 32 years. **ppt**: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L). This is equivalent to 1 second in almost 32,000 years. **ppq**: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L). This is equivalent to 1 second in almost 32,000,000 years. **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, naturally occurring radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. At Golden Era our water comes from wells (water from the ground) as opposed to lakes and streams which is designated as surface water.

In 2019 our drinking water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s and State of California’s stringent drinking water health standards. In fact we performed tests above and beyond those required to see if there were any health-threatening contaminants in our water. We tested for pesticides and insecticides that may have seeped into the groundwater from the surrounding areas in addition to various chemical compounds and found none.

We monitor the water quality through monthly, quarterly and annual water testing by one of the largest accredited laboratories in the Riverside area. We pass California’s stringent Drinking Water Standards—our results are consistently zero or a minute fraction of these established standards.

We chlorinate our water to not only disinfect it but to improve taste and reduce color and odor. Chlorine reacts with naturally occurring residues that can seep into the underground water supply. During the chlorination process, certain chemical compounds called disinfection byproducts can form. These compounds are also regulated. Our water tests found very, very minute levels of these – one the order of 1.43 to 2.03 parts per billion which is far lower than the California and national standards of 60-80 parts per billion.

Our water comes from the San Jacinto ground water basin serving this area. As the water flows through the underground water-bearing layer of rock naturally occurring mineral deposits of calcium, magnesium, iron and manganese to name a few .

**Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

* *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria.
* *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges 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*: These 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 Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

**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.

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| 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) |  | |  |  | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) |  | |  |  | 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** |
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| **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 |
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| **TAble 6 – detection of UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS** | | | | | | | |
| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **Notification Level** | | **Health Effects Language** |
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**General Information on Drinking Water**

Drinking 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: Golden Era’s plumbing and piping has been tested and as per the above no lead was detected during the samples taken in July/August 2019.

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**For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water**

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| **TAble 7 – 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** |
| *E. coli* | 0  (In the year) | Monthly Jan 2019 thru Dec 2019 | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |