2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Lake Morena's Oak Shores Mutual Water Company (LMOS)

Report Date: June 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater Wells (supplied by local aquifer)

Name and General Location of Source(s): Wells 1,2,5,6, and 7 are located off Lake Morena Drive within the Lake Morena Oak Shores community

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Source water assessments were completed for all the sources in 2023. The sources are considered vulnerable to septic systems in high density (>1/acre). Copies of the assessments are available at the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water or Lake Morena's Oak Shores office.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: First Thursday of each month at the Lake Morena Community Church @ 6:00 p.m.

For More Information, Contact: Lake Morena's Oak Shores office @ 619 478-5151

About This Report

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, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de contactar a LMOS llamando al 619-478-5151 o envia un correo electrónico a lmos.raymond.leon@gmail.com para asistencia en español.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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.
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

Term	Definition
	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).
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.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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 (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)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 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 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	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	(In 2024) 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

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	August-September 2023	10	8.6	0	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	August-September 2023	10	0.27	0	1.3	0.3	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	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2022	152	63.3-245	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2022	740	178-1380	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
Nitrate (mg/L)	2024	3.85	2.4-4.3	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2024	1.21	1.21	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2022	11.5	5.32-25.2	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ug/L)	2022	1.4	0.4-3.0	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (mg/L)	2022	0.21	.0181-0.26	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additice which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ug/L)	2022	5.6	0-28	50.0	30	Is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair

						or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, circulation system problems.
Barium (mg/L)	2022	0.25	0.009-0.65	1.0	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM's (ug/L) Trihalomethanes	2023	20	N/A	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ug/L) Haloacetic Acid	2023	14	N/A	60	N/A	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	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aggressive Index	2022	11.6	11.3-12.2	None	None	Natural Occurring
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (mg/L)	2022	202	180-244	None	None	Natural Occurring
Chloride (mg/L)	2022	77.6	43-141	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2022	771	561-1060	1600	None	Substance that form ions when in water; sea water influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	2022	21	13.5-30.5	500	None	Natural Occurring
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2022	476	322-693	1000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)[Enter Contaminant]	2017	0.17	0-0.33	5.0	None	Soil runoff
Zinc (ug/L)	2022	102	1-496	5000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural

						deposits. Industrial wastes

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Total alkalinity (mg/L)	2022	202	18.-244	None	
Calcium (mg/L)	2022	203	52.9-350	None	
Magnesium (mg/L)	2022	56	11.2-123	None	
pH (pH units)	2022	6.7	6.17-6.97	None	
PFBA (ppt)	2024	3.2	N/A	None	
PFBS (ppt)	2024	18	N/A	500	
PFHpA (ppt)	2024	4.2	N/A	None	
PFHxA (ppt)	2024	13	N/A	None	
PFHxs (ppt)	2024	9.2	N/A	3	PFHxS has been shown to interfere with thyroid hormones levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
PFOA (ppt)	2024	8.1	N/A	5.1	Some people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the Notification Level over many years may experience adverse health effects. PFOA

					exposures have been shown to cause increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.
PFPeA (ppt)	2024	8.7	N/A	None	

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. 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 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. LMOS is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact LMOS by calling 619-478-5151. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Information about per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS): PFAS are manmade substances that have been synthesized for their water and liquid resistance properties. They have been used extensively in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, and other materials (e.g., cookware) designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant or non-stick. In addition, they have been used in fire-retarding foam and various industrial processes. The origin of the contaminant in our water supply at this time is unknown but the water system is working with the State Water Board and other agencies to identify the circumstances of the contamination. The State Water Board and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency are working to develop national and state standards for PFAS. Please refer to the following links for additional information about PFAS:

- DDW PFAS
  Website: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/pfas.html

- DDW PFAS Factsheet: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/docs/2024/pfas-fact-sheet-ddw-2024.pdf

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

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	[Enter Violation Explanation]	1/1/24 -1/31/24	Returned to compliance by submitting RTCR	N/A

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. 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	(In the year) 0	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste