

Certification Form

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Water System Name: Santa Anita Mutual Water Company

Water System Number: 420-0678

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 29, 2021 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Matthew Prewitt
Signature: 
Title: Systems Operator/Manager
Phone Number: (805) 567-5400 Date: June 29, 2021

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used:
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet
 - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area
 - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media
 - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation
 - ☒ Posted the CCR in public place (Little Drakes Cabana, Hollister Ranch, Gaviota, CA)
 - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - ☐ Delivery to community organizations
 - ☐ Other
- ☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site.
- ☐ For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

- ☐ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed.
- ☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed.
- ☒ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment.
- ☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

Water system e-mailed CCR as an electronic pdf file attachment and/or mailed CCR vis USPS.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

A. Water System Information

1. Water System Name: Santa Anita Mutual Water Company
2. Report Date: May 27, 2021
3. Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater
4. Name and General Location of Source(s): 96 Well (Primary) and 92 Well (Secondary) located on Parcels 96 and 92 of the Hollister Ranch, Gaviota, California, 93117.
5. Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Completed by Environmental Health Services and available upon request.
6. Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: First Saturday of September at the Hollister Ranch, Gaviota, California, 93117.
7. For More Information, Contact: Matthew Prewitt @ (805) 567-5400

B. 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, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

C. Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Santa Anita Mutual Water Company at 3000 Hollister Ranch Road, Gaviota, CA 93117 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Santa Anita Mutual Water Company 以获得中文的帮助: 3000 Hollister Ranch Road, Gaviota, CA 93117 or (805) 567-5400.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Santa Anita Mutual Water Company at 3000 Hollister Ranch Road, Gaviota, CA 93117 o tumawag sa (805) 567-5400 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Santa Anita Mutual Water Company tại 3000 Hollister Ranch Road, Gaviota, CA 93117 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Santa Anita Mutual Water Company ntawm 3000 Hollister Ranch, Road, Gaviota, CA 93117 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

D. 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 <i>E. coli</i> 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 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 million or milligrams per liter (mg/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)

E. 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.

F. 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.

G. 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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (State Total Coliform Rule)	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	None	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) 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	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/5/20	5	0	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/5/20	5	0.04	0	1.3	0.3	N/A	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)	8/18 to 9/20/20	119.6	59 – 390	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	8/18 to 9/20/20	185.6	153 – 404	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
Gross Alpha	8/16/17	1.9	1.82 – 3.37	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	8/18 to 9/20/20	151.5	94 – 162	1,000	2,000	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	8/18 to 9/20/20	3.0	2 – 8	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	08/2020	1.1	0.9 – 2.1	2.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	8/18 to 9/20/20	.017	0 – 1	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	8/18 to 9/20/20	66.4	0 – 80	5,000	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	8/18 to 9/20/20	.017	0 – 1	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
(TTHM) Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	8/15/20	28	N/A	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
(HAA) Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	8/15/20	1	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

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
Odor	8/18 to 8/20/20	113.4	0 – 512	3	N/A	Natural occurring organic material
Manganese	8/18 to 8/20/20	170	0 – 250	50	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	8/18 to 8/20/20	25.5	0 – 50	300	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	8/18 to 8/20/20	49	47.8 – 94.2	5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	8/18 to 8/20/20	555	370 – 1,430	1,000	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance	8/18 to 8/20/20	912	602 – 2,410	1,600	N/A	Minerals that form ions
Chloride	8/18 to 8/20/20	142	79 – 441	500	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	8/18 to 8/20/20	66.4	0 – 80	5,000	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	8/18 to 8/20/20	43	20.5 – 149	500	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron	8/18 to 8/20/21	1,217	600 – 4,300	1,000	The babies of some women who drink water containing Boron in excess of notification level, may have an increased risk of developmental effects based on studies in laboratory animals.

Table 5: No primary drinking water standard was exceeded. **Three (3) secondary standards were exceeded (odor, manganese, and turbidity).** These samples were taken at the wells prior to treatment (aeration, precipitation, oxidation, and filtration) which reduces these levels. Secondary standards are set for esthetic purposes, and therefore pose no adverse health effects.

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-Specific Language: 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 service lines and home plumbing. [Enter Water System's Name] 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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: 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
<i>E. coli</i>	N/A		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	N/A		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	N/A		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: N/A

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: N/A

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT: N/A

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources: N/A

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	N/A
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard to Be Less Than or Equal to 95% of Measurements in a Month] NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded for More Than Eight Consecutive Hours] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded at Any Time] NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	N/A
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	N/A
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	N/A

- (a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- (b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT: N/A