Certification Form

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the Department's website at http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/CCR.aspx)

Received
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Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Land Projects MWC

Water System Number: 1910246

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____ (*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 California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: John Houghton

Signature: John Houghton

Title: Manager

Phone Number: (661) 948-2550 Date: 6/23/14

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 at www._____
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

☐ *For investor-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

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

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Land Projects Mutual Water Company** Report Date: June 18, 2014

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, 2013 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 Wells

Name & general location of source(s): 3 Wells , Wells 1, 3, and 8 which are located in the Antelope Valley Aquifer

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted for Wells 1, and 3 in October 2001; for Well 8 in July 2009. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Company Office located at 8810 West Avenue E-8, Antelope Acres, CA 93536

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 2nd Tuesday of the Month, at 6:00 p.m. at the Company Office located at 8810 West Avenue E-8, Antelope Acres, CA 93536

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For more information, contact: John Houghton, General Manager Phone: (661) 984-2550

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 (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)

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 California Department of Public Health (Department) 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, 5, 7, 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 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	3	1	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	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	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/19/2011	10	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/19/2011	10	0.13	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)	1/28/2013	66	66	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	1/28/2013	130	130	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium

						and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**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
***Arsenic (ppb)**	**2013**	**17.5**	**15-19**	**10**	**0.004**	**Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes**
Aluminum (ppm)	1/28/2013	ND	ND	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (ppm)	1/28/2013	0.75	0.75	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate, as nitrate –NO3 (ppm)	12/17/2013	15	15	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/l)	1/28/2013	9.4	9.4	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	2/21/2011	7.6	7.6	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	7/25/2011	2.9	2.9	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination (in the distribution system)
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	7/25/2011	ND	ND	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination (in the distribution system)
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	2013	0.65	0.5 – 0.8	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl2)]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl2)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment (in the distribution system)

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
Aluminum (ppm)	1/28/2013	ND	ND	0.2	---	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	1/28/2013	65	65	500	---	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	1/28/2013	ND	ND	300	---	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1/28/2013	580	580	1600	---	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	1/28/2013	41	41	500	---	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids – TDS (ppm)	1/28/2013	350	350	1000	---	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor—Threshold (units)	2013	1.0	1.0	3.0		Naturally-occurring organic materials

Turbidity (units)	2013	0.3	ND-0.7	5	---	Soil runoff

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Vanadium (ppb)	1/28/2013	20	20	50 ppb	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Boron (ppm)	1/28/2013	0.76	0.76	1 ppm	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

**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).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. Land Projects Mutual Water Company 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. 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
Well 8 violated arsenic MCL in all four quarters of 2013.	Well 8 quarterly arsenic running annual average (RAA) in 2013 was 18.25, 17.69, 16.44, and 15.44 ppb, for the 1st , 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarter of 2013, respectively, exceeded the arsenic MCL of 10 ppb.	All four quarters of 2013	We are looking to possibly modify Well 8 to lower arsenic concentrations to below its MCL and /or blend water with an outside source and/or provide arsenic treatment at the Well 5 site. We anticipate resolving the problem within two to three years which may result in your water rates increasing.	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Wells 3 and 5 violated arsenic MCL in all four quarters of 2012. However, those wells were not in use during 2013. Well 3 was placed offline since October 10, 2009. Well 5 was placed offline since June 2011.				

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.

Land Projects Mutual Water Company
Has Levels of Arsenic Above the Drinking Water Standards

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 in the first quarter of 2014 showed that the running annual average of quarterly samples collected from Wells 3 and 8 from April 2013 to March 2014 was 14.75 and 14.94 ug/L respectively. These levels exceed the State Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for arsenic of 10 ug/L.

What should I do?

- **You do not need to use an alternative water supply (e.g., bottled water).** However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?

- This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

What happened? What is being done?

At this time, Well 5 is out of service. Well 3 was placed offline since October 10, 2009 but we did use Well 3 for approximately one week during second quarter of 2013. We are currently using Well 8 as main source of water supply. We are currently working on a project to lower Well 8 arsenic concentrations. We are also looking to possibly blend water with an outside source and/or provide arsenic treatment at the Well 5 site. We anticipate resolving the problem within two to three years which may result in your water rates increasing. We will take our quarterly arsenic samples in May 2014, if the running annual arithmetic average of arsenic exceeds the MCL again, you will receive another notification.

For more information, please contact Mr. John Houghton, General Manager at 661-948-2550 or 8810 West E-8, Lancaster, CA 93536.

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CDPH-DWFOB-Los

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Land Projects Mutual Water Company.

State Water System ID#: 1910246 . Date Distributed: 4/30/2014

PROOF OF NOTIFICATION

Name of Water System: Land Projects Mutual Water Company

System Number: 1910246

Certification of Notification for
Tier 2 Arsenic MCL Violation

As required by California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 22, Section 64463.4, I notified the users of the water supplied by Land Projects Mutual Water Company of the violation of Section 64431 (a), Title 22, California Code of Regulations. I complied with the requirement to conduct public notification as indicated below:

Required Action (indicate all that were used)	Date Completed
Public Notification – Hand Delivery	
Public Notification - Mail Delivery	4/28/14
Public Notification – Continuous Posting	
Public Notification - Consumer Confidence Report	
Public Notification - Other method Specify other method used: _____	

Signature of Water System Representative — Date: 4/28/14

ATTACH A COPY OF THE NOTICE USED.

THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED AND RETURNED TO THE DEPARTMENT by April 30, 2014