## 2014 Consumer Confidence Report

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| Water System Name: | **El Dorado Mutual Water Company** | Report Date: | June 5, 2015 |

*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, 2014 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.**

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| Type of water source(s) in use:  | Ground-water  |
| Name & general location of source(s):  | Community Ground-Water Well at 10th Street West and Avenue N-8 |
| Drinking Water Source Assessment information: | The California Department of Public Health has determined that |
| Water storage tanks may be vulnerable to contamination and ground water is vulnerable to nitrates from septic tanks. |
| Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: | Board Meetings are held on the 4th  |
| Tuesday or Wednesday of each month. Call the Water Company Office for date and location if you wish to attend.  |
| For more information, contact:  | Jeanne Miller |  Phone:  | (661) 947-3255 |
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| **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**: State Board 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 State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1 through 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 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 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 | 0 | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* | (In the year)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 FOR sodium and hardness |
| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | **LevelDetected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL** | **PHG(MCLG)** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Sodium (ppm) | 2012 | 110 | 110 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 11/26/13 | 300 | 300 | 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.*

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| **TAble 3 – detection of contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard** |
| **Chemical or Constituent**(and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | **LevelDetected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL[MRDL]** | **PHG(MCLG)[MRDLG]** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Nitrate (as NO3) mg/L | 8/7/1411/26/13 | 7.6 | 6.7 – 8.4 | 45 | 45 | Run-off/leaching from septic tanks and fertilizer use. Erosion from natural deposits. |
| Chromium (Hexavalent) ug/L | 12/23/14 | 3.1 |  | 10 | 0.02 | Chemical synthesis; refractory production; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Gross Alpha pCi/L+/- .572 (counting error) | 5/16/14  | 14.4 |  | 15 | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits; |
| Uranium | 5-16-14 | 7.6 |  | 20 | 0.43 | Erosion of natural deposits |
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| **TAble 4 – disinfection residual, precursors and by-products** |
| **Chemical or Constituent**(and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL** | **PHG(MCLG)** | Typical Source of Constituent |
| Chlorine mg/L | Daily | 0.32 | 0.26 - 0.40 | 4.0 |  | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Total Trihalomethanes ug/L | Quarterly | 2.75 | 1.4 – 6.2 | 80 |  | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids ug/L | Quarterly | < 2.0 | ND - < 2.0 | 60 |  | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

**TAble 5 – detection of UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS** |
| **Chemical or Constituent**(and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **Notification Level** | **Health Effects Language** |
| Calcium mg/L | 11/26/13 | 90 |  | No Standard | Provided as information for consumers |
| Magnesium mg/L | 11/26/13 | 7.79 |  | No Standard | Provided as information for consumers |
| pH Units | 11/26/13 | 8.1 |  | No Standard | Provided as information for consumers |
| Total Alkalinity (as CaCo3) mg/l | 11/26/13 | 240 |  | No Standard | Provided as information for consumers |
| Bicarbonate Alkalinity (HCO3) mg/L | 11/26/13 | 300 |  | No Standard | Provided as information for consumers |

**\****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) or at <http://www.epa.gov/drink/info>.

El Dorado Mutual Water Company is pleased to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds State, and Federal standards. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water delivered to you every day. Our goal is to provide all shareholders with a safe, dependable supply of potable water. We have been operating solely from our well but have access to AVEK (aqueduct) water for emergency situations. Testing is performed for many other constituents not listed on this report due to no detection. Complete documentation of our ground-water laboratory testing is available for review in the Water Company office.

Meters are read during the first 5 days of the month. The date of the reading is printed on your water bill. Property owners are encouraged to read their own water meters to monitor water use. If your water charges appear excessive, please check for a leak on your side of the meter before contacting the Water Company to have your meter re-read. This can be accomplished by making sure there is no running water inside your house or on the property and then lifting the lid on your water meter to check if the dial is moving. If there is any movement of the meter dial, this indicates a leak on your side of the meter and this is your responsibility to repair. Read your meter then run your automatic sprinklers through one cycle manually. Read your water meter again and you will know how much water is used each time your sprinklers turn on.

**The severe state-wide drought condition is affecting all of southern California. Palmdale Water District and L.A. County Waterworks are pumping the local groundwater to their maximum capacity which could affect the water table. Ground water is not an unlimited resource. All residents are urged to reduce water use and CONSERVE as much as possible to ensure water availability.**

Please remember that Road/Utility Easements must be kept free from obstruction. Property owners are responsible for the maintenance of their easements. A $500.00 fine will be assessed for abandoned appliances, furniture, building materials, debris and trash left for over 7 days on the Private Road and Water Company Easements. Property owners will also be billed the cost for the removal of debris and easement obstructions.

**Drought Prohibitions which apply to all Californians**:

* Using potable water to wash sidewalks and driveways;
* Allowing runoff when irrigating with potable water;
* Using hoses with no shutoff nozzles to wash cars;
* Using potable water in decorative water features that do not recirculate the water;
* Irrigating outdoors during and within 48 hours following measureable rainfall;
* Irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians; and
* Irrigation with potable water outside of newly constructed homes and buildings that is inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.

Small water suppliers must limit outdoor landscape irrigation to no more than two days per week or reduce total potable water production by 25 percent, as compared to the amount produced in 2013. Small water suppliers are also required to submit a one-time report to the State Water Board on December 15, 2015.

**Below are some tips for you and your family to save water and energy.**

• Install water-saving devices. You can save water by installing low-flow showerheads, high efficiency toilets, and kitchen/bathroom faucet aerators. Water saving shower-heads and faucet aerators are available free to shareholders

in the Water Company office.

• Take shorter showers. Reduce your shower by 1-2 minutes and save 5 gallons.

• Turn water off while brushing your teeth. Save 3 gallons.

• Fix leaky faucets. Save up to 20 gallons per day.

• Wash only full loads of laundry. Save 15 to 50 gallons per load.

• Use a broom instead of a hose. You can save as much as 100 gallons of water cleaning your driveway by sweeping instead of using the hose. Not only is it mandated by the State, it’s good exercise!

• Water between 8:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. no more than 3 days per week. Set your sprinkler timers to 8 minutes or less per station. You can save about 25 gallons due to evaporation each time you water at night or in the early morning.

• Make the switch from lawn to xeriscape (low-water use landscaping). Switching from turf to drought-tolerant plants can reduce your household water use by more than 25 percent. Outdoor water use accounts for between 50 to 70 percent of all household water use!

In this fourth year of devastating drought conditions, many Californians will have to make real lifestyle changes in order to conserve water for what could be an extended drought. We cannot predict what the next rainy season will bring. To preserve water to meet basic indoor needs such as toilet flushing, showers, clothes washing, food preparation, and clean-up, outdoor water use will have to be substantially reduced. On average, 50 percent of residential water use in California is used for outdoor landscaping, particularly ornamental turf, in some places it is far more. Residents in hotter climates use more water. Residents in warmer regions of the state are encouraged to convert to a drought tolerant landscape when cooler weather and rains arrive in the fall if they can; however, summertime watering will need to be greatly reduced in order to reduce statewide potable urban water usage by 25 percent. Keeping trees alive and letting ornamental turf go golden is strongly encouraged. For tips on how to conserve water, visit [SaveOurWater.com](http://saveourwater.com/).

**Please Use Water Wisely**