2016 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **El Dorado Mutual Water Company** Report Date: May 31, 2017

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, 2016 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: Ground-water

Name & general location of source(s): Community ground-water well. Treated surface water from the State Water Project, is also available from the Antelope Valley East Kern Water Agency (AVEK), not currently in use.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Water storage tanks may be vulnerable to contamination and Ground-water is vulnerable to nitrates from septic tanks and fertilizer use.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Board meetings are held on the 4th Tuesday of each month. Contact the office for time and location if you would like to attend.

For more information, contact: Jeanne Miller Phone: (661) 947-3255

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.

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.

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)

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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 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. 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 (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(from 4/1/16-12/31/16) 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

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)	8-24-16	10	ND	1	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8-24-16	10	.072	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)	8-27-15	120	N/A	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	8-27-15	300	N/A	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
Hexavalent Chromium ug/L	12-23-14	3.1	N/A	10	0.02	Discharge from wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as Nitrogen (N) mg/L	8-25-16	1.7	N/A	10	10	Run-off/Leaching from septic tanks and fertilizer use. Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine mg/L	Monthly	0.35	0.34-0.36	4.0	4	Drinking water disinfectant
Total Trihalomethanes ug/L	Quarterly	4.9	2.1-7.7	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids ug/L	Quarterly	< 2.0	4.5-16	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride mg/L	8-27-15	78	N/A	500		Run-off/ Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate mg/L	8-27-15	190	N/A	500		Run-off/ Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance umhos	8-27-15	1100	N/A	1600		Substances that form ions in water
Total Dissolved Solids mg/L	8-27-15	670	N/A	1500		Run-off/Leaching from 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
Calcium mg/L	8-27-15	89	N/A	No Standard	Data provided here as information to consumers. No health effects language required.
Magnesium mg/L	8-27-15	19	N/A	No Standard	Data provided here as information to consumers. No health effects language required.
Potassium mg/L	8-27-15	3.2	N/A	No Standard	Data provided here as information to consumers. No health effects language required.
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3) mg/L pH – Standard Units	8-27-15 8-27-15	240 8.0	N/A	No Standard	Data provided here as information to consumers. No health effects language required.

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. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. El Dorado 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

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 water delivered to our residents. Our goal is to provide our shareholders with a safe, dependable supply of potable water. We will be relying on A.V.E.K. water during construction of our well-site upgrades later this year. You can view the complete A.V.E.K. Consumer Confidence Report on their website at www.avek.org.

The Antelope Valley Ground-Water Basin has been adjudicated with the establishment of a local Water Master and specific allotments granted to local pumpers. Although the State-wide drought may be over, drought conditions still exist in southern California, especially in the desert areas. Ground-water management will be of primary concern to all local agencies and we must continue to strongly encourage consumer conservation. For tips on water conservation please visit SaveOurWater.com FREE water saving shower heads and aerators are available in the Company Office.

Please Use Water Wisely.

We continue to receive complaints from property owners regarding the debris and dumping of trash along the sides of the road. Illegal dumping should be documented and reported to the Sheriff's Department. More information is available on the LA County Department of Public Works site at www.CleanLA.com Abandoned property on the road easements is not only an eyesore and detrimental to neighborhood property values but also causes liability issues for the property owners and the Water Company. Property owners are responsible for the maintenance of their easements. A $500.00 fine will be assessed for abandoned property, building materials, junk, debris and trash left on the Water Company road and pipeline easements. Property owners will also be billed for the cost of the removal of debris and easement obstructions. Please remember, Do Not use tractors or heavy equipment near or on the edge of the roads as that can cause damage to the road. Our private roads were designed for normal rural residential use. Any property owner causing excessive wear and damage to the Private Roads will be billed directly for the cost of the road repair.