

# 2018 Consumer Confidence Report Lake of the Woods Mutual Water Company

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data. Lake of the Woods Mutual Water Company (LOWMWC) pumps groundwater. 5 ground water wells are utilized, wells 1, 2, 4, 6 & 7. LOWMWC holds its board of director meetings on the first Thursday of every month at 6:00 PM at 3534 Mt. Pinos Way, Frazier Park. For more information please contact Pamela Jarecki, Office Manager, at 661-245-1448 or the State Water Board at 661-335-7315.

## 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 of health. MCLGs are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. PHGs are set by the State of California Environmental Health Agency.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** Are MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** Are MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor or appearance of drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect health at the MCL levels.

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ND: Not Detectable at testing limit

NA: Not Applicable

NS: No Standard

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 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)	0	0	2 positive monthly sample	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		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	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	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/13/17	10	1.9	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
	9/15/17						
Copper (ppm)	9/13/17	10	0.052	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	9/15/17						

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)	1/14/16 & 9/29/16	220	130-120	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	1/14/16 & 9/29/16	670	350-670	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 (as nitrogen, N) (ppm)	Multiple in 2018	11.8	0.25-14	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	Multiple in 2017	2.3	0.48 - 2.4	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Aluminum (ppm)	9/29/16	0.27	0.27	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	9/29/16	0.26	0.26	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	9/26/16	13	13	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Uranium (pCi/L)	2016 & 2017	18	9.4-18	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

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
Chloride (ppm)	1/14/16 & 9/26/16	190	53-190	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	1/14/16 & 9/26/16	1	1	15	None	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppm)	1/14/16 & 9/26/16	680	310	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (us/cm)	1/14/16 & 9/26/16	1940	1130 - 1940	1600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	1/14/16 & 9/26/16	370	160 - 370	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1/14/16 & 9/26/16	1300	700 - 1300	1000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	1/14/16 & 9/26/16	5	0.24 – 2.7	5	None	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppb)	1/14/16 & 9/26/16	720	120 - 720	5,000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

### 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
Nitrate	Wells produce water with concentrations above the nitrate MCL	3/14/16 - Current	Consolidation with Frazier Park PUD  Blending as an Interim Solution if State Water Board Approves	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Fluoride	One of our wells produces water with concentrations above the fluoride MCL	5/3/17 - Current	Consolidation with Frazier Park PUD Blending as an Interim Solution if State Water Board Approves	Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.

"We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the calendar year 2018, we did not monitor for 1,2,3-trichloropropane from our wells during the 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter of 2018, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. We monitored these sources for 1,2,3-TCP during the previous three quarters of 2018 and first quarter of 2019, and all the results were non-detect."