# 2020 Consumer Confidence Report

## Water System Information

Water System Name: Lake Elizabeth Mutual Water Company

Report Date: 03/15/2021

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **Surface Water:** State Water Project (Aqueduct) **Ground Water:** Wells

Name and General Location of Source(s): Surface Water: Willow Turnout, Munz Ranch Road. Ground Water: Brookwood Well and Standby well #2 are within our service area

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: An assessment of drinking water source (Brookwood Well) for the Water System was completed in April 2009. It was conducted by Lake Elizabeth Mutual Water Company (LEMWC) and California State Department of Public Health, predecessor to the State Water Resources Control Board. (SWRCB or State Board) The source is most vulnerable to activities associated with contaminants; septic systems. A copy is available at the LEMWC office and at SWRCB Office: 500 North Central Ave., Glendale, CA 91203. Surface water assessment can be viewed at <http://www.avek.org/index/cfm?fuseaction=menu&menu-id=5008> or at the office of Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency at 6500 W. Ave. N, Palmdale CA, 93551.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Annual Shareholder’s Meeting that is held on the second Tuesday in June at 5:30 PM **(CANCEALED THIS YEAR DUE TO COVID-19 OUTBREAK)** at 14960 Elizabeth Lake Rd., Elizabeth Lake, CA 93532

For More Information, Contact: Lake Elizabeth Mutual Water Company, Phone: (661) 724-1806

## 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.

## 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 Lake Elizabeth Mutual Water Company a 14960 Elizabeth Lake Road, (661) 724-1806 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Lake Elizabeth Mutual Water Company以获得中文的帮助: 14960 Elizabeth Lake Road, (661) 724-1806

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Lake Elizabeth Mutual Water Company, 14960 Elizabeth Lake Road**,** o tumawag sa (661) 724-1806 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 Lake Elizabeth Mutual Water Companytại **(661)** 724-1806 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 Lake Elizabeth Mutual Water Company ntawm (661) 724-1806 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

## 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 *E. coli* 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) |

## 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.

## 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.

## 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

| **Microbiological Contaminants**  | **Highest No. of Detections** | **No. of Months in Violation** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Typical Source of Bacteria** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total Coliform Bacteria(State Total Coliform Rule) | (In a month) Zero (0) | Zero (0) | (a) 1 positive monthly sample  | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*(State Total Coliform Rule) | (In the year)Zero (0) | Zero (0) | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive | None | Human and animal fecal waste |
| *E. coli*(Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | (In the year)Zero (0) | Zero (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*.

Health Effects Language: Table 1(State Total Coliform Rule’s)

|  |
| --- |
| Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. If Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed this would be a warning of potential problems. |
| Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. |

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

| **Lead and Copper**  | **Sample Date** | **No. of Samples Collected** | **90th Percentile Level Detected** | **No. Sites Exceeding AL** | **AL** | **PHG** | **No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling** | **Typical Source of****Contaminant** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lead (ppb) | 7/12/18 | 10 | 6.4 ppb | None | 15 | 0.2 | Not Applicable | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 7/12/18 | 10 | 61 ppb | None | 1.3 | 0.3 | Notapplicable | 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 Surface Water (ppm) | 10/05/2020 | 59 ppm | 1 sample Annually | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness Surface Water (ppm) | 10/05/2020 | 94.3 ppm | 1 sample Annually | 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** | **Violation** | **Level Detected** | **MCL [MRDL]** | **PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** |
| Aluminum (ppb)Surface Water | 10/05/2020 | NONE | 50 ppb | 1000 ppb | 0.6 ppb | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Arsenic(ppb),Surface Water | 10/05/2020 | NONE | 3 ppb | 10 ppb | 0.004 ppb | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| ^^ Lead(ppb)Surface Water | 10/05/2020 | NONE | N/D | (AL=15) | 0.02 ppb | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| ^^^Nitrate (as N) Surface Water (ppm)Brookwood Well (ppm) | Feb-Nov 20204 samples03/04/20201 sample | NONENONE | (average of 4 samples)0.38 ppm6.0 ppm | 10 ppm AS N | 10 ppm As N | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite(as N) (ppm) Surface water  | 10/05/2020 | NONE | N/D | 1 ppm (as N) | 1 ppm | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Microbiological Contaminants** |
| Turbidity, Laboratory(TT) Surface Water | 10/0502020 | NONE | 2.3 NTU | 5 NTU | / | Soil runoff |
| Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard (continued) |
| **DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM D/DBP Contaminant****Notes:** Level detected at the **Locational Running Annual Average** (LRAA) during the fourth quarter of 2020. Data provided are for two sample sites locations. 16 samples in all |
|  |
| TTHM (ppb)Distribution systemLocation 1 and location 2 | 8 samples2020 | NONE | 13.75 ppb14 ppb | 80 ppb | / | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 (ppb)Distribution systemLocation 1 and location 2 | 8 samples2020 | NONE | 4.75 ppb31.5 ppb | 60 ppb | / | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
|  ^^Lead;Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. ^^^Nitrate; in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant’s blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. |

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **SMCL** | **Typical Source****of****Contaminant** |
| Color (units) Surface Water | 10/05/2020 | 20 UNITS | 15 UNITS | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Chloride(ppm) Surface Water | 10/05/2020 | 93 ppm | 500 ppm | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Iron (ppb) Surface Water |  10/05/2020 | 120 ppb | 300 ppb | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Sulfate(ppm) Surface Water | 10/05/2020 | 29.4 ppm | 500 ppm | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese(ppb) Surface Water | 10/05/2020 | 30 ppb | 50 ppb | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) Surface Water | 10/05/2020 | 270 ppm | 500 ppm | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Zinc(ppb),  Surface Water | 10/05/2020 | 50 ppb | 5000 ppb | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Notes: 500 ppm is the maximum contaminant level in the short term only, for chloride and sulfate. |

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Notification Level** | **Health Effects Language** |
| Boron(ppb) Surface Water | 10/05/2020 | N/D | 1000 ppb | 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. |
| Vanadium (ppb) Surface Water | 10/05/2020 | 5 ppb | 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. |

### 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. Lake Elizabeth 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. 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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| No Violations | / | / | / | / |

### For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

| **Microbiological Contaminants**  | **Total No. of Detections** | **Sample Dates** | **MCL [MRDL]** | **PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *E. coli* Well #2 (Stand-by) Brookwood well | (In the year)Zero (0)Zero (0) | WeeklyMonthly | 00 | (0)(0) | 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:** NONE (0) |
| **Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies:** NONE (0) |

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| No Violations | / | / | / | - |

### For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Treatment Technique (a) (Type of approved filtration technology used) | Conventional Treatment Plant |
| 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 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.3 – Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time. |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1. | 99.9% |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year | 0.65 NTU |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements | NONE (0) |

(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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| No Violations | / | / | / | - |

### Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption: NONE (0)

### Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

#### Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

#### Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found no coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. If this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct NO Level 1 assessment(s). ZERO (0) Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take NO corrective actions and we completed ALL of these actions.

During the past year NO Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. ZERO (0) Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take NO corrective actions and we completed ALL of these actions.

#### Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

#### *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. We found No *E. coli* bacteria, indicating there is no need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. If this did occur, we would be required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems if found during these assessments.

We were required to complete no Level 2 assessment because we found no *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take no corrective actions and we completed all of these actions.