

2024 Consumer Confidence Report Lake of the Woods Mutual Water Company

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Hable a 661-289-4626 para mas información en español.

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, 2024, 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 WEDNESDAY of every month at 10:00 AM 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	Frequency of Testing	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	2 positive monthly sample	0	2x Monthly	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		2x Monthly	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	(a)	0	2x Monthly	Human and animal fecal waste
(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .						

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 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Frequency of Testing	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7/31/23, 8/1/2023, & 8/8/23	11	1.0	0	15	0.2	3 years	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/31/23, 8/1/2023, & 8/8/23	11	0.207	0	1.3	0.3	3 Years	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)	Frequency of Testing	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	10/19/2022	350	107-350	none	none	3 years	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10/19/2022	680	330-680	none	none	3 years	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]	Frequency of Testing	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N) (ppm)	Multiple in 2024	6.7	0.28 – 6.7	10	10	Monthly	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	Multiple in 2024	1.18	<0.1 – 1.18	2	1	Monthly	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Aluminum (ppm)	10/19/2022	<0.05	<0.05	2	1	3 Years	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	10/19/2022	0.151	<0.1- 0.151	1	2	3 Years	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	10/19/2022	<10	<10	100	12	3 Years	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Uranium (pCi/L)	5/2/22, 10/19/2022, 1/4/23	18.0	6.71-18.0	20	0.43	3 Years	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)	Frequency of Testing	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	10/19/2022	230	49-230	500	None	3 Years	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	10/19/2022, 1/4/23, 1/11/23	5	<3-5	15	None	3 Years	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ug/L)	Multiple in 2024	112	<0.100 - 112	300	None	Wells 4 & 7 Quarterly Wells 1,2,6 every 3 Years	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ug/L)	Multiple in 2024, 10/19/22	171	<20 - 171	50	None	Well 4 Quarterly Wells 1,2,6,7 every 3 Years	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (us/cm)	10/19/2022	2550*	1200 - 2550	1600	None	3 Years	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	10/19/2022	560	130 - 560	500	None	3 Years	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	05/29/2024	1290*	430 - 1290	1000	None	3 Years	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	10/19/2022, 1/4/23, 1/11/23	2.7	<0.1 – 2.7	5	None	3 Years	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppb)	10/19/2022	810	<0.50 - 810	5,000	None	3 Years	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – PFAS (PER – AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE)								
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected (ng/L)	Range of Detections (ng/L)	CCRD L2 (ng/L)	Notification Level 3 (ng/L)	Response Level 3,4 (ng/L)	Frequency of Testing	Typical Source of Contaminant
PFOA (ng/L)	9/9/24 & 11/14/24	4.7	non-detect – 4.7 ng/L	4	5.1	10	Quarterly	Industrial waste, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, consumer products
PFOS (ng/L)	9/9/24 & 11/14/24	2.5	non-detect – 2.5 ng/L	4	6.5	40	Quarterly	Industrial waste, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, consumer products
PFHxS (ng/L)	9/9/24 & 11/14/24	non-detect	non-detect	3	3	20	Quarterly	Industrial waste, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, consumer products
PFBS (ng/L)	9/9/24 & 11/14/24	5.1	non-detect – 5.1	3	500	5,000	Quarterly	Industrial waste, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, consumer products

*On January 8, 2024, the iron concentration at Well #4 was measured at 112 ug/L, while the manganese concentration was at 171 ug/L. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for iron is 300 ug/L, and the MCL for manganese is 50 ug/L. From April to December 2024, the levels of iron remained below 100 ug/L, and manganese levels were below 20 ug/L at Well #4. As a result, Well #4 was kept offline until October 2024 after several months of low iron and manganese levels.

Summary Information for Corrected Violations 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 – 09/30/20	The Water Company received approval from the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water to provide blending treatment of Well 1 and 7 with the Well 2, to help comply with the nitrate MCL. <u>THE NITRATE PROBLEM HAS BEEN CORRECTED AS OF 9/30/2020.</u>	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 – 1/2/20	The Water Company received approval from the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water to provide blending treatment of Well 1 and 7 with the Well 2, to help comply with the fluoride MCL. <u>THE FLUORIDE PROBLEM HAS BEEN CORRECTED AS OF 1/2/2020.</u>	Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.

The blending treatment is supervised by a certified water treatment operator. As part of the blending treatment, water from the three wells is blended in two 10,000-gallon tanks and the blended water from the tank is supplied to the customers. Per approval by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, the tank effluent has been sampled every week (since May 2020) to verify the nitrate level in the water supplied to the customers and we will continue to collect monthly samples for nitrate after in accordance with our approved Operations Plan for the blending treatment. If we experience any problems with the nitrate blending treatment, resulting in high nitrate samples from the blended water, we will notify you.

*The highest value of a Well samples, not an average

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.

Updated 01/16/2025