

## 2023 Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

Water System Name: **Golden Valley Municipal Water District**

Report Date: **June 26, 2024**

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **Groundwater**

Name and General Location of Source(s): **Primary Domestic Well Located in our service area**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **Drink water for Gorman Community provided by primary domestic well with sodium hypochlorite disinfection.**

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: **49744-3 Gorman Post Road – 2<sup>nd</sup> Friday of alternated months @4PM**

For More Information, Contact: **Golden Valley Municipal Water District, 661.248.8501**

### 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, 2022 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 [Enter Water System's Name] a [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System Name]以获得中文的帮助: [Enter Water System's Address][Enter Water System's Phone Number].

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Enter Water System's Name and Address] o tumawag sa [Enter Water System's Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System's Name] tại [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsaab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [Enter Water System's Name] ntawm [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] 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 <i>E. coli</i> 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 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)

## 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**

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	0	0	0	NONE	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**

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	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)	9/30/2022	5	5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	09/30/2022	5	50	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)	10/05/2022	49	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10/05/2022	245	N/A	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are

						usually naturally occurring
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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
Chlorine (mg/L)	2022		0.4 – 1.9	(MRDL = 4.0 (asCl <sub>2</sub> ))	(MRDLG = 4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ))	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Barium	10/05/2022	0.04	N/A	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	09/27/2023	5.6	N/A	30	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	10/05/2022	0.600	N/A	2	.1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particles Activity (pCi/L)	12/18/2023	5.69	N/A	15	3	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (mg/L)	09/27/2023	3.1	N/A	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ug/L)	11/20/2023	10	N/A	80	4	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
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**Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	10/05/2022	41	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	10/05/2022	688	N/A	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Color (units)	10/09/2022	2	N/A	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L)	10/09/2022	430	N/A	1,000	N/A	Runoff/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
Chromium-6 (ug/L)	10/09/2022	1.7	N/A	N/A	Can irritate the nose, throat, and lungs. Repeated or prolonged exposure can damage the mucous membranes of the nasal passages and result in ulcers.

**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)

#### **APPENDIX E: Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, *Cryptosporidium*, Ground Water Systems, and Surface Water Systems**

**(A) Nitrate:** For systems that detect nitrate above 5 mg/L as nitrogen, but below 10 mg/L as nitrogen, the following language is REQUIRED:

*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 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 specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.*

If a utility cannot demonstrate to the State Water Board with at least five years of the most current monitoring data that its nitrate levels are stable, it must also add the following language to the preceding statement on nitrate:

*Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.*

**(B) Arsenic:** For systems that detect arsenic above 5 µg/L, but below or equal to 10 µg/L, the following language is REQUIRED:

*While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.*

**(C) Lead<sup>a</sup>:** Consistent with 40 CFR section 141.154(d)(1), every Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) must include the lead-specific language shown below. A water system may provide its own educational statement, but only after consulting with the State Water Board.

*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. Golden Valley Municipal Water District 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*

<sup>a</sup> All water systems are required to comply with the state Lead and Copper Rule (LCR). Water systems are also required to comply with the federal LCR, and its revisions and corrections. The 2007 Short-term Revisions of the LCR included mandatory language requirements that have not yet been adopted by the State Water Board.

*minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [Optional: 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.*

Consistent with the California Code of Regulations, section 64482(c), systems that detect lead above 15 µg/L in more than 5 percent, and up to and including 10 percent, of sites sampled (or if your system samples fewer than 20 sites and has even one sample above the Action Level [AL]), the following language is REQUIRED:

*Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. 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 elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).*

**(D) Radon:** Systems that performed monitoring that indicates the presence of radon in the finished water MUST include the results of the monitoring and an explanation of the significance of the results. The following language MAY be used:

*We constantly monitor the water supply for various contaminants. We have detected radon in the finished water supply in \_\_\_\_\_ out of \_\_\_\_\_ samples tested. There is no federal regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Exposure over a long period of time to air transmitting radon may cause adverse health effects.*

The language below MAY be included if the level of information is helpful.

*Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call your State radon program (1-800-745-7236, the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safe Council Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236).*

**(E) Cryptosporidium:** Systems that have performed any monitoring for *Cryptosporidium* that indicates that *Cryptosporidium* may be present in the source water or finished water MUST include

the results of the monitoring and an explanation of the significance of the results. The following language MAY be used:

*Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants, small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.*

**(F) Groundwater Systems:** For ground water systems that had a treatment technique (TT) violation described in Item S of the document titled “*Instructions for Completing the 2022 CCR for Small Water Systems*”, the following language MAY be used to describe the potential health effects. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) did not provide standard health effect language for these TT violations in the Ground Water Rule; U.S. EPA provided the language in their guidance to water systems.

*Inadequately protected or treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches.*

**(G) Surface Water Systems:** For surface water systems that had a TT violation under the **Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR), Filter Backwash Recycling Rule (FBRR), or Long-term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT1ESWTR)**, as described in Item U of the document titled “*Instructions for Completing the 2022 CCR for Small Water Systems*”, the following language is **REQUIRED** to describe the potential health effects:

*Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.*

For surface water systems that had a TT violation under the **Long-term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR)**, as described in Item U of the document titled “*Instructions for Completing the 2022 CCR for Small Water Systems*”, the following language MAY be used to describe the potential health effects. U.S. EPA did not provide standard health effect language for these TT violations in the LT2ESWTR; U.S. EPA provided the language in their guidance to water systems.

**LT2ESWTR TT Violation and Health Effects Language**

LT2ESWTR TT Violation	Health Effects Language
Uncovered and Untreated Finished Water Reservoir	<i>Inadequately protected water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms</i>

	<i>can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches.</i>
Determine and Report Bin Classification	<i>Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches.</i>
Provide or Install an Additional Level of Treatment	<i>Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches.</i>

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR):

**State RTCR**

- ✓ Treatment Technique (TT) Violation: When a water system exceeds a TT trigger specified in Cal. Code Regs., Title 22, § 64426.7(b) and (c) and then fails to conduct the required Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment or corrective actions within the timeframe specified in Cal. Code Regs., Title 22, § 64426.8. See Item X for an explanation of a *E. coli* TT requirement.
- ✓ Treatment Technique (TT) Violation: For a seasonal system, failure to complete the requirements in Cal. Code Regs., Title 22, § 64426.9. Under the State RTCR, a seasonal system means a non-community water system (*i.e.*, nontransient-noncommunity water system or a transient-noncommunity water system) that is not operated as a public water system on a year-round basis and starts up and shuts down at the beginning and end of each operating session.

**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**

**Golden Valley Municipal Water District did not experience any of the following in 2023:**

- Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement
- Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples
- Violation of Groundwater TT