2023 Consumer Confidence Report Krista 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, 2023, and may include earlier monitoring data. Krista Mutual Water Company (KMWC) pumps groundwater from 1 ground water well. KMWC holds its board of director meetings on the Last Monday of every month at 9:00 AM at 3534 Mt. Pinos Way, Frazier Park. For more information, please contact Pamela Jarecki, Office Manager, at 661-245-5613 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 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		0	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0			Monthly	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	(a)	0	Monthly	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	Frequency of testing	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2023	5	.00081	0	15	0.2	3 years	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2023	5	.0	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)	2022	77	N/A	none	none	3 years	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2022	390	N/A	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)	11-13-23	3.3	N/A	10	1	1 year	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	Multiple in 2023	2.0	1.92-2.19	2	1	3 months	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Arsenic	12-12-22	2.1	N/A	10	.004	3 years	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Selenium	12-12-22	ND	N/A	50	30	3 years	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Uranium (pCi/L)	12-12-22	16	N/A	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)	12-12-22	27	N/A	500	None	3 years	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	12-12-22	1	N/A	15	None	3 years	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (us/cm)	12-12-22	980	N/A	1600	None	3 years	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	12-12-22	210	N/A	500	None	3 years	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	12-12-22	710	N/A	1000	None	3 years	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	12-12-22	.32	N/A	5	None	3 years	Soil runoff

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
Fluoride	Fluoride is naturally in our ground water wells. Its source is from the erosions of natural deposits	2009-Present	Working with the SWRCB to annex with Lebec County Water District.	Children who drink water containing fluoride more than the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.

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