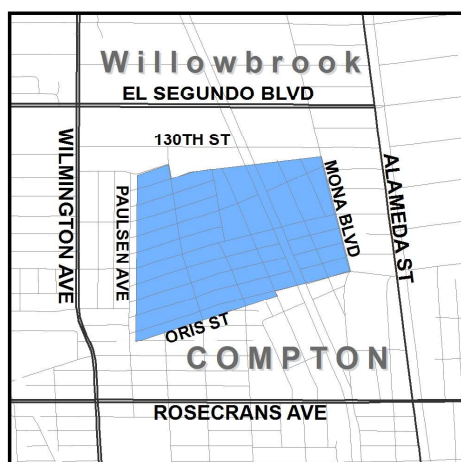


SATIVA WATER SYSTEM

2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing information on water served to its consumers. This report is a snapshot of the tap water quality that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, how it is tested, what is in it, and how it compares with state and federal limits. We strive to keep you informed about the quality of your water, and to provide a reliable and economic supply that meets all regulatory requirements.



Where Does My Tap Water Come From?

Your tap water comes from local, deep ground-water sources located in our service area. In 2019, you were also served with groundwater from Liberty

Utilities. These wells supply our service area shown on the adjacent map. The quality of groundwater delivered to your home is presented in this report.

How is My Drinking Water Tested?

Your drinking water is tested regularly for unsafe levels of chemicals, radioactivity and bacteria at the source and in the distribution system. We test weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually or less often depending on the substance. State and federal laws allow us to test some substances less than once per year because their levels do not change frequently. Some of our data though representative, are more than one year old. All water quality tests are conducted by specially trained technicians in state-certified laboratories.

What Are Drinking Water Standards?

The U.S Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) limits the amount of certain substances allowed in tap water. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) regulates tap water quality by enforcing limits that are at least as stringent as the USEPA's. Historically, California limits are more stringent than the Federal ones.

There are two types of these limits, known as standards. Primary standards protect you from substances that could potentially affect your health. Secondary standards regulate substances that affect the aesthetic qualities of water. Regulations set a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for each of the primary and secondary standards. The MCL is the highest level of a substance that is allowed in your drinking water.

Public Health Goals (PHGs) are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. PHGs provide more information on the quality of drinking water to customers, and are similar to their federal

counterparts, Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs). PHGs and MCLGs are advisory levels that are nonenforceable. Both PHGs and MCLGs are concentrations of a substance below which there are no known or expected health risks.

How Do I Read the Water Quality Table?

Although we test for over 100 substances, regulations require us to report only those found in your water. The first column of the water quality table lists substances detected in your water. The next columns list the average concentration and range of concentrations found in your drinking water. Following are columns that list the MCL and PHG or MCLG, if appropriate. The last column describes the likely sources of these substances in drinking water.

To review the quality of your drinking water, compare the highest concentration and the MCL. Exceedence of a primary MCL does not usually constitute an immediate health threat. Rather, it requires testing the source water more frequently for a short duration. If test results show that the water continues to exceed the MCL, the water must be treated to remove the substance, or the source must be removed from service.

Why Do I See So Much Coverage in the News About the Quality of Tap 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, including 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, which 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, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). You can also get more information on tap water by logging on to these helpful web sites:

- <http://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/2018-drinking-water-standards-and-advisory-tables> (USEPA's web site)
- https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chemicalcontaminants.html (State Water Board web site)

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problem, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with services lines and home plumbing. Sativa Water System 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 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>.

Should I Take Additional Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. The USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection of *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment

The Sativa Water System conducted an assessment of its groundwater supplies in 2001. Groundwater supplies are considered most vulnerable to water supply wells. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by sending a request in writing to Sativa Water System - 2015 East Hatchway Street, Compton, CA 90222.

How Can I Participate in Decisions On Water Issues That Affect Me?

The regular meetings of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors are held every Tuesday at 9:30 a.m. in the Board's Hearing Room located 500 West Temple Street, Room 381B, Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration in Los Angeles. On Tuesdays following a Monday holiday, the meetings begin at 1:00 p.m.

How Do I Contact My Water Agency If I Have Any Questions About Water Quality?

If you have specific questions about your tap water quality, please contact Mr. Sami Kabar at (626) 300-3338.

Some Helpful Water Conservation Tips

- Fix leaky faucets in your home – save up to 20 gallons every day for every leak stopped
- Adjust your sprinklers so that water lands on your lawn/garden, not the sidewalk/driveway – save 500 gallons per month
- Use organic mulch around plants to reduce evaporation – save hundreds of gallons a year
- Visit <http://www.epa.gov/watersense> for more information.

Website: www.sativawd.com

SATIVA WATER SYSTEM 2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations by Sativa Water System and Liberty Utilities. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old.

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

ORGANIC CHEMICALS (a)	GROUNDWATER		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	VIOLATION OCCURRED	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE				
Tetrachloroethylene (ug/L)	0.5	ND - 1.4	5	0.05	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser).

INORGANICS

Sampled from 2017 to 2019						
	Average	Range	Primary MCL	MCLG or PHG	Violation Occurred	Major Sources
Arsenic (ug/L)	2.30	2.3	10	0.004 (b)	No	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff
Barium (mg/L)	0.11	0.11	1	2 (b)	No	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	0.30	0.30	2.0	1 (b)	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (mg/L as N)	0.4	ND - 0.7	10	10 (b)	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage, natural erosion

RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/L) (Results are from 2015)

	Average	Range	Primary MCL	MCLG or PHG	Violation Occurred
Gross Alpha	5.49	4.7 - 5.9	15 (d)	0	No
Radium 226	0.16	0.08 - 0.22	5 (c)	0.05	No
Radium 228	0.08	ND - 0.23	No	0.019	No
Uranium	4.37	2.7 - 5.5	20 (d)	0.43 (b)	No

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	VIOLATION OCCURRED
	Highest No. of Detections (in a month)	Range of No. Positives			
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	No more than 1 positive	0	No
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. Coli</i> Bacteria	0 (In the year)	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>	0	No
No. of Acute Violations	0	0	-	-	No

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (e)

AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	VIOLATION OCCURRED
	Highest Annual Average	Range			
Total Trihalomethanes-TTHMs (ug/L)	6.3	0.0 - 1.4	80	-	No
Halobacetic Acids (ug/L)	1.3	ND	60	-	No
Free Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	1.2	0.5 - 2.5	4.0 (f)	4.0 (g)	No

SAMPLE RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION

OF LEAD AND COPPER 23 sites sampled in 2018	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		ACTION LEVEL	MCLG or PHG	VIOLATION OCCURRED
	90% Percentile Level Detected	No. of Sites Above AL			
Copper (mg/L)	0.41 (h)	0	1.3	0.3 (a)	No
Lead (ug/L)	0 (h)	0	15	0.2 (a)	No

Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial manufacturer discharges

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

Sampled from 2017 to 2019

	GROUNDWATER		SECONDARY	MCLG	VIOLATION
	AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	or PHG	OCCURRED
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12.4	12.4	Non-corrosive	-	No
Chloride (mg/L)	49	49.0	500	-	No
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	680	680	1,600	-	No
Manganese (ug/L)	32.3	ND - 62	50	-	No
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	3	-	No
Sulfate (mg/L)	99	99.0	500	-	No
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	360	360.0	1,000	-	No
Turbidity (NTU)	ND	ND	5	-	No

Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
 Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
 Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
 Leaching from natural deposits
 Naturally-occurring organic materials
 Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
 Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
 Soil runoff

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		SECONDARY	MCLG	VIOLATION
	AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	or PHG	OCCURRED
Color (color units)	2	<3.0 - 30	15	-	No
Odor (threshold odor number)	1.1	1.0 - 3.0	3	-	No
Turbidity (NTU)	0.2	<0.1 - 5.2	TT	-	No

Naturally-occurring organic materials
 Naturally-occurring organic materials
 Soil runoff

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

Sampled from 2017 to 2019

	GROUNDWATER		VIOLATION
	AVERAGE	RANGE	OCCURRED
Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3) (mg/L)	190	190	No
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (mg/L)	230	230	No
Calcium (mg/L)	77	77	No
1,4-Dioxane (ug/L) (i)	1.3	ND - 1.9	No
Magnesium (mg/L)	17	17	No
pH (standard unit)	7.8	7.8	No
Potassium (mg/L)	3.7	3.7	No
Sodium (mg/L)	39	39	No
Total Hardness (mg/L)	260	260	No

LEAD IN SCHOOLS: Number of Schools That Requested Lead Sampling = 0

FOOTNOTES

- (a) Over 50 regulated and unregulated organic chemicals were analyzed.
- (b) California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory levels listed in this column are federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs).
- (c) Combined Radium 226 + Radium 228 has a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 pCi/L.
- (d) MCL compliance based on 4 consecutive quarters of sampling.
- (e) Running annual average used to calculate average, range, and MCL compliance.
- (f) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
- (g) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
- (h) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps.
- (i) The Notification Level of 1 ug/l for 1,4-Dioxane was exceeded in two wells in 2019. Some people who use water containing 1,4-dioxane in excess of the Notification Level over many years may experience liver or kidney problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.

ABBREVIATIONS

- pCi/L = picoCuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
- NA = constituent not analyzed
- uS/cm = microSiemens per centimeter
- mg/L = milligrams per liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons)
- < = less than
- NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
- ND = constituent not detected at the reporting limit
- ug/L = micrograms per liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 gallons)

DEFINITIONS

- 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.
- 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 disinfectant to control microbial contaminants.
- Notification Level (NL):** The level at which notification of the public water system governing body is required. A health-based advisory level for an unregulated contaminant.
- 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.
- Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- Secondary Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect the aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, or appearance of drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.