

# 2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Lebec County Water District Report Date: June 2015

*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, 2014 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground Water from three (3) wells

Name & general location of source(s): Lebec Well #1 (east side of I-5); State Well #2 (east side of I-5); Chimney Canyon Well #3 (North side of Frazier Mountain Park Rd.)

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Water assessment was done in 2002 and may be viewed at the districts office. Water vulnerability is limited to septic tank proximity, cement plants, sand and gravel mining, wastewater plants and major highway corridors.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Board meetings are the 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday of every month (except holidays) at the office at 7:00 pm at 323 Frazier Mnt. Park Rd. Lebec CA 93243

For more information, contact: Lebec County Water District Phone: (661) 248-6872

## 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 to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

**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.

**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.

**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.

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Variations and Exemptions:** Department permission 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)

**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 by-products 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.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 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 Department 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.

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	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)	2014	10	0.0035	0	.015	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2014	10	0.096	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2014	74.3	65-75	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2014	363	330-380	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

\*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**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
"See Attached"						

**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)	Typical Source of Contaminant
"See Attached"						

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
"See Attached"					

\*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

### 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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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 for Community Water Systems: 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. Lebec County 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 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/safewater/lead>.

### 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
<b>Fluoride</b>	Fluoride is naturally in our ground water wells. Its source is from erosion of natural deposits.	<b>2009-present</b>	A grant is currently being processed to possibly find a new well with low levels of fluoride.	This is not an emergency. Your water may cause a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth.

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

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	Monthly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	N/A	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	N/A	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

### Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE				
<b>NONE</b>				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
The Chimney Canyon Well #3 remains in violation in Fluoride of MCL of 2.0 ppm. The 1 year average is 2.175 ppm. Quarterly notification is sent to all customers of LCWD. LCWD has applied for funding to drill a new Well to be able To replace or blend the water and/or install a treatment system. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in Excess of the federal limit of 4.0 ppm over many years may get bone disease, including pain & tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2.0ppm may get mottled teeth.				
VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
<b>NONE</b>				

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

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique <sup>(a)</sup> (Type of approved filtration technology used)	<b>NO SURFACE WATER PROVIDED</b>
Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to ____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed ____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	N/A
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	N/A
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	N/A

(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.

\* Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

**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
Gross Alpha (ug/L)	2014	15.27	6.45-18.9	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2014	340	0-500	N	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	Quarterly	14.96	16.0-20.0	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppb)	2014	<2	2.0	6	20	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Arsenic (ppb)	2014	<2	2.0	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	2014	.44	02-0.06	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	2014	<1	1.0-1.0	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries
Cadmium (ppb)	2014	<1	1.0-1.0	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes
Chromium (ppb)	2014	<10	10.0-10.0	50	(100)	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Quarterly	1.825	0.0-2.5	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (ppb)	2014	<0.2	0.20-0.20	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	2014	<10	10.0-13.0	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	Quarterly	21.26	15.0-20.0	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
Nitrite (ppb)	2014	0.05	0.05-0.05	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
Selenium (ppb)	2014	<2	2.0-2.0	50	30	Discharge from petroleum metal refineries.

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Aluminum (ppb)	2014	0.05	0.05-0.05	1	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	2014	31	24-50	5000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Color (units)	2014	1	1.0-10.0	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2014	<50	50-540	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2014	36	0-50.0	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (units)	2014	ND	ND-1.0	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Silver (ppb)	2014	<10	10.0-10.0	100	N/A	Industrial discharges
Sulfate (ppm)	2014	153	110-170	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
TDS (ppm)	2014	610	580-620	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU inits)	2014	.2	0.18-16.0	5	N/A	Soil Runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2014	<.5	0.5-1.1	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.