

2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Lebec County Water District Report Date: July 2018

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, 2017 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 2nd Tuesday of every month (except holidays) at the office at 6:00 pm at 323 Frazier Mt. 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.

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
Fluoride	Fluoride is naturally in our ground water wells. Its source is from erosion of natural deposits.	2009-present	A grant is currently being processed to possibly find a new well with low levels of fluoride, and uranium.	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.
Uranium	Uranium is naturally in our ground water wells. Its source is from erosion of natural deposits.	2009-present	A grant is currently being processed to possibly find a new well with low levels of fluoride, and uranium.	This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer. If you have other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

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
NONE
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 2.125 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 2.0 ppm may get mottled teeth.
The Chimney Canyon Well #3 remains in violation in Uranium of MCL of 20 PCIL, the 1- year average is 23.50 PCIL. 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. This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer. If you have

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 (pCi/L)	2017	19.93	6.45-20.0	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2017	340	0-500	N	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	Quarterly	17.83	16.0-20.0	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppb)	2017	<2	2.0	6	20	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Arsenic (ppb)	2017	<2	2.0	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	2017	.44	02-0.06	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	2017	<1	1.0-1.0	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries
Cadmium (ppb)	2017	<1	1.0-1.0	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes
Chromium (ppb)	2017	<10	10.0-10.0	50	(100)	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Quarterly	1.76	0.0-2.5	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (ppb)	2017	<0.2	0.20-0.20	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	2017	<10	10.0-13.0	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	Quarterly	23.90	15.0-20.0	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
Nitrite (ppb)	2017	<0.05	0.05-0.05	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
Selenium (ppb)	2017	<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)	2017	0.05	0.05-0.05	1	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	2017	34.6	24-50	5000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Color (units)	2017	1.6	1.0-10.0	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2017	333.33	50-1000	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2017	33.6	0-50.0	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (units)	2017	ND	ND-1.0	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Silver (ppb)	2017	<10	10.0-10.0	100	N/A	Industrial discharges
Sulfate (ppm)	2017	152.6	110-170	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
TDS (ppm)	2017	593	580-620	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU units)	2017	1.25	0.18-16.0	5	N/A	Soil Runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2017	<50	0.5-1.1	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.