

2016 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Lebec County Water District Report Date: July 2017

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, 2016 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 7:00 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

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.

| 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 | 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 |

| 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 | 90 th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Lead (ppb) | 2015 | 10 | 0.0035 | 0 | .015 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 2015 | 10 | 0.096 | 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) | 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 |
| 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. | 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 | | | | |
|--|-------------|----------|--|-------------------------|
| 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 2.15 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 PCI/L, the one year average is 22.75 PCI/L. 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 other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor. | | | | |
| VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT | | | | |
| TT Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects Language |
| NONE | | | | |

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

| TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES | |
|--|---|
| Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used) | NO SURFACE WATER PROVIDED |
| Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (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 (pCi/L) | 2016 | 15.52 | 6.45-18.9 | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Bicarbonate (ppm) | 2014 | 340 | 0-500 | N | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | Quarterly | 15.75 | 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 | 1.79 | 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 | 22.50 | 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 units) | 2014 | .2 | 0.18-16.0 | 5 | N/A | Soil Runoff |
| Zinc (ppm) | 2015 | 0.53 | 0.5-1.1 | 5 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. |

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

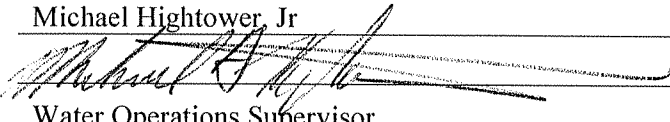
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the Department's website at <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/CCR.aspx>)

Water System Name: Lebec County Water District

Water System Number: 1510051

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 06/01/2017 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Michael Hightower, Jr
Signature: 
Title: Water Operations Supervisor
Phone Number: 661 289 2944 Date: 06/01/2017

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.lebecwater.com _____
- Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- Other (attach a list of other methods used)

For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.