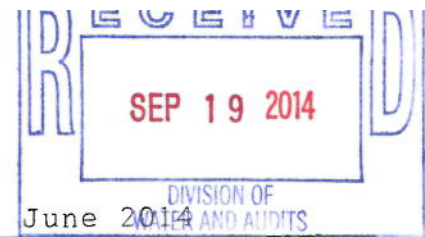


# 2013 Consumer Confidence Report



Water System Name: PINON HILL WATER CO.

Report Date: June 2014

*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, 2012 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 1 well

Name & location of source(s): Sand Canyon, corner of Sand Canyon Rd. and Horseshoe Lane.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Office- 21260 Sierra Vista Dr. Tehachapi, Ca.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: N/A

For more information, contact: Lawanda Stanley Phone: (661)-221-2258 (cell phone)

## 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<br>(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.)<br>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)<br>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<br>(complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set) | No. of samples collected | 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL  | PHG  | Typical Source of Contaminant   |
|---|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|------|---|
| Lead (ppb)<br>( Done in 2011)   | 5                        | 0.0043                                     | 0                      | 15  | 0.2  | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm)  | 5                        | 0.525                                      | 0                      | 1.3 | 0.17 | 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<br>(and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL  | PHG<br>(MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant  |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|---------------|--|
| Sodium (ppm)                                     | 2009        | 420            |                     | none | none          | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring   |
| Hardness (ppm)                                   | 2009        | 9.3            |                     | 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<br>(and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Arsenic  | qtrly       |                | 13-14               | 10         | 10                 | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Nitrate  | 2011        | 6.8            |                     | 45         |                    | Runoff from agriculture       |

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

| Chemical or Constituent<br>(and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-----|------------|-------------------------------|
|  |             |                |                     |     |            |                               |
|  |             |                |                     |     |            |                               |

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

| Chemical or Constituent<br>(and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
|  |             |                |                     |                    |                         |

\*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. [INSERT NAME OF UTILITY] 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>.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

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

### Piñon Hills

## Water Has Levels of Arsenic Above the Drinking Water Standard

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor our water supply for the presence of drinking water contaminants. The average level of arsenic in samples collected from October 1, 2006 to December 31, 2008 was 0.013 milligrams-per-liter (mg/L) (equivalent to 0.013 parts-per-million) in Well 01 and mg/L in . This is above the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), set by the State of California Department of Public Health of 0.010 mg/L. This standard is based upon the running average of the most recent quarterly arsenic monitoring.

#### What should I do?

- You do not need to use an alternative water supply (e.g., bottled water).
- This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, *some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems and may have 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.

#### What happened? What is being done?

We are working with the State Department of Public Health to find an alternative source of supply or install arsenic removal treatment and bring our water supply back into compliance with the arsenic MCL.

For more information, please contact Lawanda M. Stanley, Owner, Piñon Hills Water Company, at (661) 823-8135 or the State Department of Public Health at (661) 335-7315. This notification of all water users is being performed in compliance with law and regulations of the California State Department of Public Health to keep you, the affected public, fully informed.

Date: 6-24-13

Signed: Lawanda M. Stanley  
Lawanda M. Stanley, Owner

## Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Why are the terms "ppm" and "ppb" Important?

The terms refer to exposure standards and guidelines created to protect the public from harmful substances that can cause serious health effects. Exposure standards and guidelines are created from risk assessments that include dose response, exposure and hazard identification assessments. The following comparisons and information may be helpful:

1 standard atmosphere of water (1 liter of pure water at 4 degrees Celsius) weighs 1,000,000 mg or one (1) kilogram (2.2 lbs.); 1 liter = 1.06 quarts.

One ppb = 1 inch in 16,000 miles; 1 cent in \$10 million; 1 second in 32 years; one drop in an Olympic swimming pool.

One ppm = 1 inch in 16 miles; 1 minute in 2 years; 1 cent in \$10,000; one drop in 55 gallons.

### FOOTNOTES:

**\*Iron, Manganese and Turbidity:** is frequently found in water system supplied by groundwater wells. Mountain area wells are notoriously prone to produce water that contains these elements. There are no known direct adverse health effects, however their presence above certain levels is objectionable. Clothes laundered can come out stained. Adding bleach may only intensify the stain. Plumbing fixtures are also stained.

**\*Nitrate:** in drinking water above 45 mg/L (ppm) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

**\*Arsenic:** Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**\*Chlorine:** Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort."

**\*Aluminum:** Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.