

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Fairview Water Co. Report Date: 6/8/2014

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, 2011.

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: Groundwater

Name & location of source(s): Well #01 & #03

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: First Tuesday of each Month.

For more information, contact: Mario Cervantes, System Operator Phone: (661) 805-7648

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 (ug/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 state 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, and 5 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) | No. of samples collected | 90 th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|------|--|
| Lead (ppb) | 5 | N/D | 0 | 15 | 2 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (ppm) | 5 | <.01 | 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 (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|---------------|---|
| Sodium (ppm) | 12/26/2013 | 31 | 76-210 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 12/26/2013 | 395 | 65-370 | none | none | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

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

*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).

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL or Violation of Any TT or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

For Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

(Refer to page 1, "Type of water source in use" to see if your source of water is surface water or groundwater)

| 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> | (0) | | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|--|----|-----|------------------------------|
| Enterococci | (0) | | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | (0) | | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |

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

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

(Refer to page 1, "Type of water source in use" to see if your source of water is surface water or groundwater)

| TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES | |
|--|--|
| Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used) | |
| 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. | |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year | |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements | |

(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 earlier in this report.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

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 (SMCL) | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|------------|--|
| Arsenic (ppb)* | 12/26/2013 | <2.0 | 15-19 | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Aluminum (ppb) | 12/26/2013 | <50 | <50-100 | 1000 | 600 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Antimony (ppb) | 12/26/2013 | <2 | <2 | 6 | 20 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| Asbestos | 12/26/2013 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Barium (ppb) | 12/26/2013 | 75 | 20 | 1000 | 2000 | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Beryllium (ppb) | 12/26/2013 | <1 | <1 | 4 | 1 | Discharge from metal refineries; coalburning factories, electrical, aerospace, defense industries. |
| Cadmium (ppb) | 12/26/2013 | <1 | <1 | 4 | 0.07 | Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Chromium (ppb) | 12/26/2013 | ND | 11-12 | 50 | N/A | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 12/26/2013 | 0.23 | .11-.21 | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Mercury (ppb) | 12/26/2013 | <.2 | <.2 | 2 | 1.2 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills runoff from cropland |
| Nickel (ppb) | 12/26/2013 | ND | <10 | 100 | 12 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories |
| Nitrate (NO3) (ppm) | 12/26/2013 | 26 | 4-20 | 45 | 45 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (as N) (ppb) | 12/26/2013 | ND | <50. | 1000 | 1000 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Perchlorate (ppb) | 12/26/2013 | 10 | <4 | 6 | 6 | Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts. |
| Selenium (ppb) | 12/26/2013 | 6.3 | <2 | 50 | N/A | Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff |
| Thallium (ppb) | 12/26/2013 | <1 | <1 | 2 | 0.1 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories |
| <u>Radiological</u> | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha Particle (pCi/L) | 05/15/2008 | 4.4 | 0.-20 | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| <u>Regulated SOC</u> | | | | | | |
| Atrazine | 12/30/2012 | ND | ND | 0.003 | 0.003 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Simazine | 12/30/2012 | ND | ND | | | |
| <u>Regulated Volatile Organic Contaminants</u> | | | | | | |
| Benzene (ppb) | 12/30/2012 | ND | ND | 1 | 0.15 | Discharge from plastics, dyes, and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| Carbon Tetrachloride (ppt) | 12/30/2012 | ND | ND | 500 | 100 | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| CIS-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 12/30/2012 | ND | ND | 6 | 100 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories, major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination |
| Disinfection Byproducts | | | | | | |
| TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) | 08/28/2013 | <2.0 | 3.7 | 80 | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination. |

Table 5 - Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detection | MCL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|----------------|--------------------|------|------|---|
| Bicarbonate Alkalinity (ppm) | 12/26/2013 | 200 | 160-170 | None | | |
| Calcium (ppm) | 12/26/2013 | 76 | 39-43 | None | | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Carbonate Alkalinity (ppm) | 12/26/2013 | <1.5 | <1.5 | None | | |
| Chloride (ppm) | 12/26/2013 | 26 | 12-14 | 500 | None | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color | 12/26/2013 | 1 | 1 | N/A | | Naturally - occurring organic materials |

Table 5 - Continued

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detection | MCL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|---|
| Copper (ppm) | 12/26/2013 | <10. | <10. | 1 | N/A | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppb) | 12/26/2013 | <.100 | <.200 | 500 | None | Municipal and industrial waste discharges |
| Hardness (Total) as CaCO3 | 12/26/2013 | 275 | 120-130 | None | None | Generally found in ground and surface water |
| Hydroxide Alkalinity (ppm) | 12/26/2013 | <.810 | <.810 | None | | |
| Iron (ppb) | 12/26/2013 | 110 | <50-540 | 300 | None | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese (ppb) | 12/26/2013 | <10 | <10-.22 | 50 | None | Leaching from natural deposits. |
| Magnesium (ppm) | 12/26/2013 | 20 | 5.6-6.2 | | | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Odor (Units) | 12/26/2013 | ND | ND | 3 Units | None | Naturally - occurring organic materials Inherent characteristic of water |
| PH, Laboratory | 12/26/2013 | 7.91 | 8.04-8.23 | None | None | |
| Silver (ppb) | 12/26/2013 | <10 | <10 | 100 | N/A | Industrial discharges |
| Sodium (ppm) | 12/26/2013 | 31 | 42-48 | None | None | Generally found in ground and surface water |
| Specific Conductance (EC) | 12/26/2013 | 685 | 409-419 | 1600 | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 12/26/2013 | 135 | 57-60 | 500 | None | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm) | 12/26/2013 | 465 | 280-290 | 1000 | None | Runoff/leaching from Natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 12/26/2013 | 0.6 | <.1-3.1 | 5 Units | None | Soil runoff |
| Zinc (ppb) | 12/26/2013 | 410 | <50-67 | 5000 | (5) | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

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Table 6 - Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detection | | | |
|--|-------------|----------------|--------------------|--|--|--|
| Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12) | 12/31/2009 | <.50 | <.50 | | | |
| Ethyl-tert-butyl ether (ETBE) | 12/31/2009 | <.50 | <.50 | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|------|------|--|--|--|
| tert-Amyl-Methyl ether (TAME) | 12/31/2009 | <.50 | <.50 | | | |
| tert-Butyl Alcohol (TBA) | 12/31/2009 | <10 | <10 | | | |

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 |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| E. coli | 0 | Monthly | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | 0 | | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | 0 | | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Nothing to report. | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 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 infections by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL or AL, or a Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Your drinking water exceeds the current standard for Perchlorate. The standard balances the current understanding of perchlorate's possible health effects against the costs of removing perchlorate from drinking water. The California Department of Health Services continues to research the health effects of low levels of perchlorate.

A quarterly nitrate water sample was collected on October 21, 2013 from our Well #1 and Well #3. The sample collected from Well #1 showed a nitrate level of 47 parts per million (mg/L). This is 2 parts per million above the MCL of 45 mg/L maximum contaminant level (MCL) which triggered the previous notification. The test result from Well #3 was 22 mg/L. The compliance point for testing nitrates is located at each individual Well. The California Department of Public Health required Well #1 to be immediately re-sampled. Fairview Water Company sampled the Distribution system along with Well #1. The samples were performed within 24 hours of receiving the exceedance notification, the results came back from Well #1 at 39 parts per million (mg/L) which is below the MCL and the Distribution System at 26 parts per million (mg/L). Fairview Water Company has an approved California Department of Public Health blending plan for Perchlorates which blends Wells #1 and Wells #3 with the compliance point at the Distribution System. The blended average nitrate concentration of 26 parts per million in the Distribution System indicates that the average MCL of the blended water was not exceeded.