2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Tito Balling, Inc. dba: California Water Services
Receivers for the Lanare Community Services District Public Water System
P.O. Box 292, Coalinga, CA 93210
Phone (559) 935-2300 * (559) 935-1347 Fax
Water System # 1000053

"We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. There are (2) two ground water wells located on the site.

"If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Tito Balling, of California Water Services – Operator @ 559-935-2300.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

"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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791."

Lanare CSD Public Water System routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

"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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

"In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amounts 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."

"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."

A source water assessment was conducted for the Lanare CSD Public Water System supply wells in May 2002. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic systems – low density, wells – that are used for Agricultural/Irrigation. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Lanare Water Company's main office located at: 700 W. Elm, Coalinga, CA 93210. You may also request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting: Tito Balling of California Water Services, Inc. @ (559) 935-2300.

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. Lanare Community Services 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.

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In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

"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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides, *that* may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water 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."

WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2012 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1- December 31, 2012.

Terms & Abbreviations used below:

- ***N/A:*** not applicable
- **ND:** not detectable at testing limit
- ***Primary Drinking Water Standard:*** MCL's for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCL's for contaminants that affect taste, odor, and appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants
  With SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
- ***Parts per million*** *(ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
- ***Parts per billion*** *(ppb) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
- ***Picocuries per liter*** *(pCi/L)* – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- ***Nephelometric Turbidity Unit*** *(NTU)* - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- ***Regulatory Action Level*** – (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ***Treatment Technique*** *(TT)* - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- ***Maximum Contaminant Level*** - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- ***Maximum Contaminant Level Goal*** - (mandatory language) The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- ***Public Health Goal or PHG*** – (mandatory language) 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.
- ***Variances and Exemptions***: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditons.

For information regarding the communities water quality, please see the attached reporting table. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected.

"Please call our office if you have questions."

"The Lanare CSD Public Water Systems plans to work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future."

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"Estamos complacidos por presentar a usted este Reporte Anual de Calidad de Agua. Este reporte es diseñado para informarle acerca de la calidad de agua y serricio que entregamosa usted cada día. Nuestro objetivo constante es de proporcionarle con un suministro seguro y fiable de agua potable. Deseamos que comprenda los esfuerzos que hacemos para mejorar continuamente el proceso de tratamiento de agua y proteger nuestros recursos de agua. Estamos Comprometidos a asegurar la calidad de su agua. Hay (2) dos pozos de agua situados en el sitio.

"Si tiene cualquier pregunta acerca de este reporte o con respecto a su utilidad de agua, por favor contacte Tito Balling de California Water Services- Operador @ 559-935-2300. Deseamos que nuestros clientes sean informados acerca de su utilidad de agua.

"Toda el agua potable, inclusive agua embotellada, puede contener en forma razonable cantidades pequeñas de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua sea un peligro para la salud. Más información sobre contaminantes y efectos potenciales de salud puede ser obtenida llamando la Línea Directa Segura de Agua potable de Organización de Protección del Medio Ambiente en 1-800-426-4791."

Lanare CSD vigila rutinariamente por contaminantes en su agua potable según las leves federadesy del Estado. Esta mesa muestra los resultados de nuestra vigilancia de el período de primer de enero al 31 de diciembre, 2012. Todo el agua potable, inclusive embotellada, puede contener razonables cantidades equeñas de algunos contaminantes. Es importante recordar que la presencia de estos contaminantes no presenta necesariamente un peligro para la salud.

"Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a contaminantes en el agua potable que la población general. Las personas de Immuno-cedió como personas con cáncer que experimenta la quimioterapia, las personas que han experimentado trasplantes de órgano, las personas con VIH/CIDA u otros desórdenes de sistema inmunológico, algunas personas mayores, y los niños pueden esta especialmente en riesgo de infecciones. Estas personas deben buscar el consejo acerca de agua potable de sus proveedores de asistencia médica. Las pautas de EPA/CDC en medios apropiados disminuir el riesgo de contagio por cryptosporidium y otros contaminantes microbiológicos están disponibles de la Línea Directa Segura de Agua potable (800-426-4791).

"Para asegurar que el agua sea segura para bever, la Organización de Protección del Medio Ambiente de EEUU (USEPA) y el Departamento de estado de Servicios de Sanidad (el Departamento) prescribe regulaciones que limitan las cantidades de ciertos contaminantes en el agua proporcionado por sistemas públicos de agua. Las regulaciones del departamento también establecen límites para contaminantes en agua embotellada que proporciona la misma protección sanitaria".

"Las fuentes de agua potable (ambas agua corriente y la agua embotellada) incluye los ríos, los lagos, las corrientes, las charcas, los depósitos, y pozos. Cuando viaja sobre la superficie de la tierra o por el subsuelo, se disuelve minerales naturalmente-ocurriendo, y material a veces radioactivo, y puede recoger sustancias que provienen de la presencia de animales o de la actividad humana".

Una evaluación de la fuente de agua fue realizada para la Comunidad de Lanare, pozos de suminislro de agua publica en Mayo 2002. Las fuentes son consideradas más vulnerable a las actividades siguientes no se asoció con ningún contaminante discernido: Los sistemas sépticos – la densidad baja, pozos – queson utilisado em forma Agrícola/Irrigación. Una copia de la evaluación completa puede ser vista en la compania princssipal de agua de Lanare localisado en el: 700 W. Elm, Coalinga CA, 93210. de CA. Usted también puede solicitar que un resumen de la evaluación le es enviado contactando: Tito Balling de California Water Services (559) 935-2300.

Si presente, los niveles elevados de plomo pueden causar problemas graves de salud, especialmente para mujeres embarazadas y jóvenes/niños. Plomo en agua potable es principalmente de materiales y componentes asociado con líneas de servicio y plomeria en casa. Lanare Community Services District Es responsable de proporcionar agua de alta calidad, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales utilizados en componentes de plomeria despues del medidor. Cuando su agua ha estado asentada por varias horas, puede minimizar la potencia de plomo fluyendo abundantemente su grifo de agua por 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de utilizar agua para beber o cocinar. Si usted se preocupa por plomo en su agua, puede desear tener su agua probada. La información sobre plomo en su agua potable, probando los métodos, y le da pasos que puede tomar para minimizar exposición est informacion está disponible en la Línea Directa de Agua potable segura en: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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En esta mesa usted encontrará muchos términos y las abreviaciones que usted quizas no conozca. Para ayudarle comprende mejor estos términos le hemos proporcionado las definiciones siguientes:

"Contaminantes que pueden estar presentes en el agua de fuente incluye:

Los contaminantes microbianos, como virus y bacterias que pueden venir de plantas de tratamiento de agua residual, de sistemas sépticos, de operaciones agrícola de ganado, y de la fauna.
Los contaminantes inorgánicos, como sales y metales, que naturalmente-ocurren o probienen de la agua urbana de alcantarillas, de Industrias o descarga doméstica de wastewater, de la producción del petróleo y el gas, de minas, o de la agricultura.
Los pesticidas y los herbicidas, que pueden venir de una variedad de fuentes como la agricultura, como agua urbana de alcantarillados, y los usos residenciales.
Los contaminantes químicos orgánicos, inclusive fibra sintética y sustancias químicas orgánicas volátiles que son productos secundarios de la producción industrial de procesos y petróleo, y también pueden venir de gasolineras, de agua urbana de alcantarillados, de aplicación agrícola, y de sistemas sépticas.
Los contaminantes radioactivos, que naturalmente-ocurriendo o es el resultado de la producción del petróleo y el gas y actividades mineras".

RIEGUE los DATOS de CALIDAD

La tabla debajo lista todos los contaminantes de agua potable que discernimos durante el 2012 año común. La presencia de estos contaminantes en el agua no indica necesariamente que el agua presenta un peligro para la salud. A menos que de otro modo sea anotado, los datos presentados en esta mesa son de pruevas echas de el 1 de enero- al 31 de diciembre del 2012

Los términos & Abreviaciones utilizados debajo:

• **NO INTERESA:** no aplicable
• **ND:** no detectable en el limite de las pruebas
• **Estandar De Agua Para Beber Primaria:** MCL los contaminantes que afectan la salud junto con sus requisitos de la vigilancia y la cobertura, y requisitos de tratamiento de agua.
• **Estándares Secundarios de Agua potable (SDWS)** : MCL los contaminantes que afectan sabor, el olor, y la apariencia del agua potable. Los contaminantes Con SDWSs no afectan la salud en los niveles de MCL.
• **Despide por millón (ppm) o los Miligramos por litro (mg/L)** - una parte por millón corresponde a un minuto en dos años o un centavo único en $10.000.
• **Despide por mil millones (ppb) o Micrograms por litro** - una parte por mil millones corresponde a un minuto en 2.000 años, o en un centavo único en $10,000,000. • Picocuries por litro (pCi/L) – picocuries por litro es una medida de la radioactividad en el agua.
• **La Unidad de la Turbulencia de Nephelometric (NTU)** - la unidad de la turbulencia de nephelometric es una medida de la claridad de agua. La turbulencia por encima de 5 NTU es sólo notable a la persona media.
• **La accion de el Nicel de Regulacion – (AL)** - la concentración de un contaminante que, si excedido, provoca tratamiento u otros requisitos que un sistema de agua debe seguir.
• **Técnica de Tratamiento (TT)** - (el idioma obligatorio) UNA técnica de tratamiento es un proceso necesario destinado a reducir el nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable.
• **El Nivel Máximo de Contaminante** - (el idioma obligatorio) El "Máximo Permitió" (MCL) es el nivel más alto de un contaminante que es permitido en el agua potable. MCLs es puesto tan cercano al MCLGs como utilizar la mejor tecnología disponible de tratamiento.
• **Objetivo Máximo de Nivel de Contaminante** - (el idioma obligatorio) El "Objetivo" (MCLG) es el nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable abajo, que no hay riesgo conocido ni esperado a la salud. MCLGs tiene en cuenta un margen de la seguridad.
• **Objetivo Sanitarios o PHG** – (el idioma obligatorio) el nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable debajo y que no hay riesgo conocido o esperado a la salud. PHGs es puesto por la Organización de Protección del Medio Ambiente de California
• **Las variaciones y exenciones:** Permiso del departamento que exceda de la MCL o no cumplir con una tecnica de tratamiento,bajo siertas condiciones.

Para la información con respecto a las comunidades calidad de agua, ve por favor el roorte que a sido agregado. Hemos aprendido por nuestro monitoreo y probando que algunos contaminantes han sido discernidos.

"Llame por favor nuestra oficina si tiene preguntas".

"Los planes de la Compañía de Agua de Lanare es de trabajar para proporcionar durante veinticuatro horas la major calidad de agua en cada llave. Pedimos que todos nuestros clientes nos ayudan protegemos nuestras fuentes de agua, que son el corazón de nuestra comunidad, nuestro estilo de vida y el futuro de nuestros niños".

TABLE 1 -SAMPLNG RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants	**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 *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead and Copper	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb) **2012**	20	<0.005	None	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) **2012**	20	<0.005	None	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water 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)	2010	285	214-355	NONE	NONE	Generally found in ground & surface water

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
	Sample Date	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2012	4.2	ND-8.69	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Aluminum (ppm)	2010	0.08	<50-.160	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2012*	**20.0* See effects**	14-23.8 **health information below**	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Health Effects* ***Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.***						
Chromium (ppb)	2010	20.0	18.1-21.9	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2010	1.45	1.2-1.7	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

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**
Color (Units)	2010	**20**	15-25	15	N/A	Naturally -occurring organic materials. ***There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for constituents with secondary drinking water standards because secondary MCLs are set on the basic of aesthetics***
Manganese (ppb)	2010	11.0	<20-22	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	2010	0.45	.30-.60	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) - ppm	2010	540	500-580	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos) E.C.	2010	955	910-1000	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	2010	71.5	66.3-76.6	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2010	59.35	58.2-60.5	500	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6- DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS - Information to provide for detected chemicals and constituents with No Maximum Contaminant Levels				
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected Range**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (ppm)	2010	294 254-334	N/A	No Health Effects Language Available
Calcium (ppm)	2010	1 <2.0-2.0	N/A	No Health Effects Language Available
Total Alkalinity (as CaCo3) - (ppm)	2010	6 5-7	N/A	No Health Effects Language Available
pH (Std. Units)	2010	8.5 8.47-8.60	N/A	No Health Effects Language Available

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

Arsenic Health Effects: Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. As Receiver of the Lanare CSD water system, CWS applied for the Water Use Efficiency Program grant funds to install water meters on the service to each lot. On completion of this project, CWS will be preparing an application for the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) - Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SDWSRF) for a project to rehabilitate the arsenic treatment plant. Metering of all service connections such that each customer pays for the water they use is a critical step in making the operation of the arsenic treatment plant feasible in the future.