

Substances That Could Be In Water

Golden Hills Community Services District routinely monitors for constituents 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. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Potential Impacts Of Future Improvements

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system and these may be reflected in future rate increase requests. The Golden Hills CSD Board of Directors are elected officials who are your neighbors living in the community and paying the same water bills you receive. Such local government representation provides greater assurance that all rate adjustment requests are taken very seriously and alternatives thoroughly explored before increases are considered. There are times, however, when rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address increased maintenance costs, needed improvements or rate increases passed along by others outside the control of the District. It is always our desire to continue providing your family with clean, quality water at the most affordable price possible.

Community Participation

The elected Board of Directors are your neighbors that oversee the operation of the District and their desire is that you plan to attend and actively participate in the regular public Board Meetings held at 6:30 p.m. on the 3rd Thursday of each month at the Golden Hills CSD Board Room located at 21415 Reeves Street, Tehachapi, California.

The District also provides a web site (www.ghcsd.com) where additional information is available and, should you have questions about this report please feel free to contact our office Monday -Thursday between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. or call Mike Sides, Assistant General Manager at (661) 822-3064. Our capable employees are also available to answer questions and our management team can provide clarification, if needed.

What Makes My Water Hard?

An important question that is often asked is what makes my water hard? The more technical answer is if substantial amounts of either calcium and/or magnesium are present, the water is said to be hard. The simple result of hard water is that it does not dissolve soap readily, so making lather for washing and cleaning is difficult. Since water in Golden Hills does contain calcium and magnesium, it may be considered hard, depending upon your personal preference.

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Where Does My Water Come From?

Our water is pumped into our homes through a complex system of pumps and piping that are connected to drilled ground water wells owned and operated by the District. Our ground water wells are located in the adjudicated and non-adjudicated Tehachapi Basin. You, the consumer, through your water banking reimbursement fees regularly fund the very necessary recharge operations provided by Tehachapi-Cummings County Water District. These efforts assure that adequate water supplies are maintained now and into the future.



Source Water Assessment

In our efforts to ensure healthy, clean water, Golden Hills CSD maintains a Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) at our District Office, which identifies potential sources of contamination in our community and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by these potential sources. This report is available for public viewing at the District Office and an appointment can be scheduled with the General Manager to review the document and obtain answers to any questions.

Annual Water Quality Report Water Testing Performed in 2012

Office Location:
21415 Reeves Street
Tehachapi, California

GOLDEN HILLS



Maintaining A Standard of Excellence

The Golden Hills Community Services District is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality 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 delivery process and how we protect, and in some cases, treat our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Health Advisory

Even though we have no health effects to identify, some people may be more vulnerable to constituents found in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as individuals 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. In addition, 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).

Test Results							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
pH	N	7.58	7.4-7.9	SU		N/A	
Collection Dates: 06/07/2012-09/06/2012							
Temperature	N	20	20-20	°C			
Collection Date: 09/06/2012							
Total Recoverable-Lead	N	0.96	0-4.6				
Collection Date: 08/03/2010							
Total Recoverable-Copper	N	106.74	13-370				
Collection Date: 08/03/2010							
Total Cations	N	5.45	4.6-6.2	meq/L			
Collection Dates: 06/07/2012-09/06/2012							
Total Anions	N	5.15	4.4-5.9	meq/L			
Collection Dates: 06/07/2012-09/06/2012							
Hardness	N	213.33	160-250	mg/L		N/A	
Collection Dates: 06/07/2012-09/06/2012							
Alkalinity							
Carbonate Alkalinity	N	186.67	160-210	mg/L			
Collection Dates: 06/07/2012-09/06/2012							
Langlier Index	N	0.59	0.47-0.75	Blank			
Collection Date: 09/06/2012							
Langlier Index (Source Temp)	N	-0.02	-0.13-0.15	Blank			
Collection Date: 09/06/2012							
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic	Y	0	0-0.012	mg/L		0.010	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Collection Dates: 02/23/2012-10/18/2012							
Fluoride	N	0.26	0.16-0.35	mg/L	2	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Collection Dates: 06/07/2012-09/06/2012							
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	N	18.89	0-35	mg/L	45	45	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Collection Dates: 02/23/2012-10/18/2012							
Calcium(Ca)	N	65.33	50-75	mg/L		N/A	
Collection Dates: 06/07/2012-09/06/2012							
Nitrite+Nitrate	N	3.05	0-6.8	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Collection Dates: 06/07/2012-09/06/2012							
Organic Chemicals							
Tetrachloroethylene	N	0	0-0.002	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Collection Dates: 02/23/2012-09/06/2012							
Unregulated Contaminants							
Turbidity	N	0.73	0-3.6	NT Units	5	5	Soil runoff
Collection Dates: 06/07/2012-09/06/2012							
Chloride	N	23.17	12-36	mg/L		250	
Collection Dates: 06/07/2012-09/06/2012							
Iron	Y	0.1	0-0.45	mg/L	0.3	0.3	
Collection Dates: 06/07/2012-09/06/2012							
Sodium	N	27.83	18-34	mg/L		N/A	
Collection Dates: 06/07/2012-09/06/2012							
Sulfate	N	33.83	25-43	mg/L			
Collection Dates: 06/07/2012-09/06/2012							
Manganese	Y	0.03	0-0.15	mg/L	0.05	0.05	
Collection Dates: 06/07/2012-09/06/2012							
Zinc	N	0.01	0-0.08	mg/L	5	5	
Collection Dates: 06/07/2012-09/06/2012							
Color	N	1.25	0-7.5	Color Units	15	15	
Collection Dates: 06/07/2012-09/06/2012							
Magnesium	N	11.33	7.9-14	mg/L		N/A	
Collection Dates: 06/07/2012-09/06/2012							
Vanadium	N	0.01	0-0.013	mg/L			
Collection Date: 09/06/2012							
Aggressive Index (CORROSVIT Y)	N	11.84	11.68-11.97	Blank			
Collection Date: 09/06/2012							
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	N	225	190-250	mg/L		N/A	
Collection Dates: 06/07/2012-09/06/2012							
Odor Threshold	Y	1.5	1-4	TON	3	3	
Collection Dates: 06/07/2012-09/06/2012							
Potassium(K)	N	2.25	1.3-4.9	mg/L			
Collection Date: 09/06/2012							
Total Dissolved Residual	N	311.67	250-390	mg/L			
Collection Dates: 06/07/2012-09/06/2012							
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	N	500	440-620	umhos/cm			
Collection Dates: 06/07/2012-09/06/2012							

Definitions

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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) or Millequivalents per liter (meq/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.

Conductivity (Umhos/cm) - A unit of electrical conductance.

Standard Units (SU) - Normally used in measuring the acidity or basicity of a substance; water ranges from zero (highly acidic) to seven (neutral) to fourteen (highly basic).

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.

Color Units - A measure of detectable water color.

Degrees of Temperature - Degrees centigrade are measured from zero (freezing) to one hundred (boiling).

Action Level - 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 (MCL) - (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 (MCLG) - (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.

HEALTH EFFECTS: NONE TO REPORT

Explanation of Monitoring Results

The Test Results Table provided in this report shows some minor, non-health related, violations this year. Specifically, the iron, manganese and odor levels shown to exceed the MCL are from a single sample from one standby well in the District. It is important to understand that this standby source provides a very limited amount of water during peak usage periods only. The one arsenic violation was also from a single well and was detected in a pre-treatment, raw well water sample. This single well, which only slightly exceeds the MCL, pumps water through a treatment facility which reduces the arsenic concentration below detection levels prior to blending into the system for customers. While our well nitrate levels did not exceed established State standards, levels were detected above 10 ppm which poses a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. This does not pose a threat to the quality of our water supply, but high nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of such constituents 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. Maximum Contaminant Levels or MCL's are set at very stringent levels. The MCL's are set such that out of every 10,000 or 1,000,000 people (depends upon how the MCL was developed) drinking 2 liters of water every day for a lifetime, only 1 of those people may experience the described health effect. Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply. 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. Golden Hills 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>.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water Conservation & Groundwater Protection

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. You can take an active role in protecting our ground water sources by being mindful of conserving water in your home by promptly repairing leaks, wash only full loads of dishes and laundry and turn off the tap between needed uses. You can also help prevent ground water contamination by NOT flushing chemicals, pharmaceuticals or other hazardous materials down toilets or sinks. Proper maintenance of your private sewage disposal system (pumping every 3-5 years depending upon family size), installation of low flow toilets, and installation of other low flow fixtures is also encouraged to keep systems working at peak efficiency further protecting surface and underground water sources and save valuable natural resources. We encourage everyone to educate their neighbors to adopt the same good habits.