Canyon Fork Water System

2014 WATER QUALITY REPORT

A Consumer Confidence Report

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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 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. The source of our drinking water is from a groundwater located in the area. The water from this well is pumped into a storage tank. Water from the storage tank is pressurized for use throughout the water system.

Some basic information about drinking water contaminants…

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, which 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which 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, USEPA and 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 must provide the same protection for public health

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

We are pleased to announce that very few of the substances we tested for were found in your water. Of those that were detected, nearly all were below the levels allowed by federal and state standards. The tables on the following pages show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. If you have questions about this report or concerns about your water, please contact Dan Page at 559-298-8318.

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. Canyon Fork 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.

DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

Action Level
The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety and are non-enforceable public health goals.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to public health goals and maximum contaminant level goals as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCL's are enforceable standards.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)
A measure of water's clarity. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Parts per million (PPM)
A measurement of the concentration of a substance roughly equivalent to 3 drops in 42 gallons or one penny in $10,000.00.

Parts per billion (PPB)
A measurement of the concentration of a substance roughly equivalent to one drop in 14,000 gallons or one penny in $10 million.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)
Primary maximum contaminant levels, specific treatment techniques adopted in lieu of primary MCL's, and monitoring and reporting requirements for MCL's that are specified in regulation.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)
MCL's for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS's do not affect the health at MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT)
A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Public Health Goals (PHG)
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Public health goals are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Please Note…

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).

The following tables 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 requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	**Typical source**
Sodium (ppm)	12/12/2013	30	N/A	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water.
Hardness (ppm)	12/12/2013	66	N/A	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water.

TABLE 1 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	**Typical source**
Gross Alpha particle activity (pCi/L)	2/4/2014	**62.4***	N/A	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	12/30/14	**61***	N/A	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	12/12/2013	4.3	3.1 – 5.1	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride (ppm)	12/12/2013	0.32	N/A	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	1/7/2014	3.5	N/A	45 (as Nitrate)	45 (as NO3)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

*Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

* 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.

TABLE 2 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	**Typical source**
Sulfate (ppm)	12/12/2013	6.9	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from of natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (uhmos/cm2)	12/12/2013	250	N/A	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Zinc (ppb)	12/12/2013	110	N/A	5000	none	Runoff/leaching from of natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Chloride (ppm)	12/12/2013	9.9	N/A	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

Micro Biological Contaminants (Distribution System Monitoring)

Contaminant	**Highest # of Detections**	**No. of Months in Violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
Total Coliform	**NONE**	**NONE**	1	0	Naturally Present in the Environment

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