

Primary Drinking Water Standards					Well 2	Well 1	
RADIOLOGICAL	Year Range	Reporting Units	MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Main Results 2011	Standby results 2005	Source of Substance
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2011	pCi/L	15	(0)	14.1	20.44	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2011	pCi/L	20	0.43	15.0	20.00	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	Year Range	Reporting Units	MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Results	Results	Source of Substances
Aluminum	2011	ug/L	1000	0.6	ND	130	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	2011	ug/L	50	0.004	ND	<2.0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2011	ug/L	1000	(2)	66	56	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride ¹	2011	mg/L	2.0	1	0.65	.71	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	2011	ug/L	100	12	ND	<10	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (as NO ₃) ²	2013	mg/L	44	44	22.2	1.0	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	Year Range	Reporting Units	MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Results	Results	Source of Substance
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	2011	ug/L	80	n/a	8	<2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES	Year Range	Reporting Units	AL	PHG (MCLG)	Results	Results	Source of Substances
Copper	2011	ug/L	1000	0.17	ND	97	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2011	ppm	15	2	ND	9.4	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Drinking Water Standards and Unregulated Compounds							
Inorganic Chemicals	Year Range	Reporting Units	MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Results	Results	Source of Substances
Alkalinity	2011	ppm	n/a	n/a	240	220	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	2011	ppm	n/a	n/a	60	52	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	2011	ppm	(500)	n/a	20	19	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	2011	UNITS	(15)	n/a	10	6.6	Naturally occurring organic materials
Hardness	2011	ppm	n/a	n/a	190	170	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	2011	ppb	(300)	n/a	68	1200	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Magnesium	2011	ppm	n/a	n/a	11	10	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	2011	ppb	(50)	n/a	37	79	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	2011	T.O.N.	3	n/a	1.0	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH	2011	UNITS	n/a	n/a	7.53	9.19	Inherent characteristic of water
Potassium	2011	ppm	n/a	n/a	2.9	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2011	ppm	n/a	n/a	58	55	Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	2011	umhos/cm	(1800)	n/a	614	550	Substances that form natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	2011	ppm	(500)	n/a	41	48	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2011	ppm	(1000)	n/a	400	370	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity ³	2011	NTU	(5)	n/a	0.38	6.8	Soil runoff
Zinc	2011	ppm	(5)	n/a	50	<50	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

1. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth. MCL compliance is determined by the running annual average of samples collected on a quarterly basis.

2. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 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.

3. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

umhos/cm = measure of specific conductance
pCi/L = picoCuries per liter (measure of radioactivity)
ppm = parts per million (milligrams per liter)
NTU = nephelometric turbidity unit
ppb = parts per billion (micrograms per liter)
SMCL = secondary maximum contaminant level
ND = none detected
n/a = not applicable

LONG CANYON WATER 2014 Water Quality Report

We appreciate having the opportunity to serve you our valued customer. We know that water quality is important to you and we are committed to providing water that meets all the water quality standards. With this in mind, we are pleased to provide this annual water quality report, which includes information about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to State and Federal Standards. Conservation of water and security of our water supplies should be, and is, of paramount importance to ourselves and our customers. In this regard, please report any suspicious activity that might threaten our water supply or wasteful activities that will ultimately raise the cost to our customers. If you have any questions, you can contact me.

David Prince
(661) 345-6603 6/25/15

General Information About Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 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 by-products 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.

Water Hardness

Water is considered soft if total hardness is less than 75 ppm; moderately hard at 75 to 150 ppm; hard at 150 to 300 ppm; and very hard at 300 ppm or higher. To determine total hardness of your water in grains per gallon, simply divide amount given in parts per million by 17.1.

Recommendation for Those Who May Have Special Water Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people, 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 at (800) 426-4791.

How to Read the Table

We test your water for more than 100 contaminants for which state and federal standards have been set. THIS TABLE LISTS ONLY THOSE THAT WERE DETECTED. 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. The water quality test results shown in this table are divided into two main sections: those related to "primary standards" and those related to "secondary standards." Primary standards protect public health by limiting the levels of contaminants in drinking water. Secondary standards are limits for substances that could affect the water's taste, odor, and appearance.

Definitions of terms and abbreviations used in the table

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 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.

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 are economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Notification Level (NL): A health-based advisory level for an unregulated contaminant in drinking water. It is used by DHS to provide guidance to drinking water systems.

Primary Drinking Water Standard or PDWS: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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