



The water is pulled from a deep aquifer at depths of approximately 300-900 ft.



Where Does Our Water Come From?
 The sources of supply for the Lamont Public Utility District are eight active wells identified as Improvement District (ID) #5, #11, #12, #13, #15, #17, #18 and #19. Continuous chlorination is provided to the water produced from each active supply source.

What the EPA Wants You to know about Contaminants that may be present in Source Waters

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 some source waters 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 discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic that are by products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring to be the result of oil and gas production, or mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (Division) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Division regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. The Division 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, are more than one year old.

The Board of Directors
 typically meets on the fourth Monday of each month at 8624 Segrue Road in Lamont at 6:00pm. Refer to the Districts website, www.lpuud.org, for the board meeting schedule for 2016. If you have any questions, please call our office at (661) 845-1213.



Get involved.



2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Lamont Public Utility District

En Español: This report includes important information about your drinking water. To receive a copy of this information in Spanish please call; (661) 845-1213. Este reporte incluye información importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para obtener una copia de esta información en español. Llame al (661) 845-1213.



The City of Lamont is proud to deliver high quality water to you!

This is the annual Consumer Confidence Report on the quality of water delivered to you by the Lamont Public Utility District (LPUD). The LPUD Board of Directors makes every effort to ensure that we deliver a clean healthful product. Lamont Public Utility District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results are shown in the following pages.

Should you have any questions, please call Rolando Marquez, Water System Supervisor, at (661) 845-1213.

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 8624 Segrue Road Lamont, CA
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Water Quality Test Results

The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015.



DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Constituent Detected	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	MCLG/ (PHG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb) Tested from 2014 to 2015	6.18	4.1-10	10	0.004	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Barium (ppm) Tested in 2014	0.094	0.06-0.12	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine Residual (ppm) Tested from 2015	0.78	0.54-0.99	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt) Tested from 2014 to 2015	27.14	ND-110	200	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes and tree fruit
Fluoride (ppm) Tested in 2014	0.21	0.17-0.28	2	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha (pCi/l) Tested from 2011 to 2014	3.20	ND-6.070	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) Tested in 2015	1.1 Highest (RAA)	ND-1.7	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate as (N) (mg/l) Tested in 2015	2.32	0.46-5	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb) Tested in 2014	1.18	ND-2.9	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; discharge from mines and chemical manufactures; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb) Tested in 2014	0.14	ND-1.0	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) Tested 2015	3.5 Highest (RAA)	ND-7.9	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Number of Samples collected in 2015	Number of Detections in 2015	Highest Number of Detections in one month	Number of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG / (PHG)	Typical Source of Bacteria
*Total Coliform Bacteria	263	1	1	0	More than one sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment

* Coli forms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliform sampling is performed weekly.

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Constituent Detected	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL (DLR)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Bromoform (ug/l)	1.28	ND-2.4	(1)	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Calcium (ppm)	59.42	40-82	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	58.42	19-100	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	1	1	15	Naturally- occurring organic materials
Dibromochloromethane (ug/l)	0.49	ND-1.13	(1)	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Hardness (ppm)	201	130-290	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	106	ND-390	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Magnesium (ppm)	13	9.2-20	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor (units)	0.14	ND-1	3	Naturally- occurring organic materials
PH (units)	8.04	7.74-8.15	N/A	Inherent characteristics of water
Sodium (ppm)	64	47-90	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (us)	715	446-910	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	84.14	43-160	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	441.4	280-710	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.45	ND-1.1	5	Soil runoff

This data was collected in 2014; the next round of sampling begins in 2017.

RESULTS OF LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING 2013; Next round of sampling begins in 2016.

Constituent	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile	AL	No. of Samples Exceeding the AL	MCLG/ (PHG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	30	8.6	15	3	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	30	0.15	1.3	1	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS: 1, 2, 3-TRICHLOROPROPANE SAMPLING IN 2015.

Constituent Detected	Average level detected	Range of Detection	NL	MCLG / (PHG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3 TCP)(ppt)	25	ND-70	5	0.7	1,2,3-Trichloropropane is a pesticide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching; various industrial uses

1,2,3-Trichloropropane: -Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane (TCP) in excess of the notification level over many years have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Abbreviations and Definitions:

PHG or MCLG: Public Health Goal or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets PHGs.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health set MCLs. 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.

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

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

SDWS: Secondary Drinking Water Standards. 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.

PPM: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

N/A: not applicable

PPB: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ND: not detectable at testing limit

PCI/L: pico Curies per liter (a measure of radiation)

NS: No Standard

PPT: Parts per trillion

NL: Notification level

RAA: Running annual average

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. Lamont Public Utility 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>.

Did You Know?

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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune 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 the health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.



1, 2, 3 TCP: The District has installed treatment for 1,2,3 TCP at well #18 and will bring it online in the summer of 2016. The District is also planning to install treatment on all water wells containing 1, 2, 3 TCP:

Arsenic above 5 ppb, but below or equal to 10 ppb: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

The District has been in the construction phase of a project that involves the installation of a new potable water well (Well No. 19) that will be blend with Well No. 12 to lower the Arsenic concentration below the maximum contaminant level (MCL). The project was completed in the end of 2015.

Nitrate: Nitrate as (N) in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such Nitrate as (N) levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate as (N) levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Source Water Assessment: A source water assessment was conducted for the Lamont Public Utility District in December 2001. Other than those listed in this document, no contaminants have been found, however the system is considered most vulnerable to the following activities.

Septic systems (high density)--Fertilizer, Pesticide, and Herbicide application--Sewer collection systems

Upon request, the Source Water Assessment report, by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water Field Operations, Visalia District, may be viewed at the offices of Lamont PUD or a copy may be requested.