LONG CANYON WATER 2019

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 tlris annual water quality report, which We 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 nright threaten our water supply or wasteful activities tlmt will ultimately raise the cost to our customers. If you have any questions, you can contact me.

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General Information About Water

Tlle 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 tlle ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from tlle presence of aninlals or human activity. Contanrinants tlmt may be present in source water include:

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS, such as viruses and bacteria, tlmt may come from selvage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS, such as salts and metals, tllat can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, nrining, 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 syntlletic and volatile organic chenricals, 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 tl1e 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 nrillion by 17.1.

Recommendation for Those Who May Have Special Water Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water tllan the general population. Immunocompronrised people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotllerapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, tllose witl1 HIV/AIDS or other inuuune system disorders, some elderly people, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from tlleir healtll care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen tlle risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other nricrobial contaminants are available from tlle Safe Driilking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

How to Read the Table

\Ve test your water for more than 100 contaminants for which state and federal standards have beei1 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 tltat the water poses a health risk More infonnation about contaminants and potential healtl1 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 relatc;fd to "'secondary standards." Primary standards protect public healtl1 by limiting tl1e levels of contaminants in drinking water. Secondary standards are limits for substances tltat could affect the water's taste, odor, and appearapce.

Definitions oftenns 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 healtlt PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which tltere is no known or expected tisk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Envirorunental 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.

Maxim1 1m Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):'11le level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. :MRDLGs are set the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

Notification Level (NL): A healtl1-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 healtl1 along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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

Treatment Technique (ri'): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards					Well2	We111	
RADIOLOGICAL	Year Range	Reporting Units	MCL (SMCL)	PHG {MCLG)	Main Results 2018	Standby results 2005	Source of Substance
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2018	pCUL	15	(0\	11.6	11.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2019	pCUL	20	0.43	12	14.0	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	Year Range	Reporting Units	MCL (SMCLI	PHG (MCLGI	Results	Results	Source of Substances
Aluminum	2018	ug/L	1000	0.6	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	2018	ug/L	50	0.004	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2018	ug/L	1000	(2)	62	70	Discharges of 011dnlling wastes and from metal refineries erosion of nature! deposits
Fluoride'	2018	mg/L	2.0	1	0.53	.62	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	2018	ug/L	100	12	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (as NOJf	2018	mg/L	44	44	ND	.27	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and 5_Eli'l80e; erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	Year Range	Reporting Units	MCL (SMCLI	PHG (MCLGI	Results	Results	Source of SUbstance
TotalTrihalomethane (TTHM)	2017	ugll	80	na	6.6		By-product of drinking water chiO!rination
OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES	Year Range	Reporting Units	AL	PHG (MCLG)	Results	Results	Source of SUbstances
copper	2018	ug/L	1000	0.17	ND	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2018	ppm	15	2	ND	9ND	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	2018	ppm	nla	nla	210	250	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	2018	ppm	rJa	nla	54	68	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	2018	ppm	(500)	nla	21	31	Runolfneaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	2018	UNITS	(15)	nla	2.0	4.0	Naturally occunring organic materials
Hardness	2018	ppm	rJa	nla	180	220	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	2018	ppb	(300)	nla	32	ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Magnesium	2018	ppm	rJa	nla	10	12	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	2018	ppb	(50)	nla	ND	26	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	2018	T.O.N.	3	nla	ND	ND	Naturally occunring organic materials
pH	2018	UNITS	nla	nla	7.82	7.97	Inherent characteristic of water
Potassium	2018	ppm	rJa	nla	3.0	3.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2018	PPm	rJa	nla	50	62	Erosion of natural deposits· seawater influence
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	2018	umhoslcm	(1600)	nla	565	685	Substances that fonn natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	2018	ppm	(500)	nla	42	54	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TotalDissolved Solids (TDS)	2018	ppm	(1000)	nla	410	440	Runolfneaching fiom natural deposits
Turbidity'	2018	NTU	(5)	nla	1.9	.47	Soil runoff
Zinc	2018	ppm	(5)	nla	ND	§ND	Leaching from natural d osits; industrial wastes

Organic chemicals

123 Trichloropropane ND petroleum byproducts

1. Children who drink water containing fluoride excess of the state MCL of 2mg/Lmay get mottled teeth. MCL compliance is determined by the running annual average of samples ollected 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 ofbreath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg!L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry ox')'gen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for infant or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

3. Turbidity is a measure of tlle cloudiness of Water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtrntion system.

Umhos/cm= measure of specific conductance
pCiJL = 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 secondaty maximum contaminant level
ND =none detected
n/n = not nnn1il'.nh1l'