TEJON-CASTAC WATER DISTRICT

Consumer Confidence Report 2020

During 2020, PERC Water provided operational services to the Tejon Castac Water District. It is our primary objective to provide quality service and value to our customers. Our top priority is to deliver a reliable source of water that meets all Federal and State water quality standards, every single day. This means you will not have to wonder whether your water is safe to use or to drink. We are dedicated to making sure that you have the absolute best water.

We know our customers rely on us for safe drinking water and we take this responsibility seriously. We invest responsibly to maintain water infrastructure because a strong infrastructure is the key to supplying you with safe, reliable drinking water at an affordable price with outstanding service.

This annual water quality report details anything detected in your water supply in 2020 and shows how your water compares to Federal and State water quality standards. It also highlights other water quality topics and steps we take to protect your health and your safety.

If you have any questions, you can contact us either by phone or online at tejonservice@percwater.com. For important water service announcements, please visit our website or watch for information on your monthly bill. Please be sure you keep your contact information up to date by emailing us at tejonbilling@percwater.com.

Sincerely, Ben Mitchell

Project Manager

(661) 857-2233

TEJON-CASTAC WATER DISTRICT

perc water

Tejon Castac Drinking Water

Your Water System

PERC Water began operating the Tejon Castac Water District in 2019. Since that time, we have met the water supply need of our valued water district customers. We are using state of the art Micro-filtration at the plant, with granular activated carbon (GAC) to treat and clean the water taken from our water source, the California Aqueduct. The treated water is disinfected prior to delivering it to your tap. Occasionally, disinfected groundwater from a backup well is added to the system. Last year, 80.5 million gallons of water was pumped, treated and distributed to the District.

Last year PERC Water sampled and tested your water for more than 140 regulated contaminates and took over 602 samples. These were analyzed in a contract lab to ensure the quality of water meets all federal and state water quality standards.

PERC Water and Tejon Castac Water District are working closely together to continue upgrading the water system. If you have any questions, suggestions or concerns, please contact our local employees at (661) 857-2233 or email us at tejonservice@percwater.com

Important Vocabulary in this Report

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

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 (EPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

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

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. EPA.

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

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

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

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

Variances & Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit.
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L).
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L).
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation).
MFL: million fibers per liter. MCL for fibers exceeding u m in length.
N/A: Not Applicable.
Notification Level (NL): Notification levels are health-based advisory levels established by CDPH for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).

µmho: Microohms.

Water Knowledge

Information the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Would Like You to Know

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 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 and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, 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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the levels 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). 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. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien

Drinking Water Quality

This section of the Report contains summary information for contaminants exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a violation of any treatment technique or monitoring reporting requirement. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards.

FLUORIDE

State law requires PERC Water to add fluoride to drinking water if public funding is available to pay for it, and it is a practice endorsed by the American Dental Association to prevent tooth decay. In this area, low levels of fluoride occur naturally, and PERC Water does not add anything to the water supply. Show the table in this report to your dentist to see if he or she recommends giving your child fluoride supplements. More information about Fluoridation, oral health, and related issues can be found on the DDW web site at

www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlio/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html.

WATER HARDNESS

Hardness is a measure of the magnesium, calcium, and carbonate water. Water is soft if its hardness is less than 60 parts per million(ppm). Moderately at 60 to 120ppm. Hard when between 120 and 180 ppm. Lastly Very Hard at 180 ppm or higher. Hard water is generally not a health concern, but it can have an impact on how soap lathers and is significant for some industrial and manufacturing processes. It may also lead to a mineral buildup in pipes or water heaters. Some people with hard water opt to buy a softener for aesthetic reasons. However, some softeners add salts to the water, which can cause problems at the wastewater treatment

plants. Additionally, people on low sodium diets should be aware that some water softeners increase sodium content of the water. The current water quality table for your service area shows and average hardness of 102.5 ppm. For more information on water hardness, call (661) 857-2233

TESTING FOR LEAD IN SCHOOLS

The State of California now requires that all public schools built before 2010 test for lead in their drinking water by July 1, 2019. We are committed to supporting our school districts' efforts to protect students and ensure that the drinking water at their school sites are below lead limits. We have been working with school districts serving kindergarten through 12th grade to develop sampling plans, test samples, and conduct follow-up monitoring for corrective actions. We have published a summary of local school lead testing from the last year in this year's Water Quality report. For more information, please see our Testing for Lead in Schools web page.

ABOUT LEAD

As the issue of lead in water continues to be topic of mind for many Americans, PERC Water wants to assure you about the quality of your water. We are compliant with health and safety codes mandating use of lead-free materials in water system replacements, repairs and new installations. We have no known lead service lines in our system. We test and treat (if necessary) water sources to ensure that the water delivered to customer meters meets all water quality standards and is not corrosive towards plumbing materials. The water we deliver to your home meets lead standards, but what about your homes plumbing? In California, lead in drinking water primarily from materials and components used for in-home plumbing (for example lead solder used to join copper plumbing, and brass and other lead containing fixtures). The lead and copper rule requires us to test water inside a representative number of homes that have plumbing most likely to contain lead and/or lead solder to determine the presence of lead and copper or an action level exceedance (AL). An action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers corrective actions before it becomes a health concern. If action levels are exceeded, either at a customer's home or system-wide, we work with the customer to investigate the issue and/or implement corrosion control treatment to reduce lead levels. 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.

PERC Water is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water to our customers meters 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 it would have your water tested by a lab. More information about lead in drinking water can be found on the Safe

Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.In your system, results from our lead monitoring program conducted 3 in accordance with the Lead and Copper Rule, were below the action level for the presence of lead.

In the table, water quality test results are divided into three major sections: Primary Drinking Water Standards", "Secondary Drinking Water Standards", and "Unregulated Compounds". Primary standards protect public health by limiting the levels of certain constituents in drinking water. Secondary standards are set for the substances that do not impact health but could affect the water's taste, odor, or appearance. Some unregulated substances (hardness, and sodium for example) are included for your information. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

SUBSTANCE SOURCES

DI By product of drinking water disinfection
DS Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
EN Naturally present in the environment
ER Erosion of natural deposits
FL Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
FR Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage
IC Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
IM Discharge from Industrial manufacturers
IN Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
IO Substances that form ions when in water
IW Industrial waste
OC Runoff from orchards; glass and electronics produce waste
OD Discharges of oil-drilling waste and from metal refineries
OM Naturally occurring organic materials
PG Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive) Inherent characteristic of water
RL Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
SM Discharge from steel/metal, plastic, and fertilizer factories
SO Soil runoff
SW Seawater influence
VA Various natural and man-made sources
WD Leaching from wood preservatives
UR Unregulated constituents with no source listed and that do not have a standardized source of substance language.

2020 Water Quality

Primary Drinking Water Standards								
Microbiological	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	In Compliance	Surface Water Only Highest Monthly		Source
Total Coliform (Systems with <40 samples/month) Total Coliform Rule	2020	Positive Samples	5%	YES	YES	0		EN
Inorganic Chemicals	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	In Compliance	Surface Water Only Range	Average	Source
Aluminum	2020	ppm	1	0.6	YES	ND	0	ER, OC
Arsenic	2020	ppb	10	0.004	YES	ND - 4.2	2.1	ER, FL
Fluoride	2020	ppm	2	1	YES	ND - 0.11	0.06	ER, FL
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	2020	ppm	10	10	YES	ND - 0.79	0.39	ER, FR
Selenium	2020	ppb	50	30	YES	ND	0	ER, PG
Disinfection Byproducts	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	In Compliance	Surface Water Only Range	Highest Annual Average	Sources
Haloacetic Acids	2020	ppm	60	N/A	YES	ND - 27	9.0	DI
Total Trihalomethanes	2020	ppm	80	N/A	YES	4.3 - 79.1	48.16	DI

State - Regulated Contaminants with Notification Levels								
Chemical	Year Tested	Unit	NL	PHG (MCLG)	In Compliance	Surface Water Only Range	Average	Source
Manganese	2018-2019	ppm	500	N/A	YES	ND - 27	13.5	UR

State - Regulated Contaminants with Notification Levels

Chemical	Year Tested	Unit	NL	PHG (MCLG)	In Compliance	Surface Water Only Range	Average	Source
Calcium	2018-2019	ppm	N/A	N/A	YES	13 - 37.5	18.75	ER
Magnesium	2018-2019	ppm	N/A	N/A	YES	7.1 - 11	9.02	ER
pH	2018-2019	units	N/A	N/A	YES	6.42 - 8.33	7.73	PH
Hardness	2018-2019	ppm	N/A	N/A	YES	62 - 110	85.5	ER
Sodium	2018-2019	ppm	N/A	N/A	YES	26 - 52	40	ER
Alkalinity	2018-2019	ppm	N/A	N/A	YES	56 - 79	31.25	ER

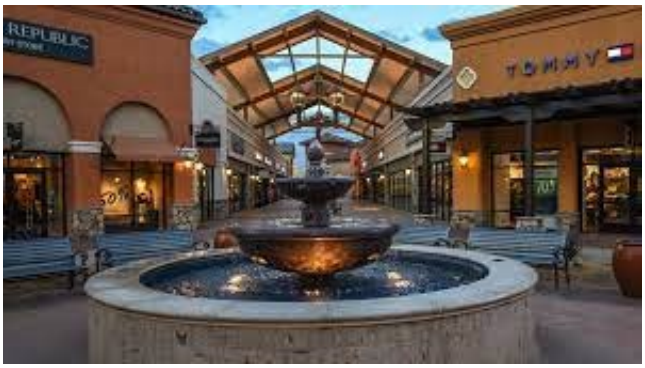
Disinfectants	Year Tested	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	In Compliance	Distribution System Wide Range	Average	Source
Chlorine	2019	ppm	4	4	YES	0.54 - 1.45	1.28	DS

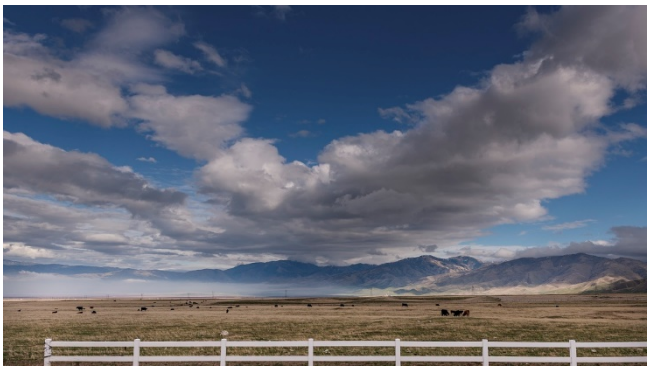
Surface Water - Turbidity and TOC	Year Tested	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	In Compliance	Surface Water Only Highest Level	Lowes Monthly Percent	Source
Turbidity: (Surface Water Requiring Filtration)[2]	2019	NTU	TT	N/A	YES	0.075	99.4	Source
Total Organic Carbon[3]	2019	ppm	TT	N/A	YES	6.3	N/A	VA

Secondary Drinking Water Standards								
Inorganic Chemicals	Year Tested	Unit	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	In Compliance	Surface Water Only Range	Average	Source
Aluminum	2018 - 2019	ppb	200	N/A	YES	ND - 0.20	0.1	ER
Color	2019 - 2019	Units	15	N/A	YES	1.0 - 10.0	1	OM
Iron	2020 - 2019	ppb	300	N/A	YES	ND - 340	57.45	RL, IW
Manganese	2021 - 2019	ppb	50	N/A	YES	ND - 20	4.79	RL, IW
Odor	2022 - 2019	Units	3	N/A	YES	ND - 4	2	OM
Total Dissolved Solids	2023 - 2019	ppb	1000	N/A	YES			RL, IW
Specific Conductance	2024 - 2019	uS/cm	1600	N/A	YES	287 - 472	375.75	SW, IN
Chloride	2025 - 2019	ppm	500	N/A	YES	38 - 60	45.1	RL, SW
Sulfate	2026 - 2019	ppm	500	N/A	YES	23 - 48	50.19	RL, IW

Who Regulates Drinking Water in California?

Water quality regulations are strictly enforced on a state and federal level. The California State Water Resources Control board (SWRCB) monitors all listed contaminates plus bacteriological samples taken on a weekly basis.





Who Should I Contact With My Questions?

Water quality personnel are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to assist you with your water questions. Please call us at (661) 857-2233.

How Can I Conserve Water?

Did you know that almost 20% of electricity and more than 30% of natural gas in California is used to treat, transport, and use water? It is a win-win situation - when you save water, you save energy too! That is good for the earth, and good for your energy bill. Below are some tips for you and your family to save water, energy, and money. By working together, we can do our part to minimize the effects of drought in CA.

- Take shorter showers: reduce you shower by 1-2 mins. and save 5 gallons.
- Turn the water off while brushing your teeth: Save 3 gallons each time.
- Fix leaky faucets: Save 15 to 50 gallons per day.
- Water your lawn before 8 am: Reduce evaporation and save about 25 gallons each time.
- Mow your lawn with the blade set at 2-3 inches: Longer grass shades the soil, reduces evaporation, and encourages deeper roots to develop. This helps grass survive drought, tolerate insect damage, and fend off disease.
- While shaving, plug the sink instead of letting the water run: Save 300 gallons per month.
- Always use a broom to clean walkways, driveways, decks and porches, rather than hosing off these areas: You can save as much as 100 gallons of water cleaning your driveway and yard by sweeping instead of using the hose. Plus, it is good exercise!
- Replace your grass with turf or drought-resistant plants: Outdoor water use accounts for 50%-70% of all household water use. Making the switch will save water and cash.

TEJON-CASTAC WATER DISTRICT

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