

TEJON-CASTAC WATER DISTRICT

2023 Annual Consumer Confidence Report



Issued June 2024



Consumer Confidence Report 2023

During 2023, 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. 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 everything detected in your water supply in 2023 and shows how your water compares to Federal and State water quality standards. It also highlights other water quality topics and the 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,
Jon Bunch
Project Manager
(760) 518-1606

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



Your Water System

PERC Water began operating the Tejon Castac Water District in 2019. Since that time, we have met the water supply needs of our valued water district customers. We are using state of the art Micro-filtration at the drinking water plant. That process uses granular activated carbon (GAC) to treat and clean the water from our water source, the California Aqueduct. The treated water is disinfected with a small amount of chlorine, prior to delivering it to your tap. Disinfected groundwater from a backup well could be added to the water system, if it is needed. Last year, over 60 million gallons of water were pumped, treated and distributed to the District.

In 2023, PERC Water sampled and tested your water for more than 140 regulated contaminants and took over 1100 samples. These were analyzed by 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.

Definitions

MFL: million fibers per liter.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detectable at testing limit.

NTD: Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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 and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and 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 (USEPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Notification Level (NL): Notification levels are health based advisory levels established by CDPH for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).

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

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.

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

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): 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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien

Understanding Your Water



The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells.

The EPA would like you to know:

“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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.”

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

Throughout California, the EPA wants you to be aware that 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, that 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, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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)**.

Sensitive Populations May Be More Vulnerable

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)**.

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 water districts 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 TCWD 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, 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 considered Soft if its hardness is less than 60 parts per million, or ppm. Moderate at 60 to 120 ppm. 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 plant.

DRINKING WATER QUALITY

If you are on a low sodium diet, you should be aware that some water softeners increase the sodium content of the water. The current water quality table for your service area shows an 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 will be working with school districts serving kindergarten through 12th grade to develop sampling plans, test samples, and conduct follow-up monitoring for corrective actions.

ABOUT LEAD

As the issue of lead in water continues to be a topic for many Americans, Tejon Castac Water District and PERC Water want to assure you about the quality of your water. We are compliant with health and safety codes mandating use of lead-free materials in the water system, water main replacements, repairs and new installations. We have no known lead service lines in our system. We test and treat (when 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 you meets the lead standards.

But what about your home's plumbing? In California, lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components used for in-home plumbing (for example lead solder used to join copper plumbing, brass and other lead-containing fixtures). The lead and copper rule requires us to test water inside a representative number of businesses that have plumbing most likely to contain lead or lead solder. The reason is 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, we work with the customer to investigate the issue and 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' water 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 want to get 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.

Drinking Water Quality

In the TCWD water system, results from our lead monitoring program were conducted in accordance with the Lead and Copper Rule. The results were below the action level for the presence of lead and copper.

In the table pictured below, 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 some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

2023 Water Quality Report								
Primary Drinking Water Standards								
Microbiological	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	In Compliance	Surface Water Only		Source
						Highest Monthly		
Total Coliform (Systems with <40 samples/month) Total Coliform Rule	2023	Positive Samples	5%	YES	YES	0		EN
Inorganic Chemicals	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	In Compliance	Surface Water Only		Source
						Range	Average	
Aluminum	2023	ppm	1	0.6	YES	0.10 -0.12	0.11	ER,OC
Arsenic	2023	ppb	10	0.004	YES	0.020	0.02	ER, FL
Fluoride	2023	ppm	2	1	YES	0.10 - 0.10	0.10	ER, FL
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	2023	ppm	10	10	YES	0.15 – 2.51	1.33	ER, FR
Selenium	2023	ppb	50	30	YES	.04-.05	0.045	ER, PG
Disinfection Byproducts	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	In Compliance	Surface Water Only		Source
						Range	Highest Annual Average	
Haloacetic Acids	2023	ppm	60	N/A	YES	4.00 – 47.0	24.37	DI
Total Trihalomethanes	2023	ppm	80	N/A	YES	2.75 – 74.6	38.40	DI

SUBSTANCE SOURCES

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

Drinking Water Quality

State Regulated Contaminants with Notification Levels								
Chemical	Year Tested	Unit	NL	PHG (MCLG)	In Compliance	Surface Water Only		Source
						Range	Average	
Manganese	2023	ppm	0.5	N/A	YES	ND	ND	UR
Calcium	2023	ppm	N/A	N/A	YES	26	26	ER
Magnesium	2023	ppm	N/A	N/A	YES	2.6 - 4.7	3.65	ER
pH	2023	units	N/A	N/A	YES	6.33 – 8.55	7.25	PH
Hardness	2023	ppm	N/A	N/A	YES	75 - 84	79.5	ER
Sodium	2023	ppm	N/A	N/A	YES	ND - 60	30	ER
Alkalinity	2023	ppm	N/A	N/A	YES	ND - 74	37	ER

Disinfectants	Year Tested	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	In Compliance	Distribution System Wide		Source
						Range	Average	
Chlorine	2023	ppm	4	4	YES	0.72 - 1.88	1.35	DS

Surface Water - Turbidity & TOC	Year Tested	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	In Compliance	Surface Water Only		Source
						Highest Level	Lowest Monthly %	
Turbidity (Surface Water Requiring Filtration)	2023	NTU	TT	N/A	YES	.077	.022	VA
Total Organic Carbon	2023	ppm	TT	N/A	YES	1.1	.65	VA

Inorganic Chemicals	Year Tested	Unit	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	In Compliance	Surface Water Only		Source
						Range	Average	
Aluminum	2023	ppm	1	0.6	YES	0.1 - 0.12	0.11	ER
Color	2023	Units	15	N/A	YES	ND	0.0	OM
Iron	2023	ppb	300	N/A	YES	ND	0.0	RL, IW
Manganese	2023	ppb	50	N/A	YES	ND	0.0	RL, IW
Odor	2023	Units	3	N/A	YES	0.0 – 4.0	2.0	OM
Total Dissolved Solids	2023	ppb	1000	N/A	YES	265 -310	287.5	RL, IW
Specific Conductance	2023	uS/cm	1600	N/A	YES	53 – 2020	809.3	SW, IN
Chloride	2023	ppm	500	N/A	YES	54-79	66.5	RL, SW
Sulfate	2023	ppm	500	N/A	YES	57-58	57.5	RL, IW

Conservation Tips

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's a win-win situation - when you save water, you save energy too! That's 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 minutes 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 7 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's 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.

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.