Pinon Pines Mutual Water Company WATER QUALITY DATA 2018 "Consumer Confidence Report"

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

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data. Pinon Pines Mutual Water Company (PPMWC) pumps water from the Cuddy Valley ground water basin. Three ground water wells are utilized, wells 5, 6, & 7. Well 4 is another ground water well on standby for use in emergencies. PPMWC holds it's board of director meetings on the fourth Monday of every month at 6:30 PM at 1001 Coldwater Drive. For more information please contact Austin Mielke, General Manager, at 661-245-4420.

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.

TERMS USED 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 and technologically feasable.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MCLGs are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
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 State of California Environmental Health Agency.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):	Are MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):	Are MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor or appearance of drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect health at the MCL levels.
Regulatory Action Level (AL):	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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)**
NA: Not Applicable **NS: No Standard** **ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/l)** **pCi/l: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)**

PARAMETER	MCL	MCLG	RANGE	AVERAGE	Potential Sources of Contamination	VIOLATION?
Primary Standards - Mandatory Health Related Standards						
Microbiological						
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	1 positive monthly sample	0	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment	NO
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (state Total Coliform Rule)	NOTE 1	--	ND	ND	Human and animal fecal waste	NO
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	NOTE 2	0	ND	ND	Human and animal fecal waste	NO

1. This MCL will be exceeded if a routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.

2. This MCL will be exceeded if a routine and a repeat sample are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or if the system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.

Inorganic Chemicals						
Aluminum	1000	600	<50-240	113.3	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes	NO
Arsenic, ug/l	10	NA	<2.0-12.5	5.9	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics factories	NO
Barium, ug/l	1000	2000	41-220	137	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	NO
Fluoride, mg/l	2	1	1.5-3.3	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	YES*
Nitrate(as N), mg/l	10	45	0.14-1.4	0.8	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage	NO
Selenium, ug/l	50	30	<2.0-12.0	5.4	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposites; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)	NO

*Fluoride is found in our raw water at levels that exceed the state PDWS of 2.0 mg/L; but does not exceed the federal PDWS of 4.0mg/L. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of 2.0 mg/L may get mottled teeth. This MCL violation is ongoing due to a high concentration of fluoride in well 7's water. PPMWC has applied for a state grant to pay for a blending station to reduce the fluoride level delivered to the water system.

Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Toluene, ug/l	150	150	< 0.5-1.1	0.7	Erosion of natural deposits	NO

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)- Aesthetic Standards						
Color	15	NS	1-10	5.3	Naturally-occuring organic mateials	NO
Chloride, mg/l	500	NS	12 - 120	84	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits, seawater influence	NO
Iron, ug/l	300	NS	<65-1565	593	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	NO
Manganese, ug/l	50	NS	26-773	464	Erosion of natural deposits	YES*
Specific Conductance, uS/cm	1600	NS	583-1520	1127.7	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	NO
Sulfate, mg/L	500	NS	130-310	220	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	NO
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), mg/l	1000	NS	400-1000	750	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	NO
Turbidity, Units	5	NS	.18-9.3	3.4	Soil runoff	NO
Zinc, mg/l	5	NS	<50-160	86.7	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes	NO

* Manganese is found in our raw water at levels that exceed the SDWS of 50 ug/L; the manganese MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects which may include color, taste, odor and staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g. tubs and sinks) and clothing during washing. High manganese levels are due to leaching of natural deposits. Since violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health the state allows the community to decide whether or not to treat or remove it. The company plans to assess treatment after installing a blending station.

Pinon Pines Mutual Water Company WATER QUALITY DATA 2018 "Consumer Confidence Report"

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)- Aesthetic Standards

Sodium and Hardness

PARAMETER	MCL	MCLG	RANGE	AVERAGE	Potential Sources of Contamination	VIOLATION?
Sodium, mg/l	NS	NS	51-120	89	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring	NO
Hardness as CaCO3, mg/l	NS	NS	180-560	396.7	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring	NO

Lead and Copper

# of Samples Collected	90th % Level Detected	# Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant	
10 Lead (ug/l)	0.0034	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing sysetms; discharges from industrial manufacurers; erosion of natural deposits	NO
10 Copper (mg/l)	0.27	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood ppreservatives	NO

Monitoring Violation

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the calendar year 2018, we did not monitor for 1,2,3-trichloropropane from Well 06 during the 4th Quarter of 2018, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. We monitored Well 06 for 1,2,3-TCP during the third quarter of 2018 and tirst quarter of 2019, and all results were non-detect.

Last Updated 2/21/19