2010 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Fairview Water Co.** Report Date: 6/27/2011

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, 2010.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & location of source(s): Well #01 & #03

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: First Tuesday of each Month.

For more information, contact: Mario Cervantes, System Operator Phone: (661) 805-7648

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 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).

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.

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.

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

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

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

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 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 by-products 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	5	N/D	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers: erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	5	<.01	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	11/18/2010	34	76-210	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	11/18/2010	300	65-370	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium,

Table 4 - Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)*	11/18/2010	<2.0	15-19	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Aluminum (ppb)	11/18/2010	<50	<50-100	1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony (ppb)	11/18/2010	<2	<2	6	20	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Asbestos	11/18/2010	0	0			
Barium (ppb)	11/18/2010	75	20	1000	2000	Dishcarge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	11/18/2010	<1	<1	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries; coalburing factories, electrical, aerospace, defense industries.
Cadmium (ppb)	11/18/2010	<1	<1	4	0.07	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	11/18/2010	11	11-12	50	N/A	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	11/18/2010	0.23	.11-.21	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	11/18/2010	<.2	<.2	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deosits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills runoff from cropland
Nickel (ppb)	11/18/2010	<10	<10	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (NO3) (ppm)	11/18/2010	18	4-20	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as N) (ppb)	11/18/2010	<50	<50.	1000	1000	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	11/18/2010	5	<4	6	6	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dspose of perchlorate and its salts.
Selenium (ppb)	11/18/2010	6.3	<2	50	N/A	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manugacturers; runoff
Thallium (ppb)	11/18/2010	<1	<1	2	0.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories
Radiological						
Gross Alpha Particle (pCi/L)	5/15/2008	4.4	0.-20	15	0	Eronsion of natural deposits
Regulated SOC						
Atrazine	11/18/2010	ND	ND	0.003	0.003	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Simazine	11/18/2010	ND	ND			
Regulated Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Benzene (ppb)	12/28/2009	ND	ND	1	0.15	Dishcharge from plastics, dyes, and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppt)	12/28/2009	ND	ND	500	100	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
CIS-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	12/28/2009	ND	ND	6	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories, major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination

Disinfection Byproducts						
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	**8/30/2010**	**1.3**	**3.7**	**80**	**N/A**	**Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.**

Table 5 - Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (ppm)	11/18/2010	190	160-170	None		
Calcium (ppm)	11/18/2010	61	39-43	None		Erosion of natural deposits
Carbonate Alkalinity (ppm)	11/18/2010	<1.5	<1.5	None		
Chloride (ppm)	11/18/2010	15	12-14	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	11/18/2010	4	1	N/A		Naturally - occuring organic materials

Table 5 - Continued

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	11/18/2010	<10.	<10.	1	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppb)	11/18/2010	<.100	<.200	500	None	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Hardness (Total) as CAC03	11/18/2010	330	120-130	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hydroxide Alkalinity (ppm)	5/15/2008	<.810	<.810	None		
Iron (ppb)	11/18/2010	<50	<50-540	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	11/18/2010	<10	<10.-22	50	None	Leaching from natural deposits.
Magnesium (ppm)	11/18/2010	16	5.6-6.2			Erosion of natural deposits
Odor (Units)	11/18/2010	ND	ND	3 Units	None	Naturally - occuring organic materials
PH, Laboratory	11/18/2010	7.91	8.04-8.23	None	None	Inherent characteristic of water
Silver (ppb)	11/18/2010	<10	<10	100	N/A	Industrial discharges
Sodium (ppm)	11/18/2010	27	42-48	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water
Specific Conductance (EC)	11/18/2010	520	409-419	1600	N/A	Substances that form irons when in water; [illegible]
Sulfate (ppm)	11/18/2010	66	57-60	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	5/15/2008	350	280-290	1000	None	Runoff/leaching from Natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	11/18/2010	<.1	<.1-3.1	5 Units	None	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppb)	**8/27/2007**	**<50.**	**<50-67**	**5000**	**(5)**	**Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes**

*Any Violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this document.

Table 6 - Detection of Unregulared Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detection			
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	12/31/2009	<.50	<.50			
Ethyl-tert-butyl ether (ETBE)	12/31/2009	<.50	<.50			
tert-Amyl-Methyl ether (TAME)	12/31/2009	<.50	<.50			
tert-Butyl Alcohol (TBA)	12/31/2009	<10	<10			

Table 7 - Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]		Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	0	Monthly	0	(0)		Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0		TT	n/a		Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0		TT	n/a		Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected

Nothing to report.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 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 heath care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL or AL, or a Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Your drinking water exceeds the current standard for Perchlorate. The standard balances the current understanding of perchlorate's possible health effects against the costs of removing perchlorate from drinking water. The California Department of Health Services continues to research the health effects of low levels of perchlorate.