skOO'kum h2o monitoring, inc.

PO Box 361
Tehachapi, CA 93581-0361

Area Code: 661
Phone: 822-4185
Fax: 823-7894

May 2008

Fairview Water Co, LLC Water System
Attn: Paul Burgess
25101 Bear Valley Rd. PMP #39
Tehachapi, CA 93561

System #1502670

Re: Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for 2007

Enclosed are two (2) copies of the 2007 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The EPA and the CA Safe Drinking Water Act require that the CCR be distributed each year to users of all Community and Nontransient/Noncomunity Water Systems.

The CCR includes information about the water system, water sources, definitions, levels of detected contaminants, water quality compliance/violations, and some educational information.

The deadline for distributing the CCR to your consumers is July 1st of each year. A "Certification Form" is enclosed and should be sent to the CDPH with a copy of the CCR.

Thank you again for your business. We appreciate the opportunity to assist with your CA Safe Drinking Water Act monitoring requirements. Please contact our office if you have any questions.

Regards,

Steve White,
Water Quality Monitor
skOO'kum h_2o monitoring, inc.

Dictionary meaning: **SKOOKUM** [SkOO'kum], -- adj. NW U.S., Alaska. 1. Impressive; excellent; first-rate)

2007 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Fairview Water Co, LLC Water System** Report Date: **May 2008**

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, 2007.

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 from two (2) wells

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A drinking water source assessment was completed in 2001 and can be reviewed by calling the water office. The water source vulnerability is limited to septic tank proximity and limited Agricultural activity.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: _____

For more information, contact: Paul Burgess Phone: 661-822-1801

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

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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)

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 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.

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 must provide the same protection for public health.

The attached tables 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 (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	**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 (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper 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) **(Next Lead and Copper due in 2008)**	5	0.005	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	5	0.2	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**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Sodium (ppm)	2007	32	27-38	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2007	317	220-400	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

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 [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Gross Alpha (ug/L)	2007	32	27-38	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	2007	3.1		20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	2007	0.90	0.11-3.1	5	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2007	70	42-110	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2007	1.0	0.2-4.0	4	4	Added as drinking water disinfectant
Fluoride (ppm)	2007	0.19	0.15-0.21	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate* (ppm)	**Quarterly**	**28**	**19-36**	**45**	**45**	**Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from fertilizer use and septic systems**
Perchlorate (ppb)	2007	6.0	5.9-6.1	6	6	Inorganic chemical used in industry
Selenium (ppb)	2007	6	3.0-9.7	50	(50)	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Chloride (ppm)	2007	21	15-31	500	N/A	Runoff from natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	2007	91		500	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese* (ppb)	**2007**	**320**		**300**	**N/A**	**Leaching from natural deposits**
Odor (Units)	2004	1.0		3	N/A	Naturally occurring organic material
Sulfate (ppm)	2007	135	66-210	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
TDS (ppm)	2004	0.15		1500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU units)	2007	2.3		5	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2007	0.1		5.0	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

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

Additional General Information on Drinking Water: 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 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).

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

Why are the term's "ppm" and "ppb" Important?
The terms refer to exposure standards and guidelines created to protect the public from harmful substances that can cause serious health effects. Exposure standards and guidelines are created from risk assessments that include dose response, exposure and hazard identification assessments. The following comparisons and information may be helpful:
1 standard atmosphere of water (1 liter of pure water at 4 degrees Celsius) weights 1,000,000 mg or one (1) kilogram (2.2 lbs.): 1 liter = 1.06 quarts.
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FOOTNOTES:

***Iron, Manganese and Turbidity**: is frequently found in water system supplied by groundwater wells. Mountain area wells are notoriously prone to produce water that contains these elements. There are no known direct adverse health effects, however their presence above certain levels is objectionable. Clothes laundered can come out stained. Adding bleach may only intensify the stain. Plumbing fixtures are also stained.

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Report prepared by: skOO'kum h_2o monitoring, inc. Tehachapi, CA

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Report prepared by: skOO'kum h_2o monitoring, inc. Tehachapi, CA

ATTACHMENT 6

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

To be submitted with a copy of the CCR to:

Department of Public Health, Southern California Branch, Drinking Water

1200 Discovery Dr., Suite #100, Bakersfield, CA 93309

Water System Name: **Fairview Water Co, LLC Water System**

Water System Number: **1502670**

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____ (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: _____

Signature: _____

Title: _____

Phone Number: ( ) _____ Date: _____

Water systems are not required to report the following information, but may do so by checking all items that apply:

☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

_____

☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission