

Bakersfield District

2006 Water Quality Report for Tejon-Castac Water District



Your Water Quality Report

At California Water Service Company (Cal Water), we are committed to supplying you with high-quality water. We are pleased to provide this annual water quality report, which includes information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards. It also explains the steps we take to protect your water supply.

We care about what you think. If you have any suggestions or concerns, please call us. Also, please watch for bill inserts, where you will find announcements of any water-related public meetings or workshops, as well as important information about your water.

Inside the Water Quality Lab

At Cal Water's multi-million-dollar, state-of-the-art laboratory in San Jose, California, it's the little things that count. Cal Water's chemists and microbiologists conduct more than 300,000 separate water quality tests every year, looking for organic and inorganic compounds in the water in quantities as small as parts per trillion — that's like looking for bad pennies in three football stadiums filled with coins.

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

Our scientists examine water samples that are carefully shipped to the lab from sampling stations throughout Cal Water's systems to ensure that your water meets or surpasses strict state and federal water quality standards.

Because protecting our customers' health and safety is our highest priority, Cal Water staffs its lab with some of the best scientists in the water industry. The entire laboratory operation is fully certified by the California Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program — one of the toughest certifications to achieve in the country.

You might not have thought much about Cal Water's water quality laboratory, but the scientists in the lab have thought about your water. Every drop of it.



How to Read This Table

We test your water for regulated contaminants. **The table in this report lists only those that were detected.**

The table shows water quality test results divided into two main sections: “primary standards” and “secondary standards.” Primary standards protect public health by limiting the levels of contaminants in drinking water. Secondary standards are limits for substances that could affect the water’s taste, odor, or appearance.

Where Your Water Comes From

Cal Water began providing high-quality water utility services to the Tejon-Castac Water District in 2005. We meet the water supply needs of our valued Tejon-Castac Water District customers with a state-of-the-art micro-filtration plant that treats water from the California Aqueduct. We also have one well that is available as an emergency water supply.

Water Hardness

Water is considered soft if total hardness is less than 75 ppm, moderately hard at 75 to 150 ppm, hard at 150 to 300 ppm, and very hard at 300 ppm or higher. To convert the hardness of your water from parts per million to grains per gallon, simply divide by 17.1.

Water’s hardness varies with its source. Hard water is not harmful to health, so the choice to buy a water softener is an aesthetic one. However, people on low-sodium diets should be aware that many water softeners increase the sodium content of the water.

Water Main Flushing

At Cal Water, we conduct periodic flushing as part of our ongoing water quality and water system maintenance program. By opening certain fire hydrants under controlled conditions, we remove minerals and sediment that build up in water lines over time.

This improves water quality and increases the amount of water that can flow through the water lines.

Although it may seem wasteful to the casual observer, flushing is actually an important and necessary water utility activity that is endorsed by the American Water Works Association and conducted in accordance with guidelines set by the California Department of Health Services.

You will continue to receive water while we are flushing, but the pressure might be lowered temporarily. If you notice any discoloration and/or sediment in your water after we have flushed, please allow water to run from your outside hose bib until it clears.

Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program (DWSAPP)

Source water assessments for the intake to our surface water treatment plant and the Rose well were submitted to the California Department of Health Services in February 2004. The assessments identify possible sources of contamination to aid in prioritizing cleanup and pollution prevention efforts. The reports are available for viewing at our office (6468 West Laval Road, Lebec, CA 93243).

The surface water source is considered most vulnerable to contamination from the following activities: roads/streets, illegal activities/unauthorized dumping, irrigated agriculture, grazing, recreation, municipal and industrial wastewater discharges, urban runoff, feedlots, and mines. The Rose well is considered most vulnerable to contamination from the following activities: crops (non-irrigated) and surface water (lakes, streams, rivers).

We encourage customers to join us in our efforts to prevent water pollution and protect our most precious natural resource.

2006 Water Quality Report

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS								
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	PHG	Exceeded Standard	Range	Average	Source of Substance
Arsenic	2006	ppb	10	0.004	No	2.5	2.5	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrate)	2006	ppm	45	45	No	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
	Year Range	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard	Highest Level	Lowest Monthly Percent	Source of Substance
Turbidity (surface water requiring filtration) ¹	2006	NTU	TT	n/a	Yes	0.16	99.2%	Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard	Range	Highest Annual Average	Source of Substance
Total Haloacetic Acids	2006	ppb	60	n/a	No	4–24	15	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes ²	2006	ppb	80	n/a	Yes	140–184	173	By-product of drinking water chlorination
DISINFECTANT	Year Tested	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	Exceeded Standard	Range	Average	Source of Substance
Chlorine	2006	ppm	4	4	No	0.27–1.34	0.7	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
MICROBIOLOGICAL	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	(MCLG)	Exceeded Standard	Highest Monthly		Source of Substance
Total Coliform (systems with <40 samples/month)	2006	positive samples	1	(0)	No	0		Naturally present in the environment
OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES								
METALS	Year Tested	Unit	AL	PHG	Exceeded Standard	90th Percentile	# of Samples Exceeding AL	Source of Substance
Copper	2006	ppm	1.3	0.17	No	0.42	0 of 20	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2006	ppb	15	2	No	ND	0 of 20	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS AND UNREGULATED COMPOUNDS								
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	Year Tested	Unit	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard	Range	Average	Source of Substance
Alkalinity	2006	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	67	67	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	2006	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	15	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	2006	ppm	(500)	n/a	No	48	48	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	2006	UNITS	(15)	n/a	No	5	5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Hardness	2006	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	74	74	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	2006	ppb	300	n/a	No	ND–17	8	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Magnesium	2006	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	9	9	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	2006	ppb	(50)	n/a	No	ND–2	1	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	2006	T.O.N.	(3)	n/a	No	1–5	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
pH	2006	UNITS	n/a	n/a	No	8.1	8.1	Inherent characteristic of water
Potassium	2006	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2006	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	37	37	Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	2006	mmhos/cm	(1600)	n/a	No	320	320	Substances that form natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	2004–2006	ppm	500	n/a	No	24	24	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2006	ppm	(1000)	n/a	No	190	190	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL

1 The highest level turbidity reported occurred in February 2006 when power outages trapped air in the turbidimeter and caused a spiked reading. All other recorded turbidity readings were in compliance with the Treatment Technique's turbidity levels. For our surface water treatment plant, the Treatment Technique dictates that the turbidity level of the filtered water is less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. The "Lowest Monthly Percent" reported represents the lowest percentage of turbidity measurements that were less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in any given month. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

2 The range and highest annual average of total trihalomethanes are a violation of the State and Federal Stage 1 disinfection by-product rule. We are currently conducting a pilot study to improve our treatment process and reduce the formation of disinfection by-products. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Definitions

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 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.

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

$\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ = measure of specific conductance

n/a = not applicable

ND = none detected

NTU = nephelometric turbidity unit

pCi/L = picoCuries per liter (measure of radioactivity)

ppb = parts per billion (micrograms per liter)

ppm = parts per million (milligrams per liter)

SMCL = secondary maximum contaminant level

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. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

Notification Level (NL): A health-based advisory level for an unregulated contaminant in drinking water. It is used by DHS to provide guidance to drinking water systems.

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

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

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

Potential Sources of Contamination

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 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 at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, 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 State Department of Health Services (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, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people, 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 at (800) 426-4791.

Questions? Answers!

Is bottled water safer than tap water?

Tap water and bottled water both must meet strict water quality standards, but tap water is subject to more frequent testing and higher reporting standards. Bottled water is generally not better quality than what comes out of your tap, but it can cost \$2 or more per gallon. An average Cal Water customer could get 1,000 gallons of tap water for that same \$2.

How does dirt or sand get in my water?

Dirt or sand can occur naturally in groundwater or as a result of a water line repair. Flushing reduces the instances of dirt and sand in the water.

What causes an odor in my hot water?

If you detect an odor in your hot water that is not present in your cold water, you may need to adjust, flush, or repair your water heater. Check with the manufacturer for details. If you detect an odor in both the hot and cold water, inform your local Customer Center.

Why does my water have a milky or cloudy appearance?

This is usually caused by air bubbles in the water, which pose no health risk. If the water is allowed to sit, the air will dissipate and the water will clear. If it does not, inform your local Customer Center.

Should I buy a home filtration unit?

According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, home treatment units are rarely necessary for health reasons — they are most often used to improve the aesthetic qualities of the water. If you choose to install a home treatment unit, be sure to follow the manu-

facturer's maintenance instructions. Improperly maintained units can actually cause water quality problems. For example, carbon filters can grow bacteria if they are not changed as recommended.

Why does the taste of my water change throughout the year?

In some of our service areas, water sources change at certain times of the year due to the availability of supplies. Surface water, or water that comes from sources like rivers and lakes, tends to taste slightly different than water pumped from underground aquifers. Water from all sources must meet the same rigorous standards.

What causes color in the water?

Colored water is usually caused by naturally occurring organics and metals such as manganese. These typically do not pose a health hazard, but you should report any instances of colored water to your local Customer Center.

If you have any questions, please contact Tim Treloar, District Manager, at (661) 837-7200.

What About Fluoride?

Fluoride occurs naturally in many water sources, but Cal Water does not add fluoride to your water supply.

California law requires Cal Water to add fluoride as funding from federal grants or other sources becomes available. In the meantime, you might wish to check with your dentist to see if fluoride supplements are recommended for any children in your family. Note that supplements may not be recommended for children who attend a school that has fluoridated water.

Want to know more? For general information on water fluoridation, visit us online at www.calwater.com.



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Bakersfield, CA 93304
(661) 837-7200
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