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LITTLE ROCK CREEK

• IRRIGATION DISTRICT •

2017 Consumer Confidence Report

James Chaisson
GENERAL MANAGER

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ATTORNEYS

Water System Name: Littlerock Creek Irrigation District Report Date: May 8, 2018

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, 2017.

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 Wells

Name & location of source(s): 4 Wells (Well 6A, Well 10, Well 11, and Well 12) located in the Antelope Valley Aquifer, Antelope Valley, California.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted for Wells 6A and 10 in September 2001, Well 11 in June 2003 and Well 12 in November 2003. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: septic systems and irrigated crops. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the State Water Resources Control Board. Office, 500 N Central Ave., Suite 500, Glendale, CA 91203.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 4th Wednesday of the month, at 7:00 p.m. at the District Office located at 35141 87th Street East, Littlerock, CA.

For more information, contact: James Chaisson, General Manager Phone: (661) 944-2015 or www.lrcid.com

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).

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.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT, continued

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.

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)

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, which 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 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 that must 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 – RESULTS FOR LEAD AND COPPER
(SAMPLING LAST OCCURRED IN 2014)**

Contaminant (units)	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Result	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG (MCLG)	Major origins in drinking water
Lead (ppb)	10	0	0	0.015	0.0002	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10	0.0714	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 2 - RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Contaminant (units)	Last Sample Date	Average Sample Result	Range of Sample Results	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Major origins in drinking water
Sodium (ppm)	2017	30	27-33	---	---	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2017	147	110-220	---	---	Generally found in ground & surface water

TABLE 3 – RESULTS FOR CONTAMINANTS WITH PDWS

Contaminant (units)	Last Sample Date	Average Sample Result	Range of Sample Results	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Major origins in drinking water
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	0.15	0.12-0.19	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate, as nitrate - NO ₃ (ppm)	2017	1.625	0.40-4.6	45	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2016	6.3	4.8-8.8	15	---	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2016	3.16	2.0-4.7	20	0.5 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloropropane (ppb)	2017	0	---	0.2	0	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2017	3.75	2.8-4.7	80	---	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

TABLE 4 – RESULTS FOR CONTAMINANTS WITH SDWS

Contaminant (units)	Last Sample Date	Average Sample Result	Range of Sample Results	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Major origins in drinking water
Chloride (ppm)	2017	15.4	3.9-33	500	---	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor—Threshold (units)	2017	1	All sample results: 1	3	---	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2017	415	330-580	1,600	---	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2017	49.5	38-78	500	---	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids – TDS (ppm)	2017	237.5	190-340	1,000	---	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	2017	.05	0-0.2	5	---	Soil runoff

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).