

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, 2017 and may include earlier monitoring data. Pinon Pines Mutual Water Company (PPMWC) pumps water from the Cuddy Valley ground water basin. Two primary ground water wells are utilized, wells 5 & 7. There are also two ground water wells on standby for use in emergencies, wells 4 & 6. 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**

<b>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):</b>	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.
<b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</b>	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.
<b>Public Health Goal (PHG):</b>	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.
<b>Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):</b>	Are MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
<b>Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):</b>	Are MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor or appearance of drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect health at the MCL levels.
<b>Regulatory Action Level (AL):</b>	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?
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**Primary Standards - Mandatory Health Related Standards**  
 Microbiological

Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule) monthly sample	1 positive	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

Arsenic, ug/l	10	NA	<2.0-4.4	3.2	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics factories	NO
Barium, ug/l	1000	2000	45-110	77.5	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	NO
Fluoride, mg/l	2	1	2-3.2	2.6	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	YES*
Nitrate(as N), mg/l	10	45	0.3-1.3	0.8	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage	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 is applying 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	0.8	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
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**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)- Aesthetic Standards**

Color	15	NS	1	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials	NO
Chloride, mg/l	500	NS	12 - 27	19.5	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits, seawater influence	NO
Iron, ug/l	300	NS	<50-850	450	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	NO
Manganese, ug/l	50	NS	24-580	207.5	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Specific Conductance, uS/cm	1600	NS	600-693	646.5	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	NO
Sulfate, mg/L	500	NS	120-130	125	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	NO
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), mg/l	1000	NS	380-440	410	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	NO
Turbidity, Units	5	NS	0.3-0.36	0.33	Soil runoff	NO
Zinc, mg/l	5	NS	<50-69	59.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes	*

\* 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. Treatment would result in an increase in the cost of your water.

Sodium and Hardness

Sodium, mg/l	NS	NS	23-56	36.7	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring	NO
Hardness as CaCO3, mg/l	NS	NS	300-490	407.1	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)	0.023	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits	NO
10 Copper (mg/l)	0.32	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	NO

Last Updated 5/26/2018