2020 FRAZIER PARK PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

This is the annual *Consumer Confidence Report* on the quality of water delivered to you by the Frazier Park Public Utility District (FPPUD).

The Frazier Park Public Utility District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results are shown in the following pages.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

The sources of supply for the Frazier Park Public Utility District are three active wells identified as Well #4 (currently offline), Well #6 located at 4001 Park Drive, & Well #5 located at the end of Montana Trail, and two springs known as Pine Canyon and Sam Young that are currently inactive. Continuous chlorination is provided to the water produced from each active supply source. The FPPUD water wells are located in a canyon surrounded by mountains. The springs are in isolated areas uphill from the community.

Did You Know?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people maybe more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune 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 the health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

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

Contaminants That May Be Present in Source Water

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 some source waters 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetics that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring to be the result of oil and gas production, or mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Department of Health Services prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminates in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminate in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. The State allows our water system to monitor for some contaminates less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

The tables on the following pages show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020.

Abbreviations and Definitions:

PHG or MCLG	Public Health Goal or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets PHGs.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) sets MCLs. 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.
AL	Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
PDWS	Primary Drinking Water Standards. MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
SDWS	Secondary Drinking Water Standards. MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do no affect the health at the MCL levels.

ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)	N/A	not applicable
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	ND	not detectable at testing limit
pci/L	pico Curies per liter (a measure of radiation)	NS	no standard

The Board of Directors meets the second and fourth Thursday of each month at 4020 Park Drive in Frazier Park at 6:00pm. If you have any questions please call our office at 661-245-3734

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Number of Detections in 2019	Number of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG
0	0	5.0%	zero

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	MCLG/ PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	12	ND-2.75	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Aluminum (ppb)	760	ND-760	1000	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)*	3.3	ND-20	10	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N) (mg/l)	5.5	ND-5.1	10	10	Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1.8	1.5-2.0	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits

* While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The California Department of Health Services continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Constituent Detected	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL/AL	PHG/ MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	0.008	ND – 2.9	AL 15	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	0.1135	ND - .14	AL 1.3	0.17	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	0.19	0.26 – 2.6	5	N/A	Soil Runoff
Total Hardness (ppm)	480	266 – 470	NS	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	4.3	3.6 – 30.7	600	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	2900	< ND – 2900	300	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	27	< ND – 59	50	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	100	21 – 120	NS	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	280	52 – 280	600	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF RADIOACTIVITY (all analysis was measured in pico Curie per liter, pCi/L)

Constituent Detected	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	PHG/ MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Alpha	13.9	1.44 – 23.20 **	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Natural Uranium	18.2	1.70 - 21	20	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	0.92	ND - 1.26	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

**Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

The Lead & Copper Results below are from 2017. We will be taking new samples the Summer of 2020.

Constituent	No. Samples Collected	90th Percentile	AL	MCLG/PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10	0.008	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems;
Copper (ppm)	10	0.1135	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems;