



# Peter J. Pitchess Honor Rancho

## SOURCES OF WATER

An assessment of the drinking water sources for PPHR was completed in August 2002. The assessment evaluates the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed. The active well sources are considered most vulnerable to the activities listed below.

Well 10: Transportation Corridors- freeways/ state highways

Wells 15 & 17: Chemical/ Petroleum pipelines

Well 18R: Chemical/ Petroleum pipelines, farm chemical distribution/application service, pesticide/petroleum/fertilizer storage and transfer area. Wells agricultural/ irrigation, oil, gas, and geothermal source.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, Los Angeles Office, 500 North Central Avenue, Suite 500, Glendale CA 91203. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Mr. Dmitry Ginzburg at (818) 551-2022.

## TO OUR CUSTOMERS

Each year, Peter J. Pitchess Honor Rancho (PPHR) provides this report to inform you, our customers, about the quality of the water you drink. We are pleased to report that during the 2016 calendar year, your water met or surpassed all health-based drinking water standards.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board ( State Board ) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. To meet these regulations, PPHR contracts with the Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts to oversee water quality monitoring and reporting.

Thank you for taking the time to read our Annual Water Quality Report. We look forward to another year of providing you with safe, reliable water.

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



# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water testing performed in 2016

## PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions or comments regarding water quality, please contact Mr. Bill Bennett at (661) 295-8025. To view this report on the internet, please visit the Los Angeles County Waterworks District website at [www.lacwaterworks.org](http://www.lacwaterworks.org).



# DRINKING WATER & YOUR HEALTH

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 by-products 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.

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).



**Look for leaky or broken sprinkler heads**  
Saves 20+ gallons per head every 10 minutes



**Plant drought resistant trees and plants**  
Saves 30-60 gallons per 1,000 square feet each time



**Install drip-irrigation**  
Saves 15 gallons each time you water



**Check toilets for leaks**  
Saves 30-50 gallons per day per toilet



**Wash only full loads of clothes**  
Saves 15-45 gallons per load



**Run dishwasher when full instead of half full**  
Saves 5-15 gallons per load



**Use a broom to clean outdoor areas**  
Saves 8-18 gallons per minute



**Water plants early in the AM or at night**  
Saves 25 gallons each time you water



**Use mulch on soil surface**  
Saves 20-30 gallons per 1,000 square feet each time



**Fill the bathtub halfway or less**  
Saves 12 gallons per person



**Turn off water when brushing teeth or shaving**  
Saves 10 gallons per person per day



**Install aerators on bathroom faucets**  
Saves 1.2 gallons per person per day



**Adjust sprinkler to water plants, not your driveway**  
Saves 12-15 gallons each time you water



**Cover the swimming pool when not in use**  
Reduce the amount of make-up water needed by 30-50%



**Set mower blade to 3" to encourage deeper roots**  
Saves 16-50 gallons per day



**Install a high-efficiency toilet (1.28 gallons per flush)**  
Saves 19 gallons per person per day



**Install a water-efficient shower head**  
Saves 1.2 gallons per minute or 10 gallons per 10 minute shower



**Take five minute showers**  
Saves 12.5 gallons with a water efficient showerhead

## LEAD & COPPER

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>



# Table Definitions

**90th Percentile:** Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

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

**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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

**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.

**ppb:** parts per billion (micrograms per liter)      **N/A:** Not applicable  
**ppm:** parts per million (milligrams per liter)      **ND:** Non-detect  
**µS/cm:** MicroSiemens per centimeter      **NL:** Notification level  
**NTU:** Nephelometric turbidity unit      **pCi/L:** PicoCuries per liter  
**TON:** Threshold Odor Number  
*\*\* HAA5, chlorine, TTHMs, color, odor, turbidity and pH were measured within the distribution system*

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS						
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MCLG]	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine** (ppm)	2016	[4.0] as Cl <sub>2</sub>	MRDLG = 4 as Cl <sub>2</sub>	1.09 - 1.32	1.19	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2010 - 2016	5	0	0.04 - 0.25	0.12	Erosion of natural deposits
Dichloromethane (ppb)	2014 - 2016	5	4	ND - 0.6	ND	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide
Fluoride (ppm)	2014 - 2016	2.0	1	0.6 - 0.7	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2010 - 2016	15	[0]	2.1 - 7.2	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2010	50	[0]	2.48	2.48	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]** (ppb)	2016	60	N/A	3.7 - 4.6	4.6	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2016	10	10	0.8 - 1.3	1.0	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria [Total Coliform Rule] (% positive samples)**	2016	1 positive monthly sample	0	0 - 1	0.17	Naturally present in the environment
Uranium (pCi/L)	2013 - 2016	20	0.43	1.8 - 2.3	2.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs]** (ppb)	2016	80	N/A	15.9 - 19.2	19.2	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

## LEAD AND COPPER

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG	90TH% LEVEL	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2015	1.3	0.3	0.1	0/20	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2015	15	0.2	ND	0/20	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; discharge from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits

## SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MCLG]	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2014 - 2016	500	N/A	91 - 99	95	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2014 - 2016	1600	N/A	505 - 1410	1138	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2014 - 2016	500	N/A	275 - 376	327	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2015 - 2016	1000	N/A	780 - 1180	957	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity** (NTU)	2016	5	N/A	ND - 0.16	ND	Soil runoff

## OTHER PARAMETERS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (ppm)	2014 - 2016	213 - 244	231
Calcium (ppm)	2014 - 2016	57 - 144	103
Hardness (ppm)	2014 - 2016	415 - 785	523
Magnesium (ppm)	2014 - 2016	40 - 103	59
pH ** (Units)	2016	6.9 - 7.6	7.4
Sodium (ppm)	2014 - 2016	86 - 131	102
Alkalinity Total (ppm)	2014 - 2016	213 - 244	231

## REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR)

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Beginning April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.