County Service Area 70 Cedar Glen
2015 Consumer Confidence Report
General District Information

CSA 70 CG
Is routinely monitored for constituents in the District's drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables show the results of the District's monitoring for the period of January 1st through December 31st, 2015.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
In the event of a community or public information meeting regarding the CSA 70 CG water system, information will be available on your bi-monthly billing notice.

Questions about this report or concerning the water system?

Contact:
Steven Samaras
Acting Deputy Director

(760) 955-9885 or
(800) 554-0565

Office Hours:
Monday through Friday
(Except Wednesday)
8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Wednesdays
8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Closed on Holidays

MUY IMPORTANTE !
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

County Service Area 70 Cedar Glen (CSA 70 CG), a water district within the Special Districts Department (Department), Water and Sanitation Division, is a Board-governed district providing water service to approximately 1,154 customers in Cedar Glen.

The water system consists of a horizontal water well, perched water tunnel, CLAWA connection, and five water reservoirs with a combined capacity of 741,600 gallons. There are currently 312 water connections within the District.

Management and staff of CSA 70CG work as a team to ensure that the highest quality water is provided to our customers. A diligent regimen of testing and analysis for bacteriological, chemical, and radiological contaminants, along with physical qualities of the water is conducted throughout the year to ensure the highest water quality.

It is important to keep customers informed about the quality of water delivered over the past year. This year's annual water quality report also known as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), contains information about the contaminants detected in 2015 and previous years. The Department's responsibility is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

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, Division of Drinking Water (DDW), prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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 1-800-426-4791 or visit their website at http://www.epa.gov/safewater.

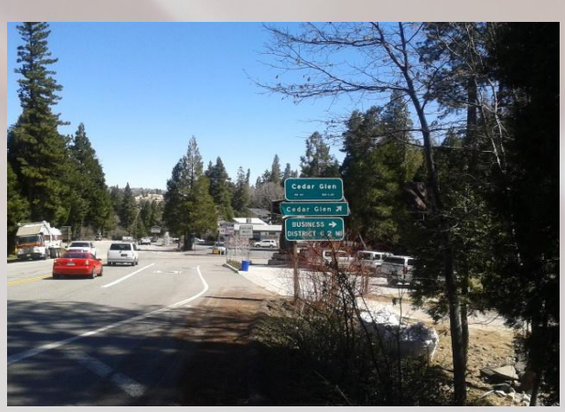
This document is not a substitute for regulations; nor is it a regulation itself. Thus, it does not impose legally-binding requirements on DDW or the Department, and may not apply to a particular situation based upon any member of the public.

Jeff Rigney
Director of Special Districts

"Water quality and water availability are vital for the health and growth of our County. As the Director for the County Special Districts Department, it is my responsibility to ensure that providing both of these to our water customers remains our top priority."

Steven Samaras
Acting Deputy Director

"The Division appreciates our customer's commitment to water conservation during this extended drought. Your cumulative savings to date is 21.72%. Keep up the good work!"



Water Sources

- The Tunnel: Ground Water
- Pine Well: Ground Water
- Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA): Surface Water; supplemental water source

Source Water Assessment

Department staff is conducting a Source Water Assessment for the district The Source Water Assessment will focus on system vulnerability, source location, delineation of protection zones, physical barrier effectiveness, source data, inventory of possible contaminating activities and assessment map. When completed, customers will be notified on their bi-monthly billing notice and copies may be viewed at the Department's office.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides—they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference—try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 740 gallons a month.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely.

The Subsequent tables provide many terms and abbreviations that customers may not be familiar with. To understand these terms, the District has provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) **- laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present or not tested.**

MG **– Million gallons**

Parts per million (ppm) **- one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.**

Parts per billion (ppb) **- one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years.**

Parts per trillion (ppt) **- one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years.**

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) **- one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years.**

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) **- Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.**

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) **- nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.**

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) **- measure of radiation absorbed by the body.**

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) **- million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.**

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) **– The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs 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 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**

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.**

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

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

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 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.**

Primary Drinking Water Standards

Detection of Lead and Copper							
Lead and Copper (CCR Units)	**Sample Date**	**No. of Samples Collected**	**90th Percentile Level Detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source**
Lead (ppb)	2015	44	0*	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2015	44	0.99*	1	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
							**Results are based on the last round of sampling completed 7/1/15-12/31/15.*

Microbiological Contaminants						
Contaminants	**Sample Date**	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of Months in Violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source**
Total Coliform	2015	1	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	ND	Human and animal fecal waste
E. Coli	2015	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total Coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. Coli	ND	Human and animal fecal waste

Radioactive Contaminants							
Chemical or Constituent (CCR Units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**MCL Violation**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2014	1.79	0 - 3.30	15	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2013	2.4	2.4	20	0.43	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Chemical or Constituent (CCR Units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**MCL Violation**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Nitrate (ppm)	2015	2.4	0 - 3.70	45	45	NO	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2013	0.05	0 - 0.1	2	1	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Disinfectant Byproducts and Chemical Disinfectant							
Chemical or Constituent (CCR Units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**MCL Violation**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Cl Res Total (ppm)	2015	0.51	0 - 1.70	4	4	NO	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes - TTHM - (ppb)	2015	35	2.6 - 57.6	80	N/A	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids - HAA5 - (ppb)	2015	5	0 - 7.2	60	N/A	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Chemical or Constituent (CCR Units)	Sample Date	Average Level	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG)	MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Odor Threshold (Units)	2015	1	1	3	N/A	NO	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity (Units)	2015	0.58	0.2 - 1.9	5	N/A	NO	Soil runoff
Chloride (ppm)	2013	5.45	5.2 - 5.7	500	N/A	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2015	304	200 - 670	1,600	N/A	NO	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Filterable Residue/TDS (ppm)	2013	115	110 - 120	1,000	N/A	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2013	1.55	1.5 - 1.6	500	N/A	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Apparent Color	2015	0	0	15 Units	N/A	NO	Naturally occurring organic materials

Additional Constituents

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Average Level	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG)
pH (Lab)	2015	7.42	6.90 - 8.50	N/A	N/A
Aggressive Index	2015	10.73	10.45 - 11.01	N/A	N/A
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	2015	93.80	83 - 120	N/A	N/A
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	2013	105	100 - 110	N/A	N/A
Hardness, Total (as CaCO3)	2013	67	67	N/A	N/A
Calcium (Ca)	2015	19.08	5.40 - 29	N/A	N/A
Magnesium (Mg)	2013	5.95	5.9 - 6	N/A	N/A
Potassium (K)	2013	2.1	2 - 2.2	N/A	N/A
Sodium (Na)	2013	11	11	N/A	N/A
Total Anions	2013	1.95	1.9 - 2	N/A	N/A

In 2015 CSA 70 CG used a limited supply of water from Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA). Information about CLAWA's water quality sampling can be found at:

http://www.clawa.org/ssl/docs/waterqualityreports/CLAWA_WQR_2015.pdf

SHOULD CUSTOMERS BE CONCERNED?

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the risk of possible health effects described for regulated contaminants, customers should know that a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe drinking water hotline (1-800-426-4791).

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR CONTAMINANTS EXCEEDING AN MCL, MRDL OR AL

CSA 70CG has periodically shown lead and copper detections above their respective Action Level. In 2010 CSA 70CG was notified by the California Department of Public Health of the need for a Corrosion Control Study and since that notice CSA 70CG has conducted additional sampling and analysis as required. Funding for the Corrosion Control Study was made available on July 1, 2014 and the study is currently underway.

Copper Health Effects

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.