# County Service Area 70 Cedar Glen

## 2018 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, 2018.

### 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
*Division Manager*
(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

**Luther Snoke** *Interim Director*

"The Department is committed to continuing to provide clean and safe water and high-quality customer services to the residents we serve."

**Steve Samaras** *Division Manager*

"The Division appreciates our customer's commitment to water conservation. We continue to encourage our customers to keep up with the water conservation strategies. Keep up the good work."

County Service Area 70 Cedar Glen (CSA 70 CG) was established by the County of San Bernardino Board of Supervisors on July 12, 2005, and is a Board-governed water district within the Special Districts Department (Department), Water and Sanitation Division, that provides water service to approximately 1,221 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 330 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.

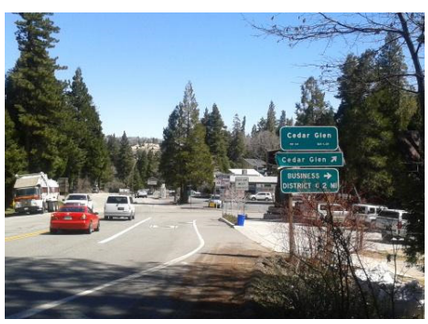
It is important to keep customers informed about the quality of water delivered over the past year. This year's annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), contains information about the contaminants detected in 2018 and previous years. The Department's responsibility is to provide a safe and dependable 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, (State Board), prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. Additional information on bottled water is available on the California Department of Public Health website at https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx.

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 https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/drinking-water-contaminant-human-health-effects-information.

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

This CCR reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2018. 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 USEPA 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.




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

## WATER SOURCES

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

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

Source Water Assessments were conducted for the CSA 70 CG water system (formerly called Arrowhead Manor Water Co) on May 10, 2002. The water supply is considered most vulnerable to the contaminants detected in the septic system. A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water located at 464 West Fourth Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401, or at (909) 383-4328.

## 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.
- Prevent septic system leaching to source water.
- 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 10 to 25 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving to 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 AND GENERAL INFORMATION:

***Non-Detect (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.

***Hexavalent Chromium –*** there is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

***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 drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency.

***UCMR4 Statement*** – Additional Unregulated Pollutants were added to the UCMR4 monitoring list.

***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.

***Organic chemical contaminants***, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproduct of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater run-off, agricultural application, and septic systems.

***Radioactive contaminants***, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

***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.

***1, 2, 3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP)*** had a notification level (NL) of 5 ppt until December 14, 2017, when the MCL of 5 ppt became effective.

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 is included in the following page:

# PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

## County of San Bernardino – CSA 70 CG

| 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) | 2018 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits *** |
| **Copper** (ppm) | 2018 | 48 | 0.97 | 1 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits |

## Microbiological Contaminants

| Contaminants | Sample Date | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Coliform** (State Total Coliform Rule) | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 1 positive monthly sample | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| **Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*** (State Total Coliform Rule) | 2018 | 0 | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive | - | Human and animal fecal waste |
| ***E. Coli*** (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | 2018 | 0 | 0 | (a) | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or 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*.

## Radioactive Contaminants

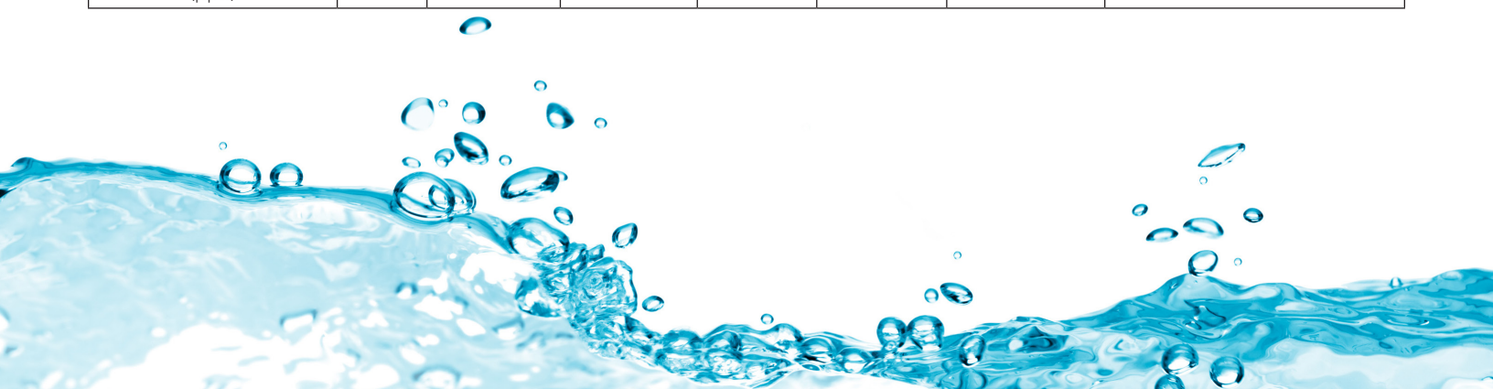
| Chemical or Constituent (CRR Units) | Sample Date | Average Level | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | MCL Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross Alpha** (pCi/L) | 2017 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Uranium** (pCi/L) | 2013 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 20 | 0.43 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |

## Inorganic Contaminants

| Chemical or Constituent (CRR Units) | Sample Date | Average Level | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | MCL Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Nitrate as N** (ppm) | 2018 | 0.74 | 0.61–0.87 | 10 | 10 | NO | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Fluoride** (ppm) | 2017 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 2 | 1 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth |

## Disinfectant Byproducts and Chemical Disinfectant

| Chemical or Constituent (CRR Units) | Sample Date | Average Level | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | MCL Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cl Res Total** (ppm) | 2018 | 0.53 | 0–1.2 | 4 | 4 | NO | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| **Total Trihalomethanes – TTHM –** (ppm) | 2018 | 19.4 | 3.6–53.75 | 80 | N/A | NO | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| **Total Haloacetic Acids – HAA5 –** (ppb) | 2018 | 4.19 | 0–9.8 | 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) | 2018 | 1 | 1-1 | 3 | N/A | NO | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| **Turbidity** (Units) | 2018 | 0.70 | 0.1–2.9 | 5 | N/A | NO | Soil runoff |
| **Chloride** (ppm) | 2017 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 500 | N/A | NO | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| **Specific Conductance** (umhos/cm) | 2017 | 210 | 210 | 1,600 | N/A | NO | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| **Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)** (ppm) | 2017 | 130 | 130 | 1,000 | N/A | NO | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| **Sulfate** (ppm) | 2017 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 500 | N/A | NO | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| **Apparent Color** | 2018 | 1.64 | 0–8 | 15 Units | N/A | NO | Naturally occurring organic materials |

## ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS

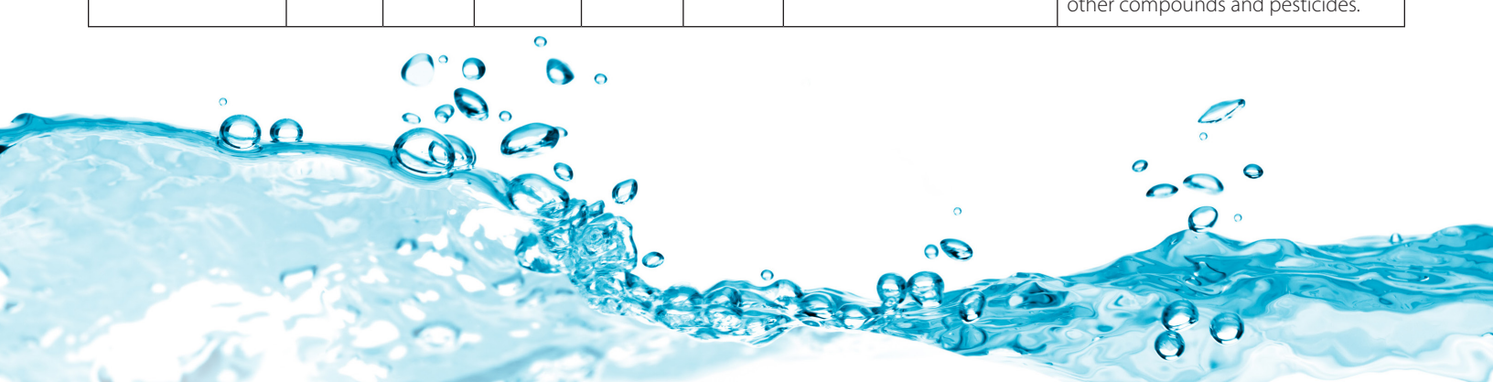
| Chemical or Constituent | Sample Date | Average Level | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **pH (Lab)** | 2017 | 6.8 | 6.8 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Aggressive Index** | 2017 | 10.51 | 10.51 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)** (mg/L) | 2017 | 100 | 100 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Bicarbonate (HCO3)** (mg/L) | 2017 | 120 | 120 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Hardness, Total (as CaCO3)** (mg/L) | 2017 | 80 | 80 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Calcium (Ca)** (mg/L) | 2017 | 20 | 20 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Magnesium (Mg)** (mg/L) | 2017 | 7.1 | 7.1 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Potassium (K)** (mg/L) | 2017 | 3 | 3–3 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Sodium (Na)** (mg/L) | 2017 | 14 | 14 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Total Anions** (meq/L) | 2017 | 2.3 | 2.3 | N/A | N/A | N/A |

## DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS

| Chemical or Constituent (CCR Units) | Sample Date | Average Level | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Vanadium** (ppb) | 2017 | 4 | 4 | 50 | The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals. |

### Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

| Contaminant (CCR Units) | Sample Date | Average Level | MCL (PPT) | PHG (MCLG) in CCR units | MCL Violation | Health Effects Language | Major Source in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1, 2, 3 – Trichloropropane** (mg/L) | 2018 | 0.00 | 0.000005 | 0.0007 | NO | Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3 trichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemicals factories; leaching from hazardous waste site; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides. |



## SHOULD CUSTOMERS BE CONCERNED?

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) or at http://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/drinking-water-standards-and-health-advisory-tables.

Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.

Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL 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 the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.

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.

Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.

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 Special Districts Department, Water and Sanitation Division 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 at: https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

## SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR CONTAMINANTS EXCEEDING AN MCL, MRDL, OR AL.

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.

** Corrosion control treatment will begin after the tunnel has been put back in service. The Department expects this treatment to reduce the number of action level exceedance for lead and copper over time.

** 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 has been completed. Results of the study can be made available upon request.

⇨ The District exceeded the TTHMs MCL at the Hook Creek sample point in 2018. A repeat sample was taken and the results were consistent with previous samples below the MCL. An average of the results was computed for this report.

CSA 70 CG was supplied water from the Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA) during 2018. For CLAWA's water quality information, please visit their website at: http://www.clawa.org/WaterQualityReports.aspx