County Service Area 70 Cedar Glen

2023 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, 2023.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors meets regularly and invites the public to participate. Meeting dates can be found at http://www.sbcounty.gov/Main/Pages/BOSMeetings.aspx

Questions about this report or concerning the water system?

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Monday through Friday
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Closed on Holidays

David Doublet
Assistant Director
"Our objective is to deliver clean, safe, and affordable water to the County residents and businesses and to work cooperatively with local and regional water purveyors to conserve and protect one of our greatest natural resources."

Byanka Velasco
Deputy Director
"Our team's priority is to ensure that our residents have access to clean water from a reliable source, promoting their health, well-being, and sustainable development."

¡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) was established by the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors on July 12, 2005, and is a Board-governed water district within the Department of Public Works, Special Districts Water and Sanitation Division (Department), that provides water service to approximately 1,239 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 1,359,061 gallons. There are currently 335 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 2023 and previous years. The Department's responsibility is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking 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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public 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 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 2022. 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.

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. CLAWA was the only potable water source used in 2023.

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 leach into 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:

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.

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

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.

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 techno-logically 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 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.

MG Million gallons

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS) MCLs 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.

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

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

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

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 are included on the following pages:

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

San Bernardino County – 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)	2023	46	1.4	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2023	46	0.091	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Sample Date	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform (State Total Coliform Rule)	2023	0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (State Total Coliform Rule)	2023	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)	2023	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*.

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)	2022	0.49	0.20-1.52	4	4	NO	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes – TTHM – (ppb)	2022	34.54	ND-53.50	80	N/A	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids – HAA5 – (ppb)	2022	3.75	1.70-5.80	60	N/A	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Contaminant	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level	MCL Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminant
Odor Threshold	3 Ton	N/A	1	1	NO	2020	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	5	N/A	0.3-1.7	1	NO	2020	Soil runoff

Additional Constituents

Chemical or Constituent (CRR Units)	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detections	Average Level	MCL Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Bacteria
Alkalinity Total ($CaCO^3$) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	93	93	NO	2021	N/A
Calcium (Ca) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	23	23	NO	2021	N/A

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).

All water delivered to customers was provided by the Crestline Lake Arrowhead Water Agency. For CLAWA's water quality information, please visit their website at: https://www.clawa.org/water-quality-reports-1

CSA 70 CG performed the disinfection byproduct sampling for TTHM and HAA5 outside of the prescribed quarterly sampling, specifically for the 4th quarter (Oct-Dec) 2023. CSA 70 CG took the 4th quarter TTHM and HAA5 sampling January 11th, 2024, missing the 2023 4th quarter by 11 days. All other 2023 quarters fulfilled the TTHM and HAA5 sampling as required. The results for testing were below the MCL. Customers will be receiving a separate notification regarding this violation in their bills prior to October 2024.

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 Department 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: http://www.epa.gov/lead.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

CSA 70 CG has periodically shown lead and copper detections above their respective Action Level (AL). Although there have been no AL exceedances during 2023, corrosion control treatment will begin after the tunnel has been put back into service. The Department expects this treatment to reduce the number of action level exceedances for lead and copper over time.

CRESTLINE-LAKE ARROWHEAD WATER AGENCY
WATER QUALITY DATA 2023

Test Results						
Contaminant	**Average Level Detected**	**Range Of Levels Detected**	**Units**	**MCL**	**PHG**	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Primary Standards						
Total Trihalomethanes*	24.1*	8.9-41.6	µg/L	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids*	2.6 *	1.2-4.3	µg/L	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Chemicals						
Fluoride (naturally occurring)	.03	0-.12	mg/L	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge fror fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N)	.25	0-.66	mg/L	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Standards						
Chloride	46.56	27-77	mg/L	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	44.69	28-69	mg/L	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	237.5	150-340	mg/L	1000	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits
Other Constituents						
Sodium	50.38	34-78	mg/L	N/A	N/A	"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Total Hardness	75.31	54-90	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.
Odor - Threshold	1	1-1	TON	3	N/A	Naturally- occurring organic materials
Unregulated Contaminants				**AL**		
Boron	110	0-190	µg/L	1,000	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium	3.72	0-8.5	µg/L	50	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	8.04	7.7-8.4	Unit	6.5-8.5	N/A	

*Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids are reported as the Highest Locational Running Annual Average.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [(a)] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional Treatment with multimedia pressure filters
Turbidity Performance Standards [(b)] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.61 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.