COUNTY SERVICE AREA 70, IMPROVEMENT ZONE L

2007 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

GENERAL DISTRICT INFORMATION

CSA 70 L routinely monitors for contaminants 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, 2007

Questions about this report or concerning the water system?

Contact Bill Stone, Water Operations Manager at:

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

Office Hours:
Monday through Friday
8:00 am – 5:00 pm
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, Improvement Zone L (CSA 70 L), a water district within the County of San Bernardino, Special Districts Department, Water/Sanitation Division (Division), a Board-governed district providing water services to a community of approximately 22,137 within the Phelan and Piñon Hills area.

The CSA 70 L water system consists of 11 pressure zones, 13 wells, 34 reservoirs with a combined capacity of 11,660,000 gallons, 4 de-sanding tanks with a combined capacity of 380,000 gallons, 31 pressure reducing stations, 24 booster pump stations with 60 booster pumps, and approximately 281 miles of water line. There are 6,708 metered water connections. The water source is groundwater from fourteen wells in five well fields.

Management and staff of CSA 70 L 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 are 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 from testing in 2007. The Division's goal 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 Department of Health Services (Department), prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must 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 the 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 at their web site: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/

The subsequent tables provide many terms and abbreviations 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.

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.

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.

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.

CSA 70 L – PRIMARY STANDARDS

TEST RESULTS –

Data is obtained from the most recent sampling and may be from previous years.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit Measure-ment	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbial Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria	**N**	(0)	**System collects <40 samples per month**					**Naturally present in the environment.**

Lead and Copper Testing 2006

Action levels for: Lead = .015 ppm Copper = 1.3 ppm

90th percentile (29 samples) Lead = ND Copper = .17

No violations of the action levels for Lead and Copper

Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	N	1.14	0-4.5	ppb	10	.004	.004	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems: discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	.27	.18-.33	ppm	2	1	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	N	2.83	0-14	ppm	45	45	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks. Sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Iron	N	20	0-200	ppb	300		N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Nitrate + Nitrite as (N)	N	564	0-2600	ppb	10,000	N/A	N/A	NA
Total Chromium	N	3.9	0-16	ppb	50	N/A	NA	NA

CSA 70 L – SECONDARY STANDARDS

TEST RESULTS –
Data is obtained from the most recent sampling and may be from previous years.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit Measurement	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Sulfate	N	146.4	120 190	ppm	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor—Threshold	N	1	1-1	Units	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity	N	.17	.1-.8	NTU	5	Soil runoff
Total dissolved solids	N	345.4	260-560	ppm	1,000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific conductance	N	517.3	410-830	umhos	1,600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	N	6.3	2-16	ppm	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Bicarbonate	N	154.8	81-380	ppm	N/A	N/A

CSA 70 L – Disinfectant Byproducts Monitoring

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit Measure-ment	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (THM/TTHM)	N	0	0-0	ppb	80	NA	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	0	0-0	ppb	80	NA	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

The Water/Sanitation Division of the Special Districts Department would like to remind customers to conserve water during Southern California Edison (SCE) rolling blackouts, and any other power outages in your area, as most production and transmission facilities may not have power for water production and delivery.
SCE emergency contact number: call 1-800-611-1911.

GENERAL PHYSICAL AND ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS - CSA 70 L SYSTEM

CONSTITUENT	AVERAGE	RANGE	CONSTITUENT	AVERAGE	RANGE	CONSTITUENT	AVERAGE	RANGE
Hardness	162.4 ppm	30-460	Alkalinity	126 ppm	66-310	Potassium	4.45 ppm	2.3-6.4
Magnesium	12.7 ppm	1.3-32	PH	7.78 Units	6.9-8.4	Vanadium	16.9 ppb	0-38
Calcium	45.7 ppm	9.6-120	Sodium	47.4 ppm	17-65			

NEW ARSENIC RULE

While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. DHS 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.

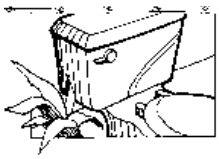
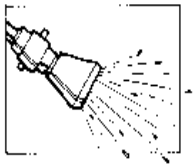
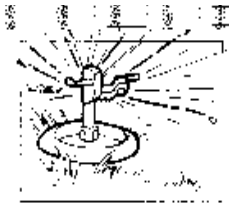
The DHS has the authority to revise the MCL for Arsenic at or below the U. S. EPA's new level for Arsenic of 10 ppb that became effective January 2006.

Source water assessments were conducted for the sources of the CSA 70 L water system in December 2002. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the County of San Bernardino, Special District Department, Water/Sanitation Division's office or at the State Department of Health Services San Bernardino District Office, 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the Department of Health Services District Engineer at (909) 383-4328.

SYSTEM CHANGE FOR 2008

On February 5, 2008, an election occurred to change the governing authority of the CSA 70 L water district to a Community Services District. It was approved by the voters in both the Phelan and Piñon Hills communities. The vote was certified on March 19, 2008, and the Phelan Piñon Hills Community Services District was formed, and a Board of Directors was elected.

Water Saving Hints

	**Have your toilet tanks checked for leaks.**	Place a few drops of blue food coloring in the toilet tank. If coloring is seen in the toilet bowl without flushing, a wasteful leak needs to be repaired. A leaking toilet can waste up to 21,000 gallons of water per year.
	**Install low-flow shower heads.**	Low-flow shower heads can help you save up to 8 gallons of water for each minute of shower time. Also, you will use less hot water which saves energy.
	**Lawns and shrubs should be watered only when they really need it.** **Water at the right time of day.**	Check lawns and shrubs to see if they need water. A lawn that springs back after being stepped on doesn't need water. Watering may not be necessary in the winter. In summer water only during the cooler parts of the day. The sun can cause most of the water to evaporate before it is absorbed into the soil.

County Service Area Zone L

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