County Service Area 70
Improvement Zone CG
2009 Consumer Confidence Report

General District Information

CSA 70 CG routinely monitors 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, 2009

Questions about this report or concerning the water system?

Contact Steve Samaras, 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 CG (CSA 70 CG), a water district within the Special Districts Department, Water and Sanitation Division (Division), is a Board-governed district providing water service to approximately 1,129 customers in Cedar Glen. The water system consists of a horizontal water well, perched water tunnel, CLAWA connection, and five water tanks with a combined capacity of 660,000 gallons. There are currently 342 water connections within the district.

For more information visit the District website @
http://www.specialdistricts.org/2/

Management and staff of CSA 70 CG 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 2009. 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 California Department of Public Health (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 level of 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.usepa.gov/safewater/

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.

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 CG – PRIMARY STANDARDS

TEST RESULTS

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

Lead and Copper 2009
Action levels for: Lead = .015 ppm Copper = 1.3 ppm
90th percentile (17 samples) Lead = .012 ppm Copper = 1.6 ppm

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit Measurement	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbial	**Contaminants**					
Total coliform bacteria	N	(0)	(0)			Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic	**Contaminants**					
Fluoride	N	.115	.11-.12	ppm	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive
Nitrate	N	N/D		ppm	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks. Sewage; erosion of natural deposits

CSA 70CG - Secondary Standards

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit Measurement	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Color	N	23.5	5-62.5	NTU	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor – Threshold	N	1	1-1	Units	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity	N	.5	.1-1.85	Units	5	Soil Runoff

ADDITIONAL CONSITUENTS FOUND - CSA 70 CG SYSTEM

CONSTITUENT	AVERAGE	RANGE	CONSTITUENT	AVERAGE	RANGE	CONSTITUENT	AVERAGE	RANGE
Hardness	48*		Alkalinity	120*		Potassium	1.9*	
Bicarbonate	140*		PH	7.8*		Manganese	98*	
Calcium	13*		Sodium	40*		Magnesium	3.2*	
Sulfate	1.5*		Chloride	3.7*		Aluminium	1200*	
Zinc	960*		Toluène	1.6*				

*Denotes only a single sample from the testing period

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).

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. 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 from the Safe Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

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.

Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, and diarrhea and associated headaches

Improvement Projects completed in 2009

- **New water production well drilled producing 60-80 gpm.**
- **Constructed 14,500 feet of new 8 inch diameter waterline.**
- **Forty five new hydrants were installed.**
- **A new 450,000 gallon steel water tank was erected.**
- **Still under construction, is an additional 3,100 feet of 8 inch waterline with hydrants.**

Improvement Projects planned for 2010

- **Finish the new 3,100 feet of 8 inch waterline.**
- **Construct an additional 20,000 feet of waterline with hydrants.**
- **Drill a second production well northeast of Papoose Lake.**
- **Construct three new 250,000 gallon water reservoirs.**

The Water and 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.

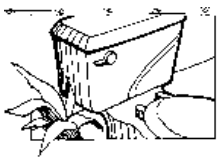
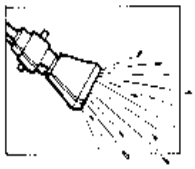
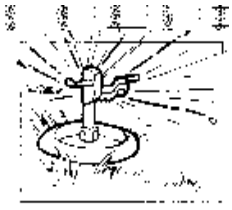
SCE emergency contact number: call 1-800-611-1911.

CRESTLINE-LAKE ARROWHEAD WATER AGENCY (CLAWA)

*Turbidity is monitored continuously because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our treatment system. Turbidity measures the cloudiness of water. The Agency uses a conventional treatment process to reduce turbidity.

WATER QUALITY DATA 2009						
Contaminant	**Average Level Detected**	**Range Of Levels Detected**	**Units**	**MCL**	PHG	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
PRIMARY STANDARDS						
Turbidity	7.55	.1-45.1	NTU	0.3	NS	Soil runoff
The TT requirement is: at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU. 100% of our samples were less than 0.3 NTU *						
Total Trihalomethanes	0		uG/l	80	NS	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	0		uG/l	60	NS	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Chemicals						
Aluminum	1200*		mg/l	1	.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride	.115	.11-.12	mg/l	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as NO3)	0		mg/l	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS						
Chloride	3.7*		mg/l	500	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	98*		uG/l	50	NS	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	1.5*		mg/l	500	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	140*		mg/l	1000	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
OTHER CONSTITUENTS						
Sodium	40*		mg/l	NS	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness	48*		mg/l	NS	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor - Threshold	1	1-1	TON	3	NS	Naturally occurring organic materials
UNREGULATED CONTAMINATES				**AL**		
Boron	0		uG/l	1,000	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium	0		uG/l	50	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	7.8*		Unit	6.5-8.5	NS	

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 70 CG

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