

The cover features a blue background with a pattern of water droplets. A large, semi-transparent light blue circle is centered on the page, containing the title text. Below the circle, a close-up photograph of a chrome faucet with a single water drop falling from it is visible.

Annual
WATER
QUALITY
REPORT

Reporting Year 2012

Presented By _____
Lake Arrowhead CSD

PWS ID#: 3610005

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

There When You Need Us

We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2012. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please remember that we are always available to assist you should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month (with the exception of December) at 6:30 p.m. at the District Board Room (840 Willow Creek Road) in Lake Arrowhead. Special meetings may be held, if necessary, throughout the year, with dates, times, and locations to be determined.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The primary source of drinking water supplied to District customers in Arrowhead Woods is from Lake Arrowhead and is supplemented by District groundwater wells from the Grass Valley basin as well as water from the Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA). CLAWA treats the water and delivers it into the District's distribution system, where it is blended with water treated by the District. Both LACSD and CLAWA use state-of-the-art treatment processes to ensure that the water delivered to your home is safe and pleasant tasting.

Substances That Could Be in 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) 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 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.

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 can 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

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

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are 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 Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Impact of Zebra Mussels

The zebra mussel is a small mussel native to Russia. In 1988, it reached North America by a transatlantic freighter. Since then, they have continued to spread throughout the country. Zebra mussels are very successful invaders because they live and feed in many different aquatic habitats and breed prolifically (each female produces 1 million eggs per year) for their entire five-year lifespan.

Adult zebra mussels colonize on living and non-living surfaces, including boats, buoys, piers, plants, and clams. They are a great concern to drinking water utilities because they can attach to water intake pipes, severely restricting the flow of fresh water. They can also impact water quality by increasing taste-and-odor problems in the water supply.

Zebra mussels are almost impossible to eradicate once they become established. Water utilities have had to retool their water intake systems to prevent zebra mussel-related problems costing millions of dollars a year. Utilities rely on a variety of methods to remove mussels from intake pipes; since there is no single, ideal removal solution, new methods are constantly under investigation.

While complete removal may be impossible, preventing zebra mussel spread is not. Human activities have spread them into many inland lakes and streams, usually through recreational boating, fishing, and diving practices. Simple steps such as draining live wells, cleaning vegetation off boat trailers, removing attached zebra mussels from boat hulls, and not dumping bait into lakes or rivers can prevent the spread of zebra mussels into non-infested waters.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

Source Water Assessment

A watershed sanitary survey was originally completed in 1995 to determine the vulnerability of the lake to contaminants. That survey was updated in 2001, and again most recently in 2009, and concluded that the lake is at low risk for contamination, with the greatest potential being the proximity of a wastewater collection system to the lake. The District filed its Vulnerability Assessment with the state and federal agencies in 2006.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Marc Lippert, Water Treatment Supervisor, at (909) 336-7113 or Customer Service at (909) 336-7100. You may also visit our Web site at www.lakearrowheadcsd.com.



You may not be aware of it, but every time you pour fat, oil, or grease (FOG) down your sink (e.g., bacon grease), you are contributing to a costly problem in the sewer collection system. FOG coats the inner walls of the plumbing in your house as well as the walls of underground piping throughout the community. Over time, these greasy materials build up and form blockages in pipes, which can lead to wastewater backing up into parks, yards, streets, and storm drains. These backups allow FOG to contaminate local waters, including drinking water. Exposure to untreated wastewater is a public health hazard. FOG discharged into septic systems and drain fields can also cause malfunctions, resulting in more frequent tank pump-outs and other expenses.

Communities spend billions of dollars every year to unplug or replace grease-blocked pipes, repair pump stations, and clean up costly and illegal wastewater spills. Here are some tips that you and your family can follow to help maintain a well-run system now and in the future:

NEVER:

- Pour fats, oil, or grease down the house or storm drains.
- Dispose of food scraps by flushing them.
- Use the toilet as a waste basket.

ALWAYS:

- Scrape and collect fat, oil, and grease into a waste container such as an empty coffee can, and dispose of it with your garbage.
- Place food scraps in waste containers or garbage bags for disposal with solid wastes.
- Place a wastebasket in each bathroom for solid wastes like disposable diapers, creams and lotions, and personal hygiene products including nonbiodegradable wipes.

Sampling Results

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken. The Range Low- High column represents raw and final sampling done throughout the year. The Amount Detected column represents the final treated water sample results from Cedar Glen and Bernina Water Treatment plants and is representative of the water delivered to the Distribution system.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES									
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Lake Arrowhead CSD		Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA)		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
				AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
Aluminum (ppb)	2012	200	60	8.5	ND-81	59.63	ND-210	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chlorine (ppm)	2012	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	0.84	0.07-1.61	NA	NA	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP precursors [TOC] (ppm)	2012	TT	NA	2.33	2.1-2.6	NA	NA	No	Various natural and man-made sources
Fecal Indicators [enterococci or coliphage-Federal Ground Water Rule]¹ (# positive samples)	2012	TT	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Fluoride (ppm)	2012	2.0	1	ND	NA	0.01	ND-0.11	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2012	15	(0)	2.32	ND-7.9	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2012	60	NA	18.69	9.8-34.4	2	ND-10	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrate] (ppm)	2012	45	45	ND	NA	1.03	ND-3.6	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2012	80	NA	40.47	15-63.3	30	1.2-120.8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria [Total Coliform Rule] (% positive samples)	2012	More than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	<1%	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity² (NTU)	2012	TT	NA	0.24	0.09-0.24	0.3	ND-0.3	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2012	TT	NA	100%	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2012	20	0.43	0.141	ND-4.8	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2010	1.3	0.3	0.88	2/31	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2010	15	0.2	5.4	1/31	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Lake Arrowhead CSD		Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA)		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
				AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
Chloride (ppm)	2012	500	NS	18	15–21	83.63	42–130	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2012	15	NS	2	1–10	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Units)	2012	Non-corrosive	NS	11.22	11.19–11.25	NA	NA	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Iron (ppb)	2012	300	NS	ND	270–490	7.5	ND–120	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor–Threshold (TON)	2012	3	NS	1.7	1–4	1	1–1	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH (Units)	2012	6.5–8.5	NS	7.55	7.14–8.32	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2012	1,600	NS	249	171–430	NA	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2012	500	NS	9.6	9.2–10	37.56	30–46	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2012	1,000	NS	95.5	250–270	300	220–350	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2012	5	NS	0.172	0.07–1.1	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff

OTHER SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Lake Arrowhead CSD		Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA)	
		AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (ppm)	2012	66.5	65–240	NA	NA
Boron (ppb)	2012	ND	NA	114.38	ND–210
Calcium (ppm)	2012	17.5	35–70	NA	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2012	3.1	3.1–3.1	NA	NA
Potassium (ppm)	2012	1.9	1.9–1.9	NA	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2012	14	12–16	63.63	42–82
Total Hardness (ppm)	2012	78	54–200	96.5	60–110
Vanadium (ppb)	2012	ND	NA	0.7	ND–4
Zinc (ppm)	2012	ND	220–500	NA	NA

¹Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

²Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of filtration systems. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Definitions

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

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not Detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

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