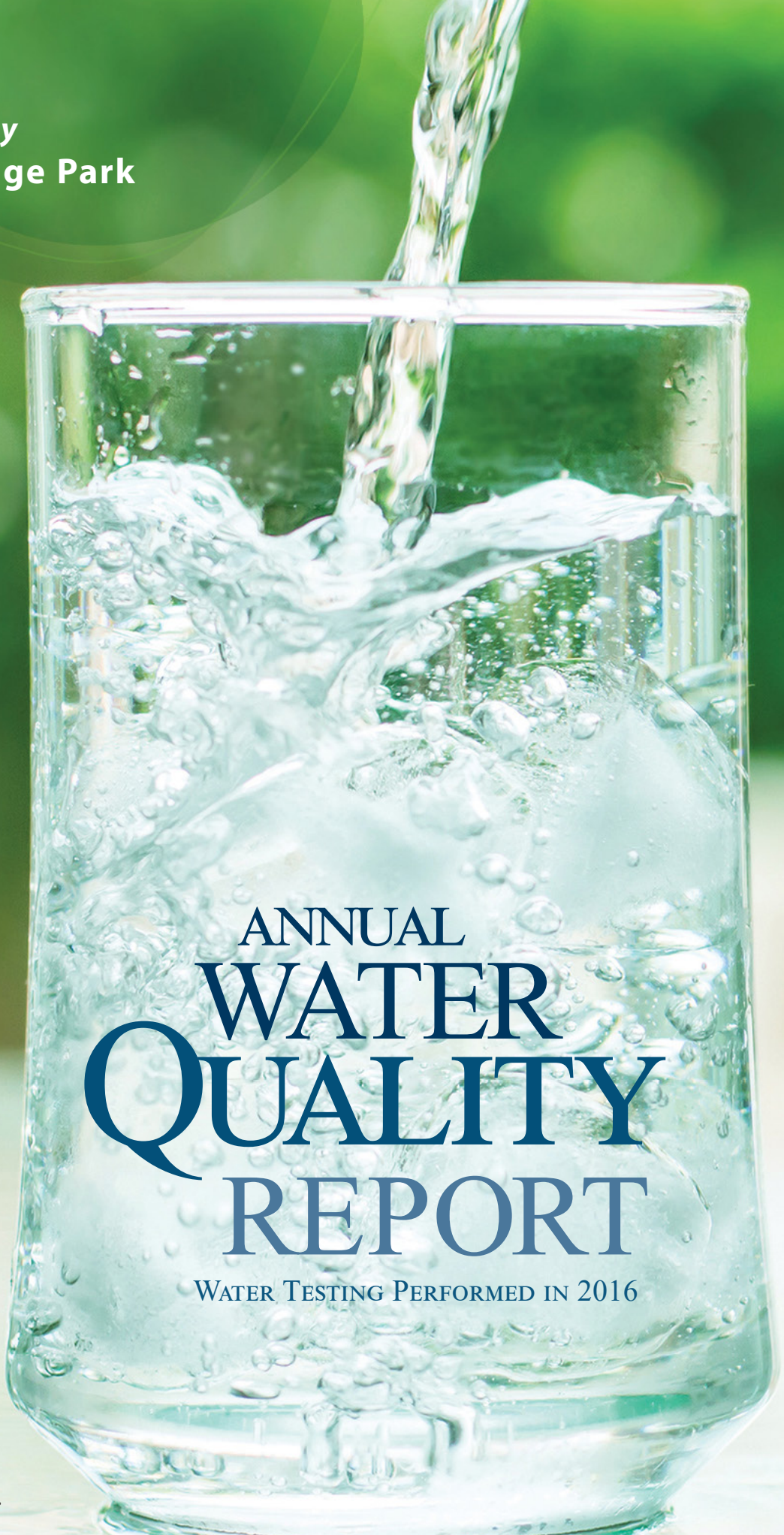
Presented By

Deer Lodge Park



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2016

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

PWS ID#: 3600087

We've Come a Long Way

Once again we are proud to present our annual water quality report covering the period between January 1 and December 31, 2016. In a matter of only a few decades, drinking water has become exponentially safer and more reliable than at any other point in human history. Our exceptional staff continues to work hard every day—at any hour—to deliver the highest quality drinking water without interruption. Although the challenges ahead are many, we feel that by relentlessly investing in customer outreach and education, new treatment technologies, system upgrades, and training, the payoff will be reliable, high-quality tap water delivered to you and your family.

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.

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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.) 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/lead.

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 State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State 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.

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.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The sources of water supplied to District customers in Deer Lodge Park include two ground water wells and purchased water from Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA). During the winter, when the water table is higher, the two wells are the primary source of water. CLAWA water is held at standby for supplemental or emergency use. During the summer, when the water table drops, CLAWA water is delivered at the minimum amount needed to compensate for the additional customer demand. The wells are running at this time, but at a reduced rate so that we will not exceed the "Safe Yield" of the wells.

The purchased water comes from Northern California via the California Aqueduct and flows into Lake Silverwood. CLAWA treats the water and delivers it into the District's distribution system, where it is blended with local well water. State-of-the-art treatment processes are used to ensure that the water delivered to your home is safe and pleasant tasting.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) was completed in November 2002 and January 2003 for both active wells, and you may request a copy of them at our District Office. The plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources.

The Vulnerability Summary concluded that the wells are at low risk for contamination and that the sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities and are not associated with any detected contaminants: Managed Forests and Wells-Water supply.

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 Tuesdays of every month (with the exception of December) at 5:30p.m. at the District Board Room (27307 State Hwy 189) in Blue Jay. Special meetings may be held, if necessary, throughout the year, with dates, times, and locations to be determined.

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 website at http:/www.lakearrowheadcsd.com.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of contaminants on a very strict sampling schedule. The information below represents only those substances that were detected; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The State recommends monitoring 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.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Deer Lodge Park		Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA)			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2016	10	0.004	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	1.06	0.60–1.84	NA	NA	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fecal Coliform or *E. Coli*	2016	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	0	0	NA	0	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Fluoride (ppm)	2016	2.0	1	0.16	0.16–0.16	0.08[1]	0–0.17[1]	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2016	15	(0)	2.93	ND–6.50	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2016	60	NA	3.87	ND–9.70	7[2]	1.3–6.80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2016	10	10	0.46	0.46–0.46	0.33	0–0.75	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria [Total coliform Rule] (% positive samples)	2016	1 positive monthly sample	0	<1%	NA	0	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2016	80	NA	18.30	ND–45.8	46[2]	6.60–40.20	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity[3] (NTU)	2016	TT	NA	2.1	0.07–2.1	0.11[1]	0–0.11[1]	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2015	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff

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)	2016	1.3	0.3	1.1	0/9	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Deer Lodge Park AMOUNT DETECTED	Deer Lodge Park RANGE LOW-HIGH	Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA) AMOUNT DETECTED	Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA) RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2016	500	NS	12	12–12	95	72–120	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2016	15	NS	1.54	1–15	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Units)	2016	Non-corrosive	NS	11.69	11.69–11.69	NA	NA	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Odor–Threshold (TON)	2016	3	NS	1.05	1–2	1	1–1	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2016	1,600	NS	466.52	364–694	NA	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2016	500	NS	4.2	4.2–4.2	66.94	39–93	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2016	1,000	NS	240	240–240	337.50	290–410	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	2016	5	NS	0.318	0.06–4.12	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES [4]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Deer Lodge Park AMOUNT DETECTED	Deer Lodge Park RANGE LOW-HIGH	Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA) AMOUNT DETECTED	Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA) RANGE LOW-HIGH
Boron (ppb)	2016	NA	NA	188.13	0–250
Calcium (ppm)	2016	48	48–48	NA	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2016	11	11–11	NA	NA
pH (Units)	2016	7.51	7.09–8.71	8.04	7.80–8.30
Potasium (ppm)	2016	3	3–3	NA	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2016	21	21–21	81.44	69–98
Total Hardness (ppm)	2016	170	170–170	103	87–110
Vanadium (ppb)	2016	3	3–3	1.30	0–4.70

[1] Sampled in 2015.
[2] Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids are reported as the Highest Locational Running Annual Average.
[3] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
[4] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

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.