

ANNUAL
**WATER
QUALITY
REPORT**

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2015

Presented By
Deer Lodge Park

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

PWS ID#: 3600087

Meeting the Challenge

Once again we are proud to present our annual drinking water report, covering all drinking water testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2015. 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 your homes and businesses. 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 of our water users.

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

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>.



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 5:30 p.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.

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 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.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The sources of water supplied to District customers in Deer Lodge Park include two groundwater 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.



When was drinking water first regulated?

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 1974 represents the first time that public drinking water supplies were protected on a federal (national) level in the U.S. Amendments were made to the SDWA in 1986 and 1996.



How much water do we use every day?

The average person in the U.S. uses 80 to 100 gallons of water each day. (During medieval times, a person used only 5 gallons per day.) It takes 2 gallons to brush your teeth, 2 to 7 gallons to flush a toilet, and 25 to 50 gallons to take a shower.

When was chlorine first used in the U.S.?

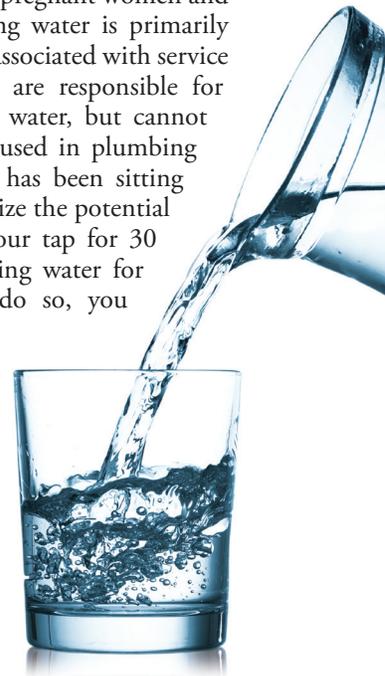
In 1908, Jersey City, New Jersey, and Chicago, Illinois, were the first water supplies to be chlorinated in the U.S.

Seventy-one percent of Earth is covered in water: How much is drinkable?

Oceans hold about 96.5 percent of all Earth's water. Only three percent of the Earth's water can be used as drinking water. Seventy-five percent of the world's water is tied up in the polar ice caps.

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.



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 <http://www.lakearrowheadcsd.com>.

Sampling Results

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples 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.

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 |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2015 | [4.0 (as Cl ₂)] | [4 (as Cl ₂)] | 0.93 | 0.21–1.94 | NA | NA | No | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2015 | 2.0 | 1 | 0.15 | 0.15–0.15 | 0.16 | 0.12–0.18 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 2015 | 15 | (0) | 4.07 | ND–8.20 | NA | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Haloacetic Acids ¹ (ppb) | 2015 | 60 | NA | 2.63 | ND–8.10 | 8 | 1.3–13.4 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Nitrate [as nitrate] (ppm) | 2015 | 45 | 45 | ND | NA | 1.56 | 0–3.7 | No | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] ¹ (ppb) | 2015 | 80 | NA | 15.90 | ND–61.50 | 51 | 11.5–85.7 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Turbidity ² (NTU) | 2015 | TT | NA | 0.20 | 0.07–0.20 | 0.11 | 0–0.11 | No | Soil runoff |
| Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit) | 2015 | TT = 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU | 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 (ppb) | 2013 | 1,300 | 300 | 1,100 | 0/9 | No | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

| | | | | Deer Lodge Park | | Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA) | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|---|----------------|-----------|---|
| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | SMCL | PHG (MCLG) | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
| Chloride (ppm) | 2015 | 500 | NS | 16 | 16–16 | 96.38 | 78–110 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color (Units) | 2015 | 15 | NS | 1.19 | 1–6 | NA | NA | No | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Corrosivity (Units) | 2015 | Noncorrosive | NS | 11.61 | 11.61–11.61 | 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) | 2015 | 3 | NS | 1.55 | 1–3 | 1 | 1–1 | No | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm) | 2015 | 1,600 | NS | 447.77 | 360–703 | NA | NA | No | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

| | | | Deer Lodge Park | | | Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA) | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---|----------------|-----------|--|
| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | SMCL | PHG (MCLG) | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2015 | 500 | NS | 4.1 | 4.1–4.1 | 87.06 | 63–93 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 2015 | 1,000 | NS | 230 | 230–230 | 363.13 | 340–400 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (Units) | 2015 | 5 | NS | 0.127 | 0.04–1.30 | NA | NA | No | Soil runoff |

OTHER SUBSTANCES

| | | Deer Lodge Park | | Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA) | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|---|----------------|
| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH |
| Boron (ppb) | 2015 | ND | NA | 250 | 200–270 |
| Calcium (ppm) | 2015 | 51 | 51–51 | NA | NA |
| Magnesium (ppm) | 2015 | 12 | 12–12 | NA | NA |
| pH (Units) | 2015 | 7.48 | 7.11–8.68 | 7.85 | 7.2–8.2 |
| Potassium (ppm) | 2015 | 3.2 | 3.2–3.2 | NA | NA |
| Sodium (ppm) | 2015 | 22 | 22–22 | 84.31 | 75–96 |
| Total Hardness (ppm) | 2015 | 180 | 180–180 | 112.50 | 100–120 |
| Vanadium (ppb) | 2015 | ND | NA | 2.78 | 0–8.1 |

¹Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids are reported as the Highest Locational Running Annual Average.

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.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as LRAAs.

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.