



# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2014



***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



## Our Mission Continues

We are proud to present once again our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2014. Most notably, last year marked the 40th anniversary of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This rule was created to protect public health by regulating the nation's drinking water supply. We celebrate this milestone as we continue to manage our water system with a mission to deliver the best-quality drinking water. By striving to meet the requirements of SDWA, we are ensuring a future of healthy, clean drinking water for years to come.

Please let us know if 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 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.

## Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those 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>.



## 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, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and 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.

## 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>.

## 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 we 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## 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 also 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 fresh water is frozen in the polar ice caps.

## 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 tables below show only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less often 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)	2014	10	0.004	NA	NA	0.39	ND–2.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chlorine (ppm)	2014	[4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	0.93	0.16–1.92	NA	NA	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	2.0	1	0.19	0.19–0.19	0.16	ND–0.32	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2014	15	(0)	4.06	ND–11	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids–Stage 2 (ppb)	2014	60	NA	3.18	ND–8.7	8	2.7–9.6	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrate] (ppm)	2014	45	45	2.1	2.1–2.1	1.85	ND–3.4	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 <sup>1</sup> (ppb)	2014	80	NA	18.65	ND–60	56	18.9–87	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)	2014	TT	NA	NA	NA	1	0.23–1	No	Soil runoff
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.									
			Deer Lodge Park			Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA)			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppb)	2013	1,300	300	1,100	0/9	950	0/24	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
<b>Chloride</b> (ppm)	2014	500	NS	14	14–14	98.13	84–120	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
<b>Color</b> (Units)	2014	15	NS	1.12	1–4	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
<b>Corrosivity</b> (Units)	2014	Noncorrosive	NS	11.74	11.74–11.74	NA	NA	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
<b>Iron</b> (ppb)	2014	300	NS	120	120–120	7.5	ND–120	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
<b>Odor–Threshold</b> (TON)	2014	3	NS	1.76	1–4	1.06	1–2	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
<b>Specific Conductance</b> (µS/cm)	2014	1,600	NS	441.29	200–677	NA	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
<b>Sulfate</b> (ppm)	2014	500	NS	4.9	4.9–4.9	72.25	58–85	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
<b>Total Dissolved Solids</b> (ppm)	2014	1,000	NS	230	230–230	360.63	340–380	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
<b>Zinc</b> (ppb)	2014	5,000	NS	61	61–61	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

## UNREGULATED AND 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
<b>Boron</b> (ppb)	2014	ND	NA	189.38	150–270
<b>Calcium</b> (ppm)	2014	49	49–49	NA	NA
<b>Magnesium</b> (ppm)	2014	11	11–11	NA	NA
<b>pH</b> (Units)	2014	7.47	7.17–8.62	7.94	7.70–8.20
<b>Potassium</b> (ppm)	2014	3.1	3.1–3.1	NA	NA
<b>Sodium</b> (ppm)	2014	22	22–22	85.38	77–96
<b>Total Hardness</b> (ppm)	2014	170	170–170	103.69	99–120
<b>Vanadium</b> (ppb)	2014	ND	NA	3.62	ND–7.8

<sup>1</sup> Total trihalomethanes are reported as the highest Locational Running Annual Average.

## 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.