To our customers:

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water comes from 19 groundwater wells located within the Cedarpines Park Water System. Our system is supplemented with surface water purchased from Crestline Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA). This report shows our water quality and what it means. A copy of CLAWA's water quality is attached to our report. Contact us if you have any questions.

Cedarpines Park Mutual Water Company routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The enclosed table shows results of the monitoring period including January 1 to December 31, 2011 All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Terms and Abbreviations

In the following Test Result Table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- *Non-Detects (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.*
- *Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.*
- *Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.*
- *Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.*
- *Million fibers per Liter (MFL) – million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.*
- *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.*
- *Treatment Technique (TT) – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.*
- *Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – the "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.*
- *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – the "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.*
- *Public Health Goal or PHG – the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets PHG's.*
- *Regulated Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.*
- *Public Drinking Water Standards (PDWS) – MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.*
- *N/A – No standard available.*

Cedarpines Park Mutual Water Company

2011

Consumer Confidence Report

Esta informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienba bien.

For additional information contact:
Mr. Robert Haifley
General Manager
Cedarpines Park Mutual Water Co.
P.O. Box 9259
21853 Crest Forest Drive
Cedarpines Park, CA. 92322
(909) 388-1821

We conducted more than 100 tests for over 80 drinking water contaminants. These tests included microbial contaminants, inorganic chemical contaminants, organic chemical contaminapts, and radioactive contaminants. As you can see by the table, only a few contaminants were detected in the water. None of these contaminants exceeded the maximum contaminant level set by the State. Your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. Regulations require the testing of the water to ensure that it is safe to drink.

All 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 US Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

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/Center 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).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity.

Contaminants that may be in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Department of Health Services (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. Please contact our office if you have questions.

CEDARPINES PARK MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
GROUNDWATER QUALITY MONITORING TABLE

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Mandatory Health Related Standards by the State of California, Department of Health Services.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	# of Months		Likely Source of Detected Constituent
			Total Coliform Bacteria						
Col. Bac.(% Test Positive)	No	%+	0	0	0	0	0		Naturally present in the environment
No. of Acute Violations©	0	Units	0	0	0	0	0	108 annually	

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards by the State of California, Department of Health Services.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Gross Alpha Activity	No	pCi/l	0	n/a	15	9.5 9.8	9.65	Jan-11	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	No	pCi/l	0.43	0.43	20	0.15	0.15	05/24/11	Erosion of natural deposits.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
Aluminum	No	ppm	0.6	0.6	1	N/A	N/A		Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as NO3)	No	ppm	45	45	45	0-35	17	5/11 10/11	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate + Nitrite as Nitrogen (N)	No	ppm	1 as N	1 as N	10	ND	ND	10/13/11	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER - Aesthetic Standards Established by the State of California, Department of Health Services.

	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
	No								
Chloride	No	ppm	n/a	n/a	500	11	6.2	10/13/11	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Hardness (CaCo3)	No	ppm	n/a	n/a	n/a	93	93	10/13/11	Leaching from natural deposits.
Sodium	No	ppm	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	10	10/13/11	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	No	umho/cm	n/a	n/a	1600	234	234	10/31/11	Substances that form ions when in water.
Sulfate	No	ppm	n/a	n/a	500	10	10	10/13/11	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	No	ppm	n/a	n/a	1000	148	148	10/13/11	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.

ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED

	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
color	No	units	n/a	n/a	15	ND - 10	<2.0	Apr-11	Erosion of natural deposits.
odor	No	units	n/a	n/a	3	1	<1.0	Apr-11	Naturally-occurring organic materials
turbitity	No	units	n/a	n/a	5	ND - 4.8	0.61	Oct-11	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Vanadium	No	ppb	n/a	n/a	50	3.3	3.3	10-13-11	

LEAD AND COPPER - Mandatory Health Related Standards by the State of California, Department of Health Services.

	Violation	Units	No. of Samples Collected	Activation Level	90th Percentile Level	No. of Samples Exceeding	MCLG	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Lead	No	ppb	0	AL=15	13			N/A	Internal corrosion of household water systems:discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	ppm	0	AL=1.3	0.38			N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS

	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	No	ppb	n/a	n/a	80	0-18	7.22	3-11 9-15-11	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (Halocetic Acids)	No	ppb	n/a	n/a	60	0-3.0	0.58	3-11 9-15-11	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.