



# COUNTY SERVICE AREA 70 W-1 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

## GENERAL DISTRICT INFORMATION

**CSA 70 W-1** is routinely monitored for constituents in the District's drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables show the results of the District's monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> through December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2011.

Questions about this report or concerning the water system?

Contact Steve Samaras, Operations Manager, at:  
(760) 955-9885 or  
(800) 554-0565

**Office Hours:**  
Monday through Friday, 8:00 am – 5:00 pm, except Wednesday hours are 8:30 am – 5:00 pm.  
Closed on holidays.

### **¡MUY IMPORTANTE!**

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

County Service Area 70 W-1 (CSA 70 W-1), a water district within the Special Districts Department, Water and Sanitation Division (Division), is a Board-governed district providing water services to a community of approximately 1,515 customers.

The water system consists of three wells and three water tanks with a combined capacity of 620,000 gallons. There are 646 metered water connections utilizing the Radio Read system.

**Visit Special Districts website for additional information at <http://www.specialdistricts.org/2/>**

Management and staff of CSA 70 W-1 work as a team to ensure that the highest quality water is provided to our customers. A diligent regimen of testing and analysis for bacteriological, chemical, and radiological contaminants, along with physical qualities of the water is conducted throughout the year to ensure the highest water quality.

It is important to keep customers informed about the quality of water delivered over the past year. This year's annual water quality report, also known as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), contains information about the contaminants detected in 2011. The Division's goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's safe drinking water hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at their website: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/>

The subsequent tables provide many terms and abbreviations that customers may not be familiar with. To understand these terms, the district has provided the following definitions:

**Non-Detects (ND)** – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present or not tested.

**MG** – million gallons

**Parts per million (ppm)** – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb)** – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years.

**Parts per trillion (ppt)** – one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years.

**Parts per quadrillion (ppq)** – one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Millirems per year (mrem/yr)** – measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

**Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)** – million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** – the level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the customer's tap.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** – the level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** – 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. Environmental Protection Agency.

**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.

**Public Health Goal (PHG)** – 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 Environmental Protection Agency.

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

**Regulatory Action Level (AL)** – the concentrations of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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. 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 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

# County of San Bernardino - CSA 70 W-1 - PRIMARY STANDARDS

## TEST RESULTS -

### Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
E. Coli	N	0.00	0 - 0	P/A			Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform	N	0.00	0 - 0	P/A			Naturally present in the environment

### Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (NO3)	N	5.88	5.7 - 6.2	ppm	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (F)	N	0.38	0.36 - 0.42	ppm	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Arsenic (As)	N	4.3	4.1-4.4	ppb	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards glass and electronic production

### Disinfectant Byproducts Monitoring

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	1.63	0 - 5	ppb	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	0.00	0 - 0	ppb	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

### Chemical Disinfectant

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Residual	N	0.31	0-.87	ppm	4.0 as Cl2		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

*Test Results continued on page 4*



## SECONDARY STANDARDS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Odor Threshold	N	1	1.0-1.0	TON	3		Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity	N	0.01	0 - 0.1	NTU	5		Soil runoff
Chloride (Cl)	N	18	17 - 19	ppm	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	N	380	360 - 390	umhos/cm	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids	N	246.67	230 - 260	ppm	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

### Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Average	Range of Detection	Unit of Measure	Proposed MCL
Vandium (V)	10.13	9.5-11	ppb	50

### Additional Constituents Found

Constituent	Average	Range	Unit of Measure
Aggressive Index	12.1*		
pH (Lab)	7.87	7.8 - 8	pH Units
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	136.67	120 - 150	ppm
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	166.67	150 - 180	ppm
Hardness, Total (as CaCO3)	97	83 - 110	ppm

Constituent	Average	Range	Unit of Measure
Calcium (Ca)	32.33	29 - 35	ppm
Magnesium (Mg)	4.43	3.9 - 4.9	ppm
Potassium (K)	2.27	2.1 - 2.5	ppm
Sodium (Na)	40.67	39 - 43	ppm
Sulfate (SO4)	28	27 - 29	ppm

\* Denotes a single sample from the testing period.



# SHOULD CUSTOMERS BE CONCERNED?

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the risk of possible health effects described for regulated contaminants, customers should know that a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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/Centers 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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. The Special Districts Department, Water and Sanitation Division, is 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 two 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Source water assessments were conducted for the CSA 70 W-1 water system in December 2002. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the County of San Bernardino Special District Department, Water/Sanitation Division's office or at the California Department of Public Health San Bernardino District Office, 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the California Department of Public Health District Engineer at (909) 383-4328

## **Projects Completed in 2011**

- *Landers security system was completed*
- *A new 150KW generator was installed at 820 Landers Lane*

## **Projects Planned for 2012/2013**

- *Rehabilitate pressure reduction stations*
- *Repair the water hauling driveway*
- *Water meter change-out project*
- *Inspect and recoat reservoir 2A*
- *Water service line replacement project*

**The Water and Sanitation Division of the Special Districts Department would like to remind customers to conserve water during Southern California Edison (SCE) rolling blackouts, and any other power outages in your area, as most production and transmission facilities may not have power for water production and delivery. SCE emergency contact number: 1-800-611-1911.**

# WATER SAVING HINTS



## Have your toilet tanks checked for leaks.

Place a few drops of blue food coloring in the toilet tank. If coloring is seen in the toilet bowl without flushing, a wasteful leak needs to be repaired. A leaking toilet can waste up to 21,000 gallons of water per year.



## Install low-flow shower heads.

Low-flow shower heads can help you save up to eight gallons of water for each minute of shower time. Also, you will use less hot water which saves energy.



## Lawns and shrubs should be watered only when they really need it.

Check lawns and shrubs to see if they need water. A lawn that springs back after being stepped on doesn't need water. Watering may not be necessary in the winter.

## Water at the right time of day.

In summer water only during the cooler parts of the day. The sun can cause most of the water to evaporate before it is absorbed into the soil.

COUNTY SERVICE AREA 70 W-1  
(760) 955-9885 • (800) 554-0565

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