



COUNTY SERVICE AREA 70J

2012 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

GENERAL DISTRICT INFORMATION

CSA 70 J

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 1st through December 31st, 2012

Questions about this report or concerning the water system?

Contact:
Steve Samaras
Operations Manager

(760) 955-9885 or
(800) 554-0565

Office Hours:
Monday through Friday
8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Wednesdays

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 J (CSA 70 J) a water district within the Special Districts Department, Water and Sanitation Division, is a Board-governed district providing water service to approximately 10,068 customers in the community of Oak Hills.

The water system consists of five wells, ten water reservoirs and two de-sanding tanks with a combined capacity of 3,949,000 gallons. There are approximately 148 miles of water line and 3,179 metered water connections.

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

Management and staff of CSA 70 J 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 2012. 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 (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 level of 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:

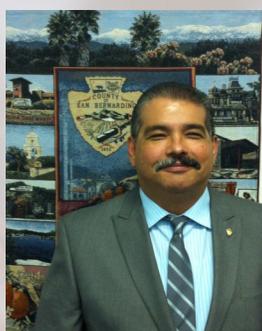
1-800-426-4791 or at their web site: <http://www.usepa.gov/safewater/>

This document is not a substitute for regulations; nor is it a regulation itself. Thus, it does not impose legally-binding requirements on the Department or water suppliers, and may not apply to a particular situation based upon any member of the public.



Jeff Rigney
Director of Special Districts

“Water quality and water availability are vital for the health and growth of our County. As the Director for the County Special Districts Department, it is my responsibility to insure that providing both of these to our water customers remains our top priority.”



Manuel M. Benitez
Deputy Director

“As the Deputy Director of Special Districts, Water and Sanitation Division I manage the safe economical operation, maintenance and management of our Districts water and wastewater infrastructure in compliance with regulatory standards while delivering a high level of customer/public service.”



Steve Samaras
Operations Manager
(Interim)

“The Operations Staff are working on your behalf each and everyday to ensure your community water needs are met. It continues to be our pleasure to serve as your water purveyor.”



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.

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.

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

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.

Primary / Secondary / Additional Constituent Chart (Page 3)

SHOULD CUSTOMERS BE CONCERNED?

MCL's 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 2 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis.

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. 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 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 Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.

2012							
County of San Bernardino CSA County of San Bernardino - CSA 70 Zone - J - PRIMARY STANDARDS							
Lead and Copper	Units	Action Level	PHG	90th Percentile	# samples , # exceeded AL	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (Pb) 2012	ppm	0.015	0.2	0	20 samples, 0 exceeded AL	2012	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (Cu) 2012	ppm	1.3	0.3	0	20 samples, 0 exceeded AL	2012	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level	MCL Violation	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
E.Coli	P/A		0 - 0	0	NO	2012	Human and animal fecal waste
** Total Coliform 	P/A		Present	3 Detected	YES	2012	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (NO3)	45 ppm	45	8.6 - 12	10.26	NO	2012	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
* Fluoride (F)	2.0 mg/L	1	0.49	0.49	NO	2012	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Chromium (Total Cr)	50 ppb	100	10 - 22	17.5	NO	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (As)	10 ppb	0.004	4.8 - 5.7	5.23	NO	2011	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronic production
Disinfectant Byproducts and Chemical Disinfectant							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80 ppb	NA	0 - 16.1	5.17	NO	2012	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Cl Res Total (Field)	MRDL=4.0 ppm	MRDLG=4	.42 - 1.36	0.8	NO	2012	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60 ppb	NA	0 - 1	0.08	NO	2012	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Secondary Standards							
Contaminant	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level	MCL Violation	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Apparent Color	15 units		0 - 5	0.09	NO	2012	Naturally occurring organic materials
* Odor Threshold	3 TON		1	1	NO	2012	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity	5 NTU		0 - 2.4	0.11	NO	2012	Soil runoff
* Chloride (Cl)	500 mg/L		12	12	NO	2012	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	1600 umhos/cm		190 - 200	195	NO	2012	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
* Total Filterable Residue/TDS	1000 mg/L		130	130	NO	2012	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS PRESENT							
* Aggressive Index			10.95	10.95	N/A	2012	
pH (Lab)	pH Units		7.8 - 7.9	7.85	N/A	2012	
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L		63 - 80	71.5	N/A	2012	
* Bicarbonate (HCO3)	mg/L		98	98	N/A	2012	
* Hardness, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L		25	25	N/A	2012	
* Total Anions	me/L		2.3	2.3	N/A	2012	
Calcium (Ca)	mg/L		10-Jul	8.5	N/A	2012	
* Potassium (K)	mg/L		1.2	1.2	N/A	2012	
* Sodium (Na)	mg/L		39	39	N/A	2012	
* Sulfate (SO4)	500 mg/L		5.1	5.1	N/A	2012	
Chromium (+6)	ug/L		9.5 - 21	15.05	N/A	2012	
Unregulated Contaminants							
Vanadium (V)	50 ppb		72 - 94	83.5	N/A	2011	

* Denotes a single sample taken during reporting period.

 CSA 70 Zone J was notified in August 2012 of a coliform bacteria positive sample in the distribution system. You may remember receiving public notification of this violation on September 10. For reasons discussed in the next paragraph, there is no further cause for concern.

Major rehabilitation and maintenance work was completed on Well #1 in CSA 70 Zone J during the month of August 2012. A water sample was taken at the Well site prior to being placed back into service. The water sample tested absent for coliform bacteria. This is the only significant water distribution system change noted during the month of August 2012. It is suspected that this maintenance work led to the positive laboratory results for coliform bacteria in the water distribution system.

Immediately upon notification of the positive routine water distribution system samples, CSA 70 Zone J increased precautionary water distribution system chlorination to protect your health. Pipeline flushing and bacteriological re-sampling activities were then conducted throughout the entire water distribution system. Well #1 was also removed from service pending further testing by more sophisticated non-standard methods. The coliform bacteria problem has since been resolved in CSA 70 Zone J's water distribution system.

Health Effects: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

** MCL: **Systems that collect ≥40 samples/month:** more than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive; **Systems that collect <40 samples/month:** no more than 1 positive monthly sample