2010 Consumer Confidence Report

June 2011

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2010.

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

Water Sources and Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Crestline Village Water District gets its water from two types of sources: **1) Local Ground Water**: A limited amount of ground water is obtained from 27 separate wells within the District. **2) Imported Surface Water**: Imported surface water is purchased from the Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency. Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency buys surface water at Silverwood Lake, treats it and then pumps it up the mountain for use by the District and other water users. Depending on the location of your property, you may receive a blend of local and imported water, or 100% local or imported water.

The District has prepared Drinking Water Source Assessments for all of its local ground water sources. The source assessments were completed in 2002 and are available for review at the District's office.

Board Meetings: The District is governed by a locally elected Board of Directors, which meets in a public meeting on the third Tuesday of each month at 3:00 pm at the District's office located at 777 Cottonwood Drive, Crestline, California.

Terms Used in this Report:

MCL or 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 are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

PDWS or Primary Drinking Water Standards: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

SDWS or Secondary Drinking Water Standards: MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance, not health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

PHG or 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 Environmental Protection Agency.

MCLG or 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. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

MRDL or Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 or Maximum Residential 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.

TU or Nephelometric Turbidity Units: A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity is the measurement of particles suspended in water. Turbidity results that meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

ND = Not detectable at testing limit.

ppm = Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb = Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
ppt = Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
pCi/L = Pico curies per liter (a measure of radiation)

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, 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.

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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Additional Drinking Water Information:

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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. Crestline Village Water District 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 and 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

For more information, please contact **Don Wagner** at **(909) 338-1727**
or write to us at: **Crestline Village Water District**
PO Box 3347, Crestline, CA 92325-3347
E-mail us at: cvwater@cvwater.com Visit us on the Internet at: **www.cvwater.com**

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The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a Month) 2	No	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* *(at the ground water source)***	(In a year) 1	Yes*	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human or animal fecal waste.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	40	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	40	0.48	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODUIM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent	Ground Water		Surface Water		MCL	PHG or MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Level Detected	Range of Detections			
Sodium (ppm)	12.25	10 - 18	64.75	56 – 84	N/A	N/A	Generally found in ground and surface water.
Hardness (ppm)	89.1	56 - 140	100	88 - 120	N/A	N/A	Generally found in ground and surface water.
CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD							
Aluminum (ppm)	ND	ND	0.05	0.00 - .2	1	0.6	Leaching from natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.
Fluoride (ppm)	0.12	ND - 0.25	0.04	0.00 - 0.15	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	See Above	See Above	.69	0 - 11	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	7.63	ND – 30	1.86	0.00 – 3.9	45	45	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use and septic tanks.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	4.24	ND – 19	-	-	15	none	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	6.00	3.84 – 5.23	-	-	20	0.5	Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	11.34	3.00 – 21.7	12	0 – 32.5****	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2.24	0.00– 4.9	6	0 – 26.9****	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Turbidity (NTU) ***	See below		.18	0.00 – 1.7	0.3	N/A	Soil runoff.
Turbidity Performance Standard: at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU. 100% of samples were less than 0.3 NTU.							
CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD							
Chloride (ppm)	10.06	4.80 - 23	80.44	64 - 110	500	Leaching from natural deposits.	
Manganese (ppm)	6.12	3.10 – 11	10.47	8 - 14	50	Leaching from natural deposits.	
Sulfate (ppm)	8.28	3.10 – 19	46.88	39 – 57	500	Leaching from natural deposits.	
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	224	160 – 310	-	-	1600	Substances that form ions when in water.	
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	141	123 – 160	303.75	280 – 350	1000	Leaching from natural deposits.	
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppm)	0	<.10 – <.10	-	-		Municipal and industrial waste discharges.	
Odor – Threshold (Ton)	1	1 – 1	1	1 – 1	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	
Zinc (ppm)	4.75	ND – 95	-	-	5	Leaching from natural deposits.	
Turbidity (NTU)	0..23	<0.1 – 5.31	See above		5	Soil runoff.	
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Boron (ppb)	ND	ND	151.88	120 – 260	1,000	Erosion of Natural Deposits.	
Vanadium (ppb)	ND	ND	3.56	0 – 7.4	50	Erosion of Natural Deposits.	

* *We were notified on December 21, 2010, of E. coli positive in a ground water source sample. Some of you may remember receiving public notification of this violation on December 23. Notices were only delivered to those properties affected. For reasons discussed in the next paragraph, we took the Willow Well Group off-line on December 21. The duration of the violation was three days.*

** *On December 20, 2010, routine bacti samples were taken at the Willow Well Group. We were notified on December 21, 2010, that one sample tested positive for the fecal indicator E. coli. On December 21, the wells were re-sampled and shut-off. The water mains in this area were aggressively flushed to remove contaminants and chlorine residuals were increased. On December 22, the original distribution site was re-sampled as well as upstream and downstream sites. Repeat samples at these same sites were done on December 23. Eight additional samples were also required by CDPH. All samples came back absent of Total Coliform Bacteria and E. coli on December 24. The District is examining the Willow Well Group for possible installation of a hypo-chlorinator to boost the chlorine residual.*

Health Effects: *Fecal coliform and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.*

*** ***Turbidity*** *is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.*

*****The Range of Levels Detected for* ***Total Trihalomethanes*** *and* ***Haloacetic Acids*** *includes the IDSE sample sites, as required by the Federal EPA Stage 2 D/DBPR.*