

The Lake Arrowhead Community Services District Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Reporting year 2022

DEER LODGE PARK WATER SYSTEM



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para una versión en español por favor póngase en contacto con nuestra oficina - (909) 336-7100 -

<http://www.lakearrowheadcsd.com/>



LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

Set a date and let the habit set in. Use timers or reminders to stick to local landscaping guidelines.
LakeArrowheadCSD.com

a way of life

IRRIGATION SEASON:
MON, WED, FRI-6pm-8am • MAY 1ST -
OCTOBER 15TH



The Lake Arrowhead Community Services District

(LACSD) proudly presents the 2022 annual water quality report that covers all water testing performed between **January 1 and December 31, 2022**. LACSD is committed to ensuring a safe, dependable water supply for our community. We continually monitor the drinking water that we treat and deliver to ensure that it meets or exceeds all state and federal standards. In addition to monitoring the water, we also maintain and work to improve our treatment plant, wells, pump stations, reservoirs, water mains, service lines and fire hydrants that make up your water system. Here is a short informational system overview video: <http://www.lakearrowheadcsd.com/lacsd-you/>.

We seek more efficient and innovative methods to deliver the highest quality drinking water possible. Our staff is available 24 hours a day for emergencies, we are staffed 7 days a week and we continually work to overcome increasingly difficult challenges of source water protection, drought preparedness, water conservation and ever-changing regulations while striving to increase community education and awareness to better serve the needs of all our water users. Please remember that we are always available should you ever need any information about your water quality.

LEAD IN RESIDENTIAL 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 which materials are used in your home's plumbing. 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 choose to flush, please consider using the flushed water for a beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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 (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



SOURCES OF DRINKING 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. Water can acquire naturally occurring minerals and contaminants, such as:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals like arsenic, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic sewage discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming. Arsenic can pose a risk of cancer when ingested. Fortunately, LACSD's routine sampling has shown "not detected" results.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

PROTECT YOUR WATER SOURCE!

Report illegal dumping, Materials dumped in soil can wind-up in your drinking water. If you witness illegal dumping contact County of San Bernardino Code Enforcement at (909) 884-4056, or if the material possesses an immediate threat to health or safety, call 911.

Fats Oils and Grease (FOG), along with "flushable wipes", are a problem for sewer systems. Sanitary sewer overflows, both public and private, can be costly and contaminate your drinking water supply. Be sure to avoid putting wipes, diapers, personal hygiene products, FOG, or food scraps down the drains. Instead, dispose of these items in the garbage. Be sure to have a wastebasket in areas of the home where these types of waste are generated.

Water Conservation, in drought years, aquifer levels decline, reducing well production. This, combined with an ever-present need to reduce draw from State Water Project water, leaves us all with the responsibility of sensible water use. We must always conserve water and be extra diligent in drought years. A considerable amount of water is wasted through broken or improperly designed irrigation, high flow shower heads, high flow or tampered with faucet aerators, and leaks. Leaks in toilets often go unnoticed because the water goes down the drain costing you money and wasting water. For more information, please visit our website:

<http://www.lakearrowheadcsd.com/conservation-2/water-saving-tips/>

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION - We

encourage you to participate in our public forums to voice your concerns about your drinking water. Regularly scheduled meetings of the Board of Directors are held on the fourth Tuesday of every month (except for November and December) at 5:30p.m. at the District Board Room (27307 State Hwy 189 Suite 104) in Blue Jay. Special meetings may be held, if necessary, throughout the year, with dates, times, and locations to be determined.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Mica O'Connell, Water Treatment Supervisor, at (909) 336-7165 or Customer Service at (909) 336-7100. You may also visit our web site at <http://www.lakearrowheadcsd.com/>

DRINKING WATER - 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. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, can be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Most of these contaminants have allowable levels set by the State and Federal government.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Information Hotline** at **1-800-426-4791**. LACSD customers in Deer Lodge Park receive water from groundwater wells where chlorine is added, along with purchased water from Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA). CLAWA treats the water from Silverwood Lake and delivers it to LACSD where it is blended with local groundwater. A connection to the Lake Arrowhead Water System was installed in 2022 that allows the Woods system to supply DLP. This connection is for emergency use only and adds a significant amount of water supply for fire protection and other emergencies (fire, water main break, etc.) that the DLP system lacked previously. The tables below marked as Lake Arrowhead Woods represent the water that would blend with DLP water in the event of an emergency.



HOME USE WATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS - Point of use and whole

house treatment systems are great ways to add another layer of protection to your drinking water. Many of these devices (even the simple pitcher type) do an excellent job improving taste and removing the remaining small amounts of contaminants from your water supply. If you use these devices, it is very important that you follow the manufacturer's recommended maintenance and filter replacement guidelines. To help you select the correct filter look for a filter performance data sheet; it will list removal rates of contaminants. Most manufactures have a customer support line to help with specific questions. Additional information about home water treatment systems is available from the **Water Quality Association** at **630-505-0160** or by visiting <https://wqa.org/find-products#/>

WHAT ARE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS? Drinking water standards

established by U.S. EPA and DDW set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The tables shown later in this report specify the following types of water quality standards:

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard: MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Secondary MCLs: Are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

WHAT IS A WATER QUALITY GOAL? In addition to mandatory water

quality standards, U.S. EPA and DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

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 U.S. EPA.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

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.

HOW ARE CONTAMINANTS MONITORED? Water is sampled and

tested throughout the year. Contaminants are measured in:

Parts per million (ppm): or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

Parts per billion (ppb): or micrograms per liter (µg/L).

TON: Threshold Odor Number.

90TH PERCENTILE: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not detected.

µS/cm: or microsiemens per centimeter is the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT - Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) was completed in January 2003; you may request a copy at our District office. The plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources. The Vulnerability Summary concluded that the well site is at low risk for contamination and that the sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities and are not associated with any detected contaminants: managed forests and wells and water supply.

SAMPLE ANALYSIS RESULTS - The drinking water test results shown below were taken between January 1 and December 31, 2022. In these tables, we only show substances that were detected in our water. If you would like to see a full list of sampling and results, they are available by request. Please remember that detecting a contaminant does not mean that the water is harmful to drink. The safe levels reflected below in the "MCL or MRDL" columns, are established by the State and Federal government. The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less 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.



PRIMARY (REGULATED) STANDARDS				LACSD		CLAWA				
CONSTITUENTS	YEAR	MCL or MRDL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	DETECTED AMOUNT	DETECTION RANGE	YEAR	DETECTED AMOUNT	DETECTION RANGE	VIOLATION YES/NO	TYPICAL SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine as CL2 (ppm)	2022	4.0	[4 (as Cl2)]	0.84	0.36-1.43	2022	NA	NA	NO	Disinfectant added during water treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	2.0	1	0.12	0.12-0.12	2022	0.14	0.12-0.17	NO	Naturally occurring, also used in water treatment - LACSD DOES NOT ADD FLOURIDE TO YOUR WATER
Gross Alpha Particle Activity* (pCi/L)	2022	15	(0)	0.75	0-5.7	2022	NA	NA	NO	Naturally occurring in many rocky regions
Haloacetic Acids* (ppb)	2022	60	NA	4.95	ND-21.7	2022	3.6	2-7.4	NO	By-products of drinking water disinfection and organic material
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2022	10	10	ND	ND	2022	0.13	0-0.43	NO	Septic systems, runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring
TTHMs*[Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2022	80	NA	25.00	ND-37.4	2022	36.2	18.5-84.3	NO	By-products of drinking water disinfection and organic material
Turbidity** (NTU)	2022	TT	NA	0.118	0.06-0.41	2022	0.14	0-0.43	NO	Runoff entering sources
Turbidity (Percent of monthly samples at or below the limit)	2022	TT = 95% of samples were ≤ 0.3 NTU	NA	NA	NA	2022	100	NA	NO	Runoff entering sources

CONSTITUENTS	YEAR	ACTION LEVEL	PHG (MCLG)	90 TH PERCENTILE	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL	ACTION LEVEL?	TYPICAL SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINATION
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	0.3	0.03	0/5	No	Naturally occurring, leaching from plumbing
Lead (ppb)	2022	15	0.2	5	0/5	No	Naturally occurring, leaching from plumbing and industrial discharges

SECONDARY STANDARDS			LACSD		CLAWA				
CONSTITUENTS	YEAR	SMCL	DETECTED AMOUNT	DETECTION RANGE	YEAR	DETECTED AMOUNT	DETECTION RANGE	VIOLATION YES/NO	TYPICAL SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINATION
Chloride (ppm)	2022	500	17	17-17	2022	73.69	68-83	NO	Naturally occurring
Color (Units)	2022	15	1.2	1-4	2022	NA	NA	NO	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Al) Aggressive Index	2022	Non Corrosive	12.12	12.12-12.12	2022	NA	NA	NO	Naturally occurring, chemistry of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water that is affected by temperature and other factors
Odor Threshold (TON)	2022	3	1	1-1	2022	1	1-1	NO	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2022	1,600	475	343-580	2022	NA	NA	NO	Substances that affect the water’s capacity to conduct electricity
Sulfate (ppm)	2022	500	ND	ND	2022	70.25	65-80	NO	Runoff entering sources, industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2022	1,000	240	240-240	2022	314.38	270-380	NO	Naturally occurring, an overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	5	0.204	0.06-0.56	2022	NA	NA	NO	Runoff entering sources

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ***		LACSD		CLAWA		
CONSTITUENTS	YEAR	DETECTED AMOUNT	DETECTION RANGE	YEAR	DETECTED AMOUNT	DETECTION RANGE
Boron (ppb)	2022	ND	ND	2022	188.13	160-210
Calcium (ppm)	2022	49	49-49	2022	NA	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2022	11	11-11	2022	NA	NA
pH (Units)	2022	7.45	6.94-8.64	2022	8.13	7.9-8.4
Potassium (ppm)	2022	3	3 -3	2022	NA	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2022	21	21-21	2022	77.94	71-87
Total Hardness (ppm)	2022	170	170-170	2022	85.88	76-96

HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS: Certain 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. 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 **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Information Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

*Total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids are reported as the highest locational running annual average (LRAA).
 ** Turbidity (NTU) is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system and general system health.
 *** Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.



STANDBY WATER SUPPLY - The following table reflects the water quality from the Lake Arrowhead Woods Water System from 2022 and does not represent your normal water quality in DLP. This water will be introduced into DLP automatically in the event of an emergency, triggered by a significant pressure drop.

PRIMARY (REGULATED) STANDARDS				LACSD		CLAWA				
CONSTITUENTS	YEAR	MCL or MRDL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	DETECTED AMOUNT	DETECTION RANGE	YEAR	DETECTED AMOUNT	DETECTION RANGE	VIOLATION YES/NO	TYPICAL SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine as CL2 (ppm)	2022	4.0	[4.0 (as CL2)]	1.43	0.31-1.96	2022	NA	NA	NO	Disinfectant added during water treatment
Control of DBP precursors [TOC] (Units)	2022	TT	TT	2.6	2.4-3.2	2022	NA	NA	NO	Decaying natural organic material along with synthetic sources, detergents, pesticides, fertilizers, and other chemicals
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	2.0	1	0	0-0	2022	0.14	0.12-0.17	NO	Naturally occurring, also used in water treatment - LACSD DOES NOT ADD FLOURIDE TO YOUR WATER
Gross Alpha Particle Activity* (pCi/L)	2022	15	(0)	0.667	0-4.5	2022	NA	NA	NO	Naturally occurring in many rocky regions
Haloacetic Acids** (ppb)	2022	60	NA	27	9.2-31.1	2022	3.6	2-7.4	NO	By-products of drinking water disinfection and organic material
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2022	10	10	ND	ND	2022	0.13	0-0.43	NO	Septic systems, runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2022	80	NA	57	0-72.2	2022	36.2	18.5-84.3	NO	By-products of drinking water disinfection and organic material
Turbidity*** (NTU)	2022	TT	NA	0.109	0.03-0.89	2022	0.14	0-0.43	NO	Runoff entering sources
Turbidity (Percent of monthly samples at or below the limit)	2022	TT = 95% of samples were ≤ 0.3 NTU	NA	100	NA	2022	100	NA	NO	Runoff entering sources

CONSTITUENTS	YEAR	ACTION LEVEL	PHG (MCLG)	90 TH PERCENTILE	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	ACTION LEVEL?	TYPICAL SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINATION
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	0.3	0.380	0/80	NO	Naturally occurring, leaching from plumbing
Lead (ppb)	2022	15	0.2	ND	0/80	NO	Naturally occurring, leaching from plumbing and industrial discharges



SECONDARY STANDARDS			LACSD		CLAWA				
CONSTITUENTS	YEAR	SMCL	DETECTED AMOUNT	DETECTION RANGE	YEAR	DETECTED AMOUNT	DETECTION RANGE	VIOLATION YES/NO	TYPICAL SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINATION
Aluminum (ppb)	2022	200	9.33	ND-52	2022	NA	NA	NO	Naturally occurring and from water treatment additives
Chloride (ppm)	2022	500	28.90	0-52	2022	91.13	70-110	NO	Naturally occurring
Color (Units)	2022	15	1.46	0-7	2022	NA	NA	NO	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Al) Aggressive Index	2022	Non Corrosive	11.42	11.09-12.04	2022	NA	NA	NO	Naturally occurring, chemistry of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water that is affected by temperature and other factors
Iron (ppb)	2022	300	2.66	0-180	2022	NA	NA	NO	Leaching from natural deposits and industrial waste
Manganese (ppb)	2022	50	0.96	0-32	2022	NA	NA	NO	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold (TON)	2022	3	1	1-2	2022	1	1-1	NO	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2022	1,600	288.19	103-474	2022	NA	NA	NO	Substances that affect the waters capacity to conduct electricity
Sulfate (ppm)	2022	500	7.61	3.5-57	2022	62.69	48-75	NO	Runoff entering sources, industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2022	1,000	161.30	110-240	2022	330.63	180-400	NO	Naturally occurring, an overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	5	0.197	0.01-0.61	2022	NA	NA	NO	Runoff entering sources

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ****		LACSD		CLAWA		
CONSTITUENTS	YEAR	DETECTED AMOUNT	DETECTION RANGE	YEAR	DETECTED AMOUNT	DETECTION RANGE
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2022	84.5	81-88	2022	NA	NA
Boron (ppb)	2022	ND	ND	2022	188.13	160-210
Calcium (ppm)	2022	29.21	21-38	2022	NA	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2022	3.7	3.6-3.8	2022	NA	NA
pH (Units)	2022	7.55	6.76-8.33	2022	8.13	7.9-8.4
Potassium (ppm)	2022	2.5	2.5-2.5	2022	NA	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2022	21	16-26	2022	77.94	71-87
Total Hardness (ppm)	2022	80.94	60-99	2022	85.88	76-96
Vanadium (ppb)	2022	ND	ND	2022	2.20	0-4



*These results are from samples taken at the IX Treatment Plant Final at the Lake Arrowhead Country Club. This water is pumped to Bernina Treatment Plant, where it is blended with lake and CLAWA water.

**Total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids are reported as the highest locational running annual average (LRAA).

*** Turbidity (NTU) is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system and general system health.

**** Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.