# 2021 Consumer Confidence Report

## Water System Information

Water System Name: Crystal Lakes Property Owners Association

Report Date: April 10, 2022

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: [Enter Type of Water Source(s)]

Name and General Location of Source(s): CLPOA Domestic Well – (Well #2) Located adjacent to 37110 Rozanne Drive, Newberry Springs, CA 92365

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Board Meetings are held at 9:00AM on the third Saturday of the months of January, March, May, July, September, and November at 43602 Eric Drive Newberry Springs, CA 92365.

For More Information, Contact: Dave Fekete 949-246-4329

## About This Report

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 to December 31, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

## Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Crystal Lakes Property Owners Association a PO Box 351 Yermo, CA 92398 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Crystal Lakes Property Owners Association以获得中文的帮助: PO Box 351 Yermo, CA 92398.

Langauge in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Crystal Lakes Property Owners Association o tumawag sa PO Box 351 Yermo, CA 92398 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Crystal Lakes Property Owners Association tại PO Box 351 Yermo, CA 92398 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Crystal Lakes Property Owners Association ntawm PO Box 351 Yermo, CA 92398 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

## Terms Used in This Report

| **Term** | **Definition** |
| --- | --- |
| Level 1 Assessment | A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. |
| Level 2 Assessment | A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions. |
| 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 (U.S. EPA). |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS) | MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements. |
| 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. |
| Regulatory Action Level  (AL) | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. |
| Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS) | MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels. |
| Treatment Technique  (TT) | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| ND | Not detectable at testing limit. |
| ppm | parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| ppt | parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L) |
| ppq | parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L) |
| pCi/L | picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation) |

## Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source 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.

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.

## Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the 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.

## About Your Drinking Water Quality

### Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 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 State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table . Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

| **Microbiological Contaminants** | **Highest No. of Detections** | **No. of Months in Violation** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Typical Source of Bacteria** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *E. coli* | -0- | -0- | (a) | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

**Table 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between Jan. 1, 2021 and Dec. 31, 2021**

| **Microbiological Contaminants** | **Highest No. of Detections** | **No. of Months in Violation** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Typical Source of Bacteria** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | -0- | -0- | 1 positive monthly sample (a) | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform and *E. coli* | -0- | -0- | 0 | None | Human and animal fecal waste |

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL

Table . Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

| **Lead and Copper** | **Sample Date** | **No. of Samples Collected** | **90th Percentile Level Detected** | **No. Sites Exceeding AL** | **AL** | **PHG** | **No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling** | **Typical Source of**  **Contaminant** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lead (ppb) | 11/14/2021 | 5 | ND | -0- | 15 | 0.2 | Not Applicable | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 11/14/2021 | 5 | ND | -0- | 1.3 | 0.3 | Not  Applicable | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

Table . Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Sodium (ppm) | 4/6/2020 | 140 | 140 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 4/6/2020 | 210 | 180-210 | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

Table . Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chemical or Constituent**  **(and**  **reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL [MRDL]** | **PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 11/1/2021 | 15 | 14-16\* | 15 | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 8/3/20 | 17 |  | 20 | 0.43 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium-228 (pCi/L) | 8/3/2020 | .52 |  | 1.0 | 0.019 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 4/6/20 | 2.8 |  | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards |
| Barium (ppb) | 4/6/20 | 120 |  | 1000 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (mg/L) | 4/6/20 | 0.30 |  | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate as N (NO3-N)  (mg/L) | 1/4/2021 | ND |  | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| **\*--Not in violation - Gross Alpha is based on a Gross Alpha/Uranium calculation.  Water System is in compliance.** | | | | | | |

Table . Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **SMCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | **Typical Source**  **of**  **Contaminant** |
| Odor-threshold (units) | 4/6/2020 | 1 |  | 3 |  | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Turbidity (units) | 4/6/2020 | 0.6 | 0.3 - 0.6 | 5 |  | Soil runoff |
| Chloride (mg/L) | 4/6/2020 | 130 | 120 - 130 | 500 |  | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Sulfate (mg/L) | 4/6/2020 | 49 | 46 - 49 | 500 |  | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |

Table . Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **Notification Level** | **Health Effects Language** |
| Chromium (+6) (ppb) | 4/6/2020 | 1.1 |  | n/a | Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |

### Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 U.S. EPA’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. U.S. EPA/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).

Table 7. Violation of a Monitoring Reporting Requirement \*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| Failed to Monitor required Drinking water standards for Lead as required during 2021 | Lead monitoring is required once every three years in June thru September. CLPOA did not complete monitoring until November | 6 Months | Monitoring will be conducted again in June- September of 2022 | Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. |
| Failed to Monitor required Drinking water standards for Copper as required during 2021 | Copper monitoring is required once every three years in June thru September. CLPOA did not complete monitoring until November | 6 Months | Monitoring will be conducted again in June- September of 2022 | Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson’s Disease should consult their personal doctor. |

\* See more information on this Monitoring Reporting Requirement violation on the next page.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

**Monitoring Requirements Not Met for**

**Crystal Lakes Property Owners Association**

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during 2021 and, therefore was in violation of the regulations. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did to correct the situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards, During Calendar year 2021, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for lead or copper in the June through September timeframe as required, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our water during that time.

**What should I do?**

* There is nothing you need to do at this time.
* The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during the summer months of 2021, how many sample we were required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken, and when they will be taken again.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Contaminant** | **Required**  **sampling**  **frequency** | **Number of samples**  **taken** | **When all samples should have been taken** | **When samples were taken** | **When samples will be taken again** |
| Lead | Minimum is  5 samples  triennial | 5 | June 1st to September 30th 2021 | 11/14/2021 | June 1st to September 30th  2022 |
| Copper | Minimum is  5 samples  triennial | 5 | June 1st to September 30 2021 | 11/14/2021 | June 1st to September 30th  2022 |

* If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

**What happened? What is being done?** The samples for Lead and Copper tests must be taken from inside 5 different residences in our community. Our testing company did not have permission or access to take the samples and failed to notify the Board. We changed our procedures and for these tests Lisa Morris is coordinating with property owners to gain access to collect the samples as required.

**We believe this procedure change has resolved this problem.**

For more information contact Dave Fekete 949-246-4329