

Alpine Water Users Association

2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

**THIS NOTICE CONTAINS INSTRUCTIONS FOR YOU TO OBTAIN
IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER.
TRANSLATE IT, OR SPEAK WITH SOMEONE WHO UNDERSTANDS IT.**

***Este reporte contiene las instrucciones mas recientes para obtener
informacion importante sobre su agua potable. Traducir, o hablar con
alguien que lo entienda.***

The Consumer Confidence Report, or CCR, is an annual water quality report that the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires AWUA to provide you with. The purpose of the CCR is to raise customer's awareness of the quality of their drinking water, where their drinking water comes from, what it takes to deliver water to their homes, and the importance of protecting drinking water sources.

On February 21, 2013 the California Department of Public Health expanded its interpretation of the SDWA to allow for electronic delivery of the CCR. The electronic delivery method will allow AWUA to reduce the consumption of paper, and minimize potential printing and mailing costs.

**To view your 2019 Consumer Confidence Report and to learn more
about your drinking water, please visit the following URL on
July 1, 2020**

<http://drinc.ca.gov/EAR/CCR/CCR2019CA3610002.docx>

You may also see your CCR on our AWUA website at www.alpinewaterusers.com on 7-1-20. Just select "Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report" on the left column.

If you would like a paper copy of the 2019 CCR Mailed to your mailing address or would like to speak with someone about the report, please call (909) 337-2845 on or after 7-1-20.

**THE 2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
WILL BE AVAILABLE ON 7-1-20**

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Alpine Water Users Association**

Report Date: **June 29, 2020**

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [Alpine Water Users Association] at [745 Rose Ln. Twin Peaks, CA 92391] para asistirlo en español.

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 [Alpine Water Users Association] 以获得中文的帮助: [745 Rose Ln. Twin Peaks, CA 92391] [909-337-2845]

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Alpine Water Users Association at 745 Rose Ln. Twin Peaks, CA 92391] o tumawag sa [909-337-2845] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [Alpine Water Users Association] tại [745 Rose Ln. Twin Peaks, CA 92391 at 909-337-2845] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [Alpine Water Users Association] ntawm [745 Rose Ln. Twin Peaks, CA 92391] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: **Ground water pumped from 5 active wells within Twin Peaks. Supplemented water also purchased from Crestline Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA).**

Name & general location of source(s): **Wells 1, 9, and 10 are located on the south side of Hwy 189. Wells 11 and 12 are located on north side of Hwy 189.**

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: **Source assessment were completed in 2002 and are available for your review at Alpine Water Users Association's office.**

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: **We encouraged public interest and participation in our community's decision affecting our drinking water. Regular shareholder's meetings occur bi-monthly at the AWUA office at 745 Rose Ln. Twin Peaks, CA 92391. Board meetings are posted in advance on signage in front of office parking lot as well as Alpine's website. www.alpinewaterusers.com**

For more information, contact: **Josh Latimore**

Phone: **(909) 337-2845**

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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).

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

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.

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

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)

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.

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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL.

(b) 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 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	September 2017	14	0.01 ppm	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	September 2017	14	0.71 ppm	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – 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)	May 2019	14.0	10.0-20.0	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	May 2019	90.6	49-120	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 4 – 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 Particle (pCi/L)	2019	6.04	ND-13	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2019	5.44	ND-13	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Quarterly 2019	30.33	17.2-51.2	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Quarterly 2019	3.03	0.0-5.0	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (mg/L)	2019	1.375	0.0-2.9	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 – 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
Iron (µg/L)	2019	465	150-780	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor—Threshold (units)	2017	1	1	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	2017	0.96	0.2-2.4	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	2019	0.14	0.14	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2019	152.8	74-210	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2019	220	130-280	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L)	2019	21	5-33	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	2019	4.96	1.8-7.3	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Manganese (µg/L)	2016	26	0-26	500	Manganese exposures resulted in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in adverse effects to the nervous system.

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).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. Alpine Water Users Association 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. [**OPTIONAL:** If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Total Coliform Monitoring Violation	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 your drinking water meets health standards. During December 2019, we did not complete all monitoring for coliform bacteria, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.	The month of December	Alpine Water has since taken the required samples of 3 or more bacteriological samples per month.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

**TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING
FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	0		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Groundwater TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique ⁽¹⁾ (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards ⁽²⁾ (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to _____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed _____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed _____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	

Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	
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- (a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- (b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) 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.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

On January 2017, The State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water had granted Alpine Water Users

Association with waivers for the monitoring of both synthetic organic chemicals (SOC) and volatile organic chemicals

(VOC) for the years 2017-2019. However, AWUA was instructed to measure ethylene dibromide (EDB) and bromochloropropane

(DBCP) for all currently permitted sources during this period. As of 2020, monitoring waivers have expired and AWUA is

currently testing for both SOC and VOC at all of our water sources.

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s). [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.

During the past year **[INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS]** Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. **[INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS]** Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take **[INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS]** corrective actions and we completed **[INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS]** of these actions.

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take **[INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS]** corrective actions and we completed **[INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS]** of these actions.
