County Service Area 70 Cedar Glen

2022 Consumer Confidence Report
General District Information

CSA 70 CG
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, 2022.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
The San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors meets regularly and invites the public to participate. Meeting dates can be found at http://www.sbcounty.gov/Main/Pages/BOSMeetings.aspx

Questions about this report or concerning the water system?
Contact:
Steve Samaras
Division Manager
(760) 955-9885

Office Hours:
Monday through Friday
8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.
Closed on Holidays

David Doublet
Assistant Director
"Our objective is to deliver clean, safe, and affordable water to the County residents and businesses and to work cooperatively with local and regional water purveyors to conserve and protect one of our greatest natural resources."

Steve Samaras
Division Manager
"Water quality and water availability are vital for the health, growth and the fire suppression needs of our CSA's and County clients. It is my teams responsibility to ensure that these are always our top priority."

¡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 Cedar Glen (CSA 70 CG) was established by the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors on July 12, 2005, and is a Board-governed water district within the Department of Public Works, Special Districts Water and Sanitation Division (Department), that provides water service to approximately 1,239 customers in Cedar Glen.

The water system consists of a horizontal water well, perched water tunnel, CLAWA connection, and five water reservoirs with a combined capacity of 1,359,061 gallons. There are currently 335 water connections within the District.

Management and staff of CSA 70CG 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 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), contains information about the contaminants detected in 2022 and previous years. The Department's responsibility is to provide a safe and dependable supply 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.

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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same 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 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 visit their website at https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/drinking-water-contaminant-human-health-effects-information.

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

This CCR reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2022. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Beginning April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The USEPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

WATER SOURCES

The Tunnel: Ground Water within Cedar Glen

Pine Well: Ground Water within Cedar Glen

Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA): Surface Water; supplemental water source. CLAWA was the only potable water source used in 2022.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

Source Water Assessments were conducted for the CSA 70 CG water system (formerly called Arrowhead Manor Water Co) on May 10, 2002. The water supply is considered most vulnerable to the contaminants detected in the septic system. A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water located at 464 West Fourth Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401, or at (909) 383-4328.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION TIPS

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides—they contain hazardous chemicals that can leach into your drinking water source.
- Prevent septic system leaching to source water.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference—try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers—a 5 minute shower uses 10 to 25 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving to save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 740 gallons a month.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely.

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 and general information:

1, 2, 3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) had a notification level (NL) of 5 ppt until December 14, 2017, when the MCL of 5 ppt became effective.

Hexavalent Chromium there is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

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.

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 techno-logically 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.

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.

MG Million gallons

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

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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.

Non-Detect (ND) laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present or not tested.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproduct of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater run-off, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Parts per billion (ppb) one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years.

Parts per million (ppm) one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years.

Parts per trillion (ppt) one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years.

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

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

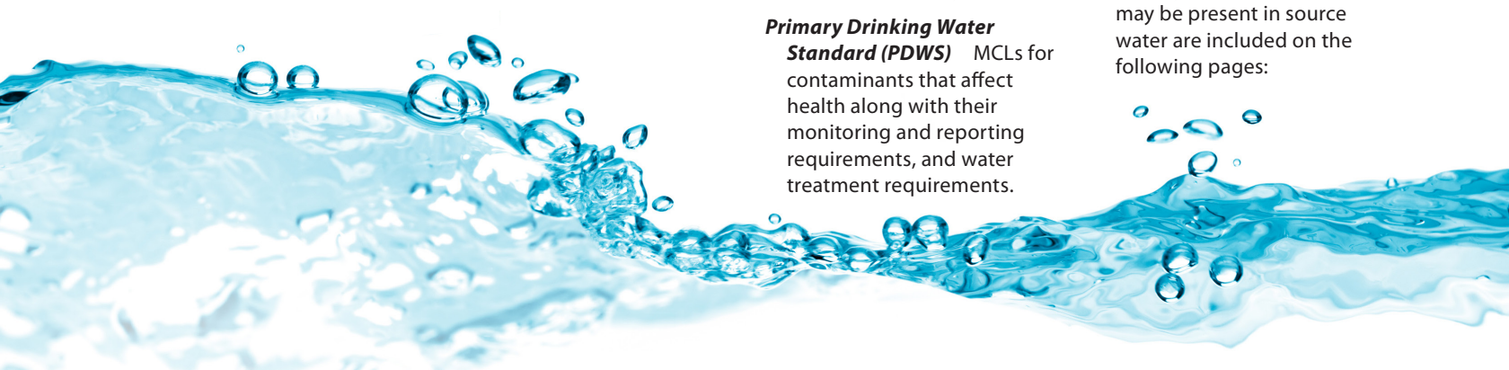
Public Health Goal (PHG) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

UCMR4 Statement Additional Unregulated Pollutants were added to the UCMR4 monitoring list.

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 are included on the following pages:



PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

San Bernardino County – CSA 70 CG

Lead and Copper (CCR Units)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2022	48	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2022	48	0.088	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminants	Sample Date	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform (State Total Coliform Rule)	2022	0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (State Total Coliform Rule)	2022	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	-	Human and animal fecal waste
E. Coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	2022	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*.

Disinfectant Byproducts and Chemical Disinfectant

Chemical or Constituent (CRR Units)	Sample Date	Average Level	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Cl Res Total (ppm)	2022	0.49	0.20-1.52	4	4	NO	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes – TTHM – (ppb)	2022	34.54	ND-53.50	80	N/A	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids – HAA5 – (ppb)	2022	3.75	1.70-5.80	60	N/A	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

SHOULD CUSTOMERS BE CONCERNED?

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).

All water delivered to customers was provided by the Crestline Lake Arrowhead Water Agency. For CLAWA's water quality information, please visit their website at: https://www.clawa.org/water-quality-reports-1

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. The Department 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 at: http://www.epa.gov/lead.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

CSA 70 CG has periodically shown lead and copper detections above their respective Action Level (AL). Although there have been no AL exceedances during 2022, corrosion control treatment will begin after the tunnel has been put back into service. The Department expects this treatment to reduce the number of action level exceedances for lead and copper over time.

Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA)
2022 Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present CLAWA's Annual Water Quality Report for 2022. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to protect your water supply. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and State Drinking Water health standards. CLAWA vigilantly safeguards its water supplies, and once again we are proud to report that our system did not violate any water quality standard. This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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

Drinking Water Contaminants

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, which 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*, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants, which* 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. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

CLAWA's Water Supply

CLAWA's sole water supply is surface water from Silverwood Lake, a reservoir of the State Water Project which is operated by the California Department of Water Resources. Silverwood Lake contains imported water which is diverted from the San Francisco-San Joaquin Delta and transported to Southern California in man-made canals; it is also fed by streams which carry runoff from the local mountains. Contamination of the imported water supply can occur at any point along its journey to Silverwood Lake, or from sources within the Silverwood Lake watershed itself. In 2021, DWR published an updated Sanitary Survey Report of all watersheds tributary to the State Water Project, including the Silverwood Lake watershed. Copies of that report can be obtained by contacting the State Water Contractors at (916) 447-7357.

CLAWA pumps surface water from Silverwood Lake, treats and disinfects the water at a "multi-barrier" treatment plant located near the south shore of the Lake, then pumps the treated water uphill to CLAWA's storage and pipeline distribution system, which extends from Job's Peak (near Cedarpines Park) eastward to Green Valley Lake.

Water Conservation

Water conservation remains a high priority throughout the State. Please continue to implement the following measures: (1) Protect against frozen pipes. Install and utilize shut-off valves on your side of the meter, and then drain your on-site water system as appropriate. Insulate water pipes outside the structure and in the crawl space beneath the structure. (2) Install low-flow showerheads and toilet tank displacement devices. (3) Repair leaky faucets and valves. A leaky faucet can waste 1,500 gallons per month. (4) Use buckets instead of running hoses to wash vehicles, equipment and structures. (5) Use brooms rather than hoses to clean sidewalks and driveways. (6) Minimize landscape irrigation, especially during hot summer days to reduce evaporation. Please visit www.clawa.org/drought for more information and conservation tips.

Additional Information

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 also 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. CLAWA 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 Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

CLAWA does not add fluoride to the water it supplies. Additional information regarding fluoridation of water, oral health, and current issues is available from http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml

Water Quality Definitions:

The water quality data table on the following page contains several terms and abbreviations which may be unfamiliar to you. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- **MCL**: 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.
- **MCLG**: 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.
- **PHG**: 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.
- **PDWS**: Primary Drinking Water Standard – MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **MRDL**: Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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**: Maximum Residual 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.
- **Range**: Lowest to highest
- **mg/l**: Milligrams per liter (parts per million)
- **uG/l**: Micrograms per liter (parts per billion)
- **NTU**: Nephelometric Turbidity Units – a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity is the measure of particles suspended in water. Higher quality water has low turbidity.
- **N/A:** Not Applicable
- **ND**: Non-Detected
- **TT**: Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
- **AL**: Regulatory Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **USEPA**: United States Environmental Protection Agency

Questions

If you have any questions regarding the information contained in this report, please contact Stephen Taylor II at (909) 338-1779. We want our customers to be informed about the water system that serves them. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board meetings, which are held the first Thursday of every month at 2:00 p.m.

Water Quality Data

CLAWA routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to State and Federal laws. Last year, CLAWA monitored the source and treated water continuously and had analyses performed by State certified laboratories for all regulated and many unregulated constituents. Of the many constituents that can be present in a water supply, CLAWA's test results reveal that only a few were detected in CLAWA's treated water.

The tables on the next pages show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022.

*Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids are reported as the Highest Locational Running Annual Average.

**Turbidity is monitored continuously because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our treatment system. Turbidity measures the cloudiness of water. The Agency uses a conventional treatment process to reduce turbidity.

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

Test Results							
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**Units**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Primary Standards							
Total Trihalomethanes*	N	36.2*	18.5-84.3	uG/l	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids*	N	3.6 *	2.0 -7.4	uG/l	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Chemicals							
Fluoride (naturally occurring)	N	.14	.12-.17	mg/l	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N)	N	.13	0-.43	mg/l	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Standards							
Chloride	N	73.69	68-83	mg/l	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	N	70.25	65-80	mg/l	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	N	314.38	270-380	mg/l	1000	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity**	N	.14	0-.43	NTU	TT	N/A	Soil Runoff
Other Constituents							
Sodium	N	77.94	71-87	mg/l	N/A	N/A	“Sodium” refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Total Hardness	N	85.88	76-96	mg/l	N/A	N/A	“Hardness” is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
Iron	N	ND	ND	ug/l	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor - Threshold	N	1	1-1	TON	3	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Unregulated Contaminants* **							
Boron	N	188.13	160-210	uG/l	1000	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium	N	2.20	0-4.0	uG/l	50	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	N	8.13	7.9-8.4	Unit	6.5-8.5	N/A	
Lead and Copper		Number of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG (MCLG)	
Lead (uG/l)	N	0	0 ug/L	0	15	.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (uG/l)	N	0	0 mg/L	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [(a)] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional Treatment with multimedia pressure filters
Turbidity Performance Standards [(b)] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.43 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

(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.