

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

The Valley of Enchantment Mutual Water Company (VOE) is pleased to provide you with the 2018 Consumer Confidence Report. We want to keep you informed about the quality of your drinking water, detected contaminants and possible health risks. We believe these regulations are very important and we make every effort to present this detailed information in a simple manner. We encourage you to read this report and if you have any questions, please feel free to contact Brian Smith, General Manager at (909) 338-2310. The information in this report is also submitted to the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water. They monitor our compliance for all water quality regulatory standards to assure safe drinking water is consistently delivered to your tap.

SOURCES OF WATER

As a VOE customer, tap water comes from two different sources: groundwater (VOE wells) and surface water from Silverwood Lake via Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA) connections. A total of 21 wells are utilized as our groundwater sources. The Water District has completed Source Water Assessments on our drinking water wells (2007). Completed Source Water Assessments may be visited http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/index.shtml.

CONTAMINANT HEALTH RISK INFORMATION

VOE has listed the following as a health risk informational guide only. Health risk assessments are based upon exceeding a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

- The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances 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 results 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 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 the tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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. EPA Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (800-426-4791).

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION FOR CONTAMINANTS THAT EXCEEDED AN MCL

In 2018 VOE's tap water met all EPA and State drinking water health standards. VOE vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again, we are proud to report that our system had not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Regular public meetings of the VOE Board of Directors are generally held on the third (3rd) Monday of each month at 5:00 pm. If you wish to attend a meeting, please call the office during normal working hours at (909) 338-2310.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL's are set as close to the PHG's (or MCLG's) as is economically and technologically feasible.

Secondary MCL's: 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. MCLG's are set by the 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. PPHG's are set by CDPH.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer'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 risk to health, MRDLG's are set by the U.S. EPA.

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

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

VALLEY OF ENCHANTMENT 2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
Drinking Water Contaminants Detected between January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018

PARAMETER	UNITS	State or Federal MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range Average	VOE GW	CLAWA	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards								
Turbidity (f)	NTU	0.3	NS		Range Average	ND-0.14 0.105	- -	Soil runoff
Aluminum (C)	ppb	1000	600	50	Range Average	- -	0 - 98 13	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	1	Range Average	- -	0-0 0	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (NO3) (a)	ppm	45	45	0.2	Range Average	1.0-5.4 3.2	0-0.68 0.18	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposit erosion
RADIOLOGICALS								
Gross Alpha					Range	0-21.7	-	
Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	NA	1	Average	2.7	-	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range Average	0-17.3 1.88	- -	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (b)					Range	0.000 - 0.390	-	
Particle activity	pCi/L	15	NA	1	Average	0.03	-	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	NA	0.5	Range Average	ND ND	12.9-68.1 44.2*	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halooacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	NA	1	Range Average	<2 <2.0	1.4-6.8 5.0*	By-product of drinking water chlorination
LEAD and COPPER								
Lead (f)	ppb	AL = 15	10	10	ND	0	NA	House pipes internal corrosion; erosion of deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Copper (f)	ppb	AL = 1,300	10	10	2.3	1	NA	House pipes internal corrosion; erosion of deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standard								
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	100	Range Average	110 110	74-110 85.44	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (f)	ppb	300	NA	100	Range Average	<100 (e) <100 (e)	0 - 120 7.5	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Lead (g)	ppb	15	2	100	Range Average	- -	NA NA	House pipes internal corrosion; erosion of deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Specific Conductance (f)	unhos/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range Average	600 600	- -	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (f)	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range Average	41 41	39-60 49	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) ppm		1000	NA	NA	Range Average	320 320	280-320 299.38	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Odor - Threshold	TON	3	NA	NA	Range Average	<1.0 (e) <1.0 (e)	1 1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Boron (f)	ppb	NA	NL = 1000	100	Range Average	- -	0-170 144.38	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sodium	ppm	NS	NA	1	Range Average	77 77	59-79 68.75	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL=50	3	Range Average	- -	0 - 4.7 1.3	Naturally-occurring; industrial wastes
pH	pH units	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	8.0 8.0	7.8-8.5 8.1	
Total Hardness	ppm	NS	NS	NA	Range Average	91 91	89-100 95.06	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial in the water
Color					Range Average	ND ND	- -	Naturally-occurring organic deposits

Abbreviations

CFU/ml = Colony-Forming Units per milliliter
DBP = Disinfection By-Products
DLR = Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting
MCL = Maximum
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

N= Nitrogen
NA = Not Analyzed
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
TT = treatment Technique

(d) Analyzed in 2011

(e) Analyzed in 2013

(f) Analyzed in 2014

(g) Analyzed in 2015

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

Valley of Enchantment
Mutual Water Company
P.O. Box 6510
Crestline, CA 92325



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MUTUAL WATER COMPANY**

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22999 Waters Drive — P.O. Box 6510
Crestline, CA 92325
909.338.2310

*Este informe contiene informacion
muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Traduzz o hable con alguien
que lo entienda bien.*