Arrowhead Villas Mutual Service Company

2016 Consumer Confidence Report: July 1, 2017

This report contains important information about your drinking water.
Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien o llame a
(909) 337-4259 para mas informacion pregunta por Diane.

We at Arrowhead Villas Mutual Service Company (AVMSC) test the drinking water quality for many contaminants as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of this testing for the period January 1 thru December 31, 2016. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards lead and copper was tested in 2015 at 10 homes and copper averaged 57 PPB, MCL is 1300 PPB, lead averaged 2.8 PPB MCL is 15 PPB. Lead and copper enter drinking water primarily through household plumbing materials. Lead and copper can only be tested during the summer months. The results will be posted on our web site, at the office and also at the Sky Forest post office. If you are concerned about the amount of lead and copper in your household pipes or for more information about your drinking water or anything in this report contact Ron Fussell, Operations Manager/Chief Plant Operator of AVMSC, California State License #3083 and #40046. The Board of AVMSC meets regularly on the 4th Friday of each month at 7:30 PM at the AVMSC Office located at 767 Community Drive in Arrowhead Villas. The Office phone # is (909) 337-4259. Additionally AVMSC has a web site www.avmsc.com.

AVMSC water is a blend of local groundwater and imported surface water. The ground water produced by our Company wells located in Arrowhead Villas was 8,201,514 gallons. The surface water was purchased from Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA) and amounted to 11,707,921 gallons. All of CLAWA's water is from Silverwood Lake, a reservoir of the State Water Project which is operated by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). CLAWA treats and disinfects the water at there

treatment plant and then distributes it to various water agencies including AVMSC. The supplemental water from CLAWA is blended with our well water at the Sycamore tank site. As water from either source travels over the surface 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. Following is a list of contaminants that may be present in this water and which we test for on a regular basis.

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 storm water 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 storm water runoff and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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.

Water Quality Definitions uses in this report

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 odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

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.

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 (USEPA).

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

SDWS: Secondary Drinking Water Standards- MCLs for contaminants that affect the odor, taste, and appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

ND: Not Detectable at testing limit.

NS: No Standard.

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.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

A source Water Assessment was conducted for the active wells of the AVMSC water system in March 2002. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: High Density Housing and Water Supply Wells. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Office of AVMSC or at the SWRCB San Bernardino District Office, 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401. A copy of the summary of the assessment may be requested by contacting the SWRCB District Engineer at (909) 383-4328 or the AVMSC Operations Manager at (909) 337-4259.

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 persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk. 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 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. AVMSC 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 of lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. We suggest you use the water to water plants so as to conserve the water rather than it running down the drain. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, and testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or @ www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Conservation remains a high priority throughout the State. As a minimum, 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 when you leave your home. 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, valves and toilets which can waste more than 7,000 gallons of water per month. (4) Use buckets of water and a nozzle on the garden hose when washing vehicles. If applicable use a high pressure washer as it uses much less water than a conventional garden hose nozzle. (5) Use brooms rather than hoses to clean decks, porches and driveways. (6) Minimize landscape irrigation, especially during the heat of the summer days to minimize evaporation.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the SWRCB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. The testing data reported in the following tables are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.