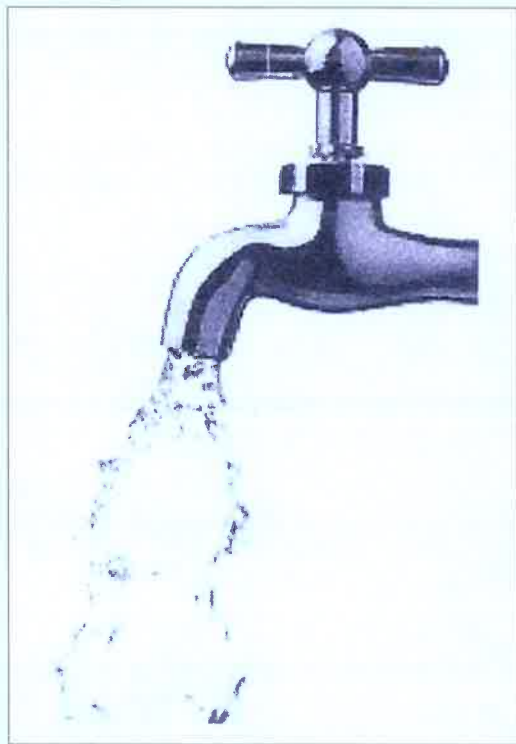


# Consumer Confidence Report 2019



July 1, 2020

**Arrowhead Villas Mutual Water Company**  
**[arrowheadvillas@verizon.net](mailto:arrowheadvillas@verizon.net)**



*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.*

**Broad Meeting:**

**4<sup>th</sup> Friday of the Month@ 7:30 PM  
767 Community Drive  
Lake Arrowhead, CA 92352**

**Contact Information:**

**Tim Healy  
Water Operation Supervisor  
Office # (909) 337-4259**

**Source(s) of Water:**

**Big Well (Well #03)**

**Oakmont Well (Well #5)**

**Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency  
(CLAWA)**

**Gallons-2019**

**409,535 Gallons**

**6,251,184 Gallons**

**11,482,922 Gallons**

**18,143,641 Total Gallons**

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 6,251,184 gallons.

The surface water was purchased from Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA) and amounted to 11,482,922 gallons.

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 their 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.

**Definitions:**

**Maximum Contaminant Level** (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in 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.

**Public Health Goal** (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**Primary Drinking Water Standard** (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level** (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal** (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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

**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.



## Reporting Levels of Detected Contaminants:

| <b><u>Key</u></b> |  |   |
|-------------------|--|---|
| AL                | Regulatory Action Level  | <p><i>Microbial contaminants</i>, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.</p> <p><i>Inorganic contaminants</i>, 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.</p> <p><i>Pesticides and herbicides</i> that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.</p> <p><i>Organic chemical contaminants</i>, 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.</p> <p><i>Radioactive contaminants</i>, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.</p> |
| ppm               | parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)  |   |
| MCL               | Maximum Contaminant Level  |   |
| NTU               | Nephelometric Turbidity Units  |   |
| ppb               | parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)  |   |
| MCLG              | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal   |   |
| N/A               | Not Applicable:<br>No State or Federal standards are established   |   |
| MRDL              | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level  |   |
| pCi/L             | picocuries per liter<br>(a measure of radioactivity)<br>ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L) |   |
| MRDLG             | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal   |   |
| PHG               | Public Health Goal   |   |
| TT                | Treatment Technique  |   |
| ND                | Not Detectable at Testing Limits   |   |
| NS                | No Standard  |   |
| ppb               | parts per billion  |   |
|                   |  |   |

## AVMSC Water Quality

| Contaminant                                       | Violation Yes/No | Average Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCL        | PHG (MCLG) |
|---|------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| <b>Primary Standards</b>                          |                  |                        |                          |            |            |
| Turbidity   | No               | 0.2                    | 0.0-0.2                  | TT         | N/A        |
| Total Trihalomethanes                             | No               | 27.45                  | 11-56                    | 0.080 mg/L | N/S        |
| Haloacetic Acid                                   | No               | 5.3                    | 1-6.9                    | 0.060 mg/L | N/S        |
| <b>Secondary Standards</b>                        |                  |                        |                          |            |            |
| Chloride (mg/L)                                   | No               | 19                     | 15-23                    | 500        | N/S        |
| Sulfate (mg/L)                                    | No               | 10.4                   | 9.7-11                   | 500        | N/S        |
| Total Dissolved Solids                            | No               | 210                    | 180-240                  | 1,000 mg/L | N/S        |
| <b>Inorganic Chemicals</b>                        |                  |                        |                          |            |            |
| Aluminum (mg/L)                                   | No               | ND                     | 0                        | 1          | 0.6        |
| Nitrate (as NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> ) (mg/L) | No               | 1                      | 1                        | 10         | 45         |
| <b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>                   |                  |                        |                          |            |            |
| Uranium (pCi/L)                                   | No               | ND                     | 0                        | 20         | 0.43       |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L)                               | No               | 13.7                   | 10-22                    | 15         | N/S        |
| <b>Other Constituents</b>                         |                  |                        |                          |            |            |
| Sodium (mg/L)                                     | No               | 11                     | 1-11                     | N/S        | N/S        |
| Total Hardness (mg/L)                             | No               | 135                    | 130-140                  | N/S        | N/S        |

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## **Educational Information**

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 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

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA 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).

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).