Green Valley Lake Water

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traducir o hablar con alguien que entiende bien.

WATER QUALITY

The Green Valley Mutual Water Company (GVMWC) regularly monitors water quality to ensure high quality, and compliance with the stringent requirements of both the state and federal guidelines. Drinking water standards also called MCLs, are established in two categories: primary and secondary standards. Primary standards relate to public health and secondary standards relate to aesthetic standards such as taste, odor and color. Recent changes in the California law (Health and Safety Code Section 116470) require that we provide additional water quality information. The additional information includes public health goals (PHG) or maximum contaminant level goals (MCLG). Definitions of these terms are found in this report along with a listing of the PHGs or MCLGs for each detected chemical.

WATER SUPPLY

The Green Valley Mutual Water Company receives its water from two sources: Local ground water and imported State surface water sold to us from the Crestline - Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA). CLAWA distributes water from the State water project and pumps the water to us from Lake Silverwood.

GVMWC owns, operates and maintains over 25 wells in and around Green Valley Lake. The wells are commonly grouped into well fields for composite sampling. They are: Tank Farm, Park, Stable, Meadow, Ski Hill, Angeles High Springs and Snow Canyon well systems. There are three separate water systems or pressure zones in GVL. Water is pumped and transferred between these zones to maintain an adequate supply for all. The wells feed directly into the distribution system and back feed to fill the tanks. On an average we produce and distribute about 27 million gallons of water per year. Our total storage capacity is 1.7 million gallons held in storage tanks.

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:

- Microbiological 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 and 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from storm water runoff, gas stations and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. 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).

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).

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Effective 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 U.S. EPA 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 QUALITY MONITORING

Samples are taken from our distribution system weekly to monitor bacteriological water quality. Well samples are tested monthly for bacteria and the physical qualities of the water such as clarity, taste, odor and color. In compliance with the State and EPA regulations, we test for the above contaminants.

The water quality data found in this report represents the test results for the constituents detected but does not indicate all that we test for. For example, we test for over 60 organic constituents, but none were detected. Water Quality or water system information is always available to you at our office. If you should have any questions please contact Kevin Floyd, at (909) 867- 2912 during regular business hours. to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Persons with immune system disorders, cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, patients with HIV/AIDS, organ transplant recipients, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Other information can be obtained from the EPA/ Center for Disease Control (CDC) and the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

LEAD AND COPPER

Green Valley Mutual Water Company missed a required Routine Lead and Copper Tap sample in 2017. Missing this sample put us in violation of the Lead and Copper Rule for 2018. The samples were taken in 2018, and the violation period ended in March 2019.

Ten samples were taken from customers taps, of these ten samples three were over the Action Level (AL) of 15 ug/l or 15 Parts Per Billion (PPB). As a result of the exceedance of these levels, we are now testing 20 homes twice a year, and are currently conducting a corrosion control study to determine how our water reacts with the plumbing in our homes.

HOW DOES LEAD GET INTO YOUR DRINKING WATER?

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion or wearing away of materials containing lead in household plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass and chrome plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials to 8.0%. In California, a similar law prohibiting the use of both lead solder and lead pipe was enacted in 1985. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon after returning from work or school, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

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. Green Valley Mutual Water Company 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

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).

WATER CONSERVATION

Please contact our office for advice on water conservation. Please be aware of any leaks that you may have and periodically check your plumbing for any current, future or potential problem that may exist.

Water conservation should be considered a way of life here in southern California. ALWAYS tum your water off at your stop n' waste valve to protect your property from domestic leaks.

BOARD MEETINGS

Meetings are typically held the third Monday of the month. Agendas are posted 96 hours in advance at the Water Company bulletin board.

MISC.

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Green Valley Mutual Water Company and Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency

PRIMARY STANDARDS

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Average	Range	Unite of Measure	MCL	PHG	Source
Turbidity	N	0.36	0.1-1.4	NTU	5	N/S	soil runoff
Turbidity***	N	<.10	<.10-.50	NTU	5	N/S	soil runoff
Coliform Bacteria	N	A		absent/present	<1/month	naturally present in the environment	
Fecal coliform/ecoli	N	A		absent/present	<1/month	Human and fecal waste	
Radiological							
Gross Alpha	N	15.2	3.3-27	pCi/L	15		erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	N	18.6	0-27	pCi/L	20		erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic							
Alkalinity*	N	115.6	46-190	mg/l	N/A	N/S	
Aluminum*	N	44.4	0 – 220	ug/l	200	N/S	runoff, natural deposits
Arsenic*	N	0.63	0-5.7	ug/l	10	0.004	erosion of natural deposits
Bicarbonate*	N	140.2	56-230	mg/l	N/A	N/S	
Calcium*	N	35.6	11-63	mg/l	N/A	N/S	erosion of natural deposits
Chloride*	N	3.12	1.5-6.3	mg/l	500	N/S	erosion of natural deposits
Chloride***	N	85.4	474-110	mg/l	500	N/S	erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride*	N	0.3	0-0.13	mg/l	2	1	erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride***	N	0	0-0	mg/l	2	1	erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	N	0.36	0-0.93	mg/l	10		erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	N	ND	ND	mg/l	1		erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate***	N	.18	0-.68	mg/l	10		erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance*	N	228	84-360	umhos/cm3	1600		
PH*	N	7.0	6.5-7.7	units	6.5-8.5		
PH***	N	8.10	7.8-8.5	units	6.5-8.5		
Sulfate*	N	3.5	0.55-6.8	mg/l	500		erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate***	N	49.0	39-60	mg/l	500		erosion of natural deposits
TDS*	N	123	51-210	mg/l	1000		erosion of natural deposits
TDS***	N	299.38	280-320	mg/l	1000	N/S	erosion of natural deposits
Boron***	N	144.38	0-170	ug/l	1000	N/S	erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium***	N	1.30	0-4.7	ug/l	50	N/S	erosion of natural deposits
Organic							
Total Trihalomethanes	N	ND		ug/l	80		chlorine byproducts
Total Trihalomethanes	N	44.2	12.9-68.1	ug/l	80	N/S	chlorine byproducts
Haloacetic Acids	N	ND		ug/l	60		byproducts of disinfection
Haloacetic Acids***	N	5	1.4-6.8	ug/l	60	N/S	byproducts of disinfection
Secondary Standards							
Copper*	N	8.2	0-66	ug/l	1000	N/S	erosion of natural deposits
Iron*	N	687.5	0-2500	ug/l	300	N/S	erosion of natural deposits
Iron***	N	ND	ND	ug/l	300	N/S	erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium*	N	1.9	0-3.4	mg/l	N/A	N/S	erosion of natural deposits
Manganese*	N	9.1	0-47	mg/l	50	N/S	erosion of natural deposits
Sodium*	N	9.3	7.6-18	mg/l	N/A	N/S	erosion of natural deposits
Sodium***	N	68.75	59-79	mg/l	N/A	N/S	erosion of natural deposits
Hardness*	N	88.3	26-150	mg/l	N/A	N/S	erosion of natural deposits
Hardness***	N	95.06	89-100	mg/l	N/A	N/S	erosion of natural deposits
Odor-Threshold	N	3.12	1-5	TON	3	N/S	naturally occurring-
Odor-Threshold***	N	1	1-1	TON	3	N/S	organic materials

Lead and Copper	N	**# of samples**	**90th percentile**	**# of sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Internal corrosion of household water plumbing**
Lead	**Y**	10	22 ug/l	3	15	0.2	**systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers,**
Lead***	N	10	0 ug/l	0	15	0.2	**erosion of natural deposits**
Copper	N	10	0.44 mg/l	0	1.3	.3	**Internal Corrosion of household water plumbing**
Copper***	N	10	0 mg/l	0	1.3	.3	**system; erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives**

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

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.

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.

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

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

Milligrams per liter (mg/l) (parts per million) (PPM) **Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)** **None Detected (ND)** **No Standard (N/S)**

Micrograms per liter (ug/l) (parts per billion) (PPB) **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** **Not Applicable (N/A**

*** - Crestline Lake Arrowhead Water Agency Results (C.L.A.W.A.)

*-Last Required Sample