



2020 Consumer Confidence Report

June 2021

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2020.

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

Water Sources and Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Crestline Village Water District gets its water from two types of sources: **1) Local Ground Water:** A limited amount of ground water is obtained from 17 separate wells within the District. **2) Imported Surface Water:** Imported surface water is purchased from the Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency. Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency buys surface water at Silverwood Lake, treats it and then pumps it up the mountain for use by the District and other water users. Depending on the location of your property, you may receive a blend of local and imported water, or 100% local or imported water.

The District has prepared Drinking Water Source Assessments for all of its local ground water sources. The source assessments were completed in 2002 and are available for review at the District's office.

Board Meetings: The District is governed by a locally elected Board of Directors, which meets in a public meeting on the third Tuesday of each month at 3:00 pm at the District's office located at 777 Cottonwood Drive, Crestline, California.

Terms Used in this Report:

MCL or 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.

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

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

PHG or 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 or 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).

MRDL or Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 or Maximum Residential 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.

NTU or Nephelometric Turbidity Units: A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity is the measurement of particles suspended in water. Turbidity results that meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

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

TT or Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ND = Not detectable at testing limit.

ppm = Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) **ppt** = Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppb = Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L) **pCi/L** = Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

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**, 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 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**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Additional Drinking Water Information:

All 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 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).

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. Crestline Village Water District 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 and cooking. 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>.

For more information, please contact **David Sale** at **(909) 338-1727 Ext. 235**

Or write to us at: **Crestline Village Water District, PO Box 3347, Crestline, CA 92325-3347**

E-mail: cvwater@cvwater.com Website: www.cvwater.com

Crestline Village Water District ♦ 2020 Consumer Confidence Report

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board 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. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a Month) 0	No	More than 1 sample in a month with detection.	0	Naturally present in the environment.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (at the ground water source)	(In a year) 0	No	Routine samples are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive.	0	Human or animal fecal waste.	Fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Lead (ppb)	20	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Copper (ppm)	20	0.23	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

The number of schools requesting lead sampling in 2020: One (1)

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent	Crestline Village Water District Ground Water		Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency Purchased Surface Water		MCL	PHG CLG	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Level Detected	Range of Detections				
Sodium (ppm)	13.13	9.70 – 30.00	59.44	49 – 71	N/A	N/A	“Sodium” refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.	
Hardness (ppm)	86.67	57 - 130	93.50	81 – 100	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.	

CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent	Crestline Village Water District Ground Water		Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency Purchased Surface Water		MCL	PHG CLG	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Level Detected	Range of Detections				
Fluoride (ppm)	0.04	ND - 0.25	0.05	0.0 – 0.13	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.
Lead (ppb)	See Above	See Above	-	-	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Chemical or Constituent	Crestline Village Water District Ground Water		Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency Purchased Surface Water		MCL	PHG CLG	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Level Detected	Range of Detections				
Nitrate (ppm) (as N)	1.40	.81 – 8.40	0.15	0 – 0.62	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) Reported Levels are before blending and entering the distribution system.	18.50 Reported Levels are after blending and entering the distribution system.	16 – *23 *Reported Levels are before blending and entering the distribution system.	–	–	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium (pCi/L)	6.88 Reported Levels are after blending and entering the distribution system.	2.76 – 11.00 Reported Levels are before blending and entering the distribution system.	–	–	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, and DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS

Chemical or Constituent	Crestline Village Water District Ground Water		Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency Purchased Surface Water		MCL	PHG CLG	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Level Detected	Range of Detections				
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) **	17.00	5.73 – 17.00	38.0**	24.6 – 68.6	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) **	3.3	1.3 – 3.3	5.1**	0.0 – 9.0	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

TURBIDITY

Chemical or Constituent	Crestline Village Water District Ground Water		Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency Purchased Surface Water		MCL	PHG CLG	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Level Detected	Range of Detections				
Turbidity (NTU) * Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency	See below		0.7	0 – 0.5		N/A	Soil runoff.	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
Turbidity (NTU) * Crestline Village Water District	0.24	<0.00–1.65	See Below		5	–	Soil runoff.	

* **Turbidity** is the cloudiness or haziness of a fluid caused by large numbers of individual particles that are generally invisible to the naked eye, similar to smoke in air. The measurement of turbidity is part of a treatment process and is a key test of water quality. Turbidity Performance Standard: at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU); Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours; Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time. Please refer to Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency Consumer Confidence Report for surface water treatment turbidity.

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

CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent	Crestline Village Water District Ground Water		Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency Purchased Surface Water		MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Level Detected	Range of Detections			
Chloride (ppm)	11.08	8.10 – 17.00	65.56	56 – 85	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.	
Sulfate (ppm)	9.42	2.60 - 22.0	51.00	41 – 62	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	237.37	180 – 330	–	–	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.	
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	149	100 – 290	275	240 – 330	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.	
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	<0.10	<0.10			500	Municipal and industrial waste discharges.	
Odor – Threshold (Ton)	1.05	1 – 1.06	1	1 – 1	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	
Zinc (ppb)	13.16	0 - 250	–	–	5000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent	Crestline Village Water District Ground Water		Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency Purchased Surface Water		MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Level Detected	Range of Detections			
Boron (ppb)	ND	ND	153.13	0 – 200	1000	Erosion of natural deposits.	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Vanadium (ppb)	0.66	ND – 5.10	0	0 – 0	50	Erosion of natural deposits.	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
pH	6.6	5.20 – 7.20	8.20	7.9 – 8.4	6.5 -8.5		