To our customers:

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal law. The enclosed table shows results of the monitoring period of January 1 - December 31, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data. Our water comes from 19 groundwater wells located within the Cedarpines Park Mutual Water Company service area. The current well locations are located within the Mojave Watershed and identified as Burnt Mill Well's 1-7 & 19, Coonturn Well's 3, 5, and 3 pigs, Lovers Lane Well 1, and Sawpit Well's 1, 2, 3. Our system is supplemented with surface water purchased from Crestline Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA). CLAWA's water quality is attached to our report.

Terms and Abbreviations

In the following Test Result Table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- ***Non-Detects (ND)*** *– laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.*
- ***Parts per million (ppm)*** *or* ***Milligrams per liter (mg/l)*** *– one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.*
- ***Parts per billion (ppb)*** *or* ***Micrograms per liter (ug/l)*** *– one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.*
- ***Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)*** *– picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.*
- ***Million fibers per Liter (MFL)*** *– million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.*
- ***Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)*** *– nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.*
- ***Treatment Technique (TT)*** *– A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.*
- ***Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)*** *– the "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.*
- ***Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)*** *– the "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.*
- ***Public Health Goal or PHG*** *– the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets PHG's.*
- ***Regulated Action Level (AL)*** *– The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.*
- ***Public Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)*** *– MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.*
- ***N/A*** *– No standard available.*

Cedarpines Park Mutual Water Company 2020 **Consumer Confidence Report**

Esta informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

For additional information contact:

Nathan Burwell/Chief Operator
Cedarpines Park Mutual Water Co.
P.O. Box 9259
21853 Crest Forest Drive
Cedarpines Park, CA. 92322
(909) 338-1821

We conducted more than 1188 tests for over 106 drinking water contaminants. These tests included microbial contaminants, inorganic chemical contaminants, organic chemical contaminants, and radioactive contaminants. As you can see by the table, only a few contaminants were detected in the water. None of these contaminants exceeded the maximum contaminant level set by the State. Your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. Regulations require the testing of the water to ensure that it is safe to drink.

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 US Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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 USEPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity.

Contaminants that may be in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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.

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. Cedarpines Park 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.

CEDARPINES PARK MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
2020 GROUNDWATER QUALITY MONITORING TABLE

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory, Health-Related Standards by the State of California, Department of Health Services.

	Violation	*Units*	*MCLG*	*PHG*	*MCL*	*RANGE*	*# of Months Positive*		*Likely Source of Detected Constituent*
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS			Total Coliform Bacteria						
Col. Bac.(% Test Positive)	No	%+	0	0	0	0	0	96 annually	Naturally present in the environment
No. of Acute Violations©	No	Units	0	0	0	0	0		

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory, Health-Related Standards by the State of California, Department of Health Services.

	Violation	*Units*	*MCLG*	*PHG*	*MCL*	*RANGE*	*LEVEL*	*Date*	*Likely Source of Detected Constituent*
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS									
Gross Alpha Activity	No	pCi/l	0	n/a	15	ND-15	15	May-20	Erosion of natural deposits.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
Aluminum	No	ug/L	0.6	0.6	1	ND	ND	Apr-20	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as NO3)	No	mg/L	n/a	n/a	10	ND-8.1	8.1	Apr-21	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate + Nitrite as Nitrogen (N)	No	mg/L	1 as N	1 as N	10	0.99	0.99	Apr-20	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

SECONDARY STANDARD - Aesthetic Standards Established by the State of California, Department of Health Services.

	Violation	*Units*	*MCLG*	*PHG*	*MCL*	*RANGE*	*LEVEL*	*Date*	*Likely Source of Detected Constituent*
Chloride	No	mg/L	n/a	n/a	500	6.4	6.4	Apr-20	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Hardness (CaCo3)	No	mg/L	n/a	n/a	n/a	51	51	Apr--20	Leaching from natural deposits.
Sodium	No	mg/L	n/a	n/a	n/a	12	12	Apr-20	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	No	umho/cm	n/a	n/a	1600	ND-590	590	Dec-20	Substances that form ions when in water.
Sulfate	No	mg/L	n/a	n/a	500	5	5	Apr-20	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	No	mg/L	n/a	n/a	1000	96	96	Apr-20	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED									
	Violation	*Units*	*MCLG*	*PHG*	*MCL*	*RANGE*	*LEVEL*	*Date*	*Likely Source of Detected Constituent*
Color	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	15	ND-5.0	5	Sep-20	Erosion of natural deposits.
Odor	No	TON	n/a	n/a	3	1-3	3	Sep-20	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbitity	No	NTU	n/a	n/a	5	ND-.60	0.6	Feb-21	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
Vanadium	No	ug/L	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	Apr-20	

LEAD + COPPER - Mandatory, Health-Related Standards by the State of California, Department of Health Services.

	Violation	*Units*	*No. of Samples Collected*	*Activation Level*	*90th Percentile Level*	*No. of Samples Exceeding*	*RESULT*	*Date*	*Likely Source of Detected Constituent*
Lead	No	mg/L	20	AL=.015	0.0065	0	.	Jun-20	Internal corrosion of household water systems:discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
					0.011	0		Nov-20	
Copper	No	mg/L	20	AL=1.3	0.71	0	.	Jun-20	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
					0.36	0		Nov-20	

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS

	Violation	*Units*	*MCLG*	*PHG*	*MCL*	*RANGE*	*LEVEL*	*Date*	*Likely Source of Detected Constituent*
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	No	ug/L	n/a	n/a	80	ND-12.8	12.8	Dec-21	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (Halocetic Acids)	No	ug/L	n/a	n/a	60	ND-2.9	2.9	Dec-20	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.