

To our customers:

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water sources are from 19 groundwater wells located within the Cedarpines Park Water System. Our system is supplemented with surface water purchased from Crestline Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA). This report shows our water quality and what it means. A copy of CLAWA's water quality is attached to our report. Contact us if you have any questions.

Cedarpines Park Mutual Water Company routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The enclosed table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2008. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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 2008 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:

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We conducted more than 100 tests for over 80 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 pick up 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 stormwater 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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Please contact our office if you have questions.

Cedarpines Park Mutual Water Company holds it's monthly Board Meetings on the third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM. Meetings are held at the Cedarpines Park Community Center.