

The MLIA Water System 2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Mt. Laguna Improvement Association Report Date: June 20, 2015

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, 2014 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground water from a well

Name & general location of source(s): Well#2 is located 0.1 mile south of cabin #334 in the Laguna Tract in the Cleveland National Forest, Descanso Ranger District

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The well head is housed in a concrete block structure with a hinged, corrugated shed roof that is locked, within a managed forest area.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: MLIA Board meetings are held on the first Saturday of February, May, August, and November in a board member cabin on Mt Laguna. An annual meeting is held on the 3rd Saturday of September for the general membership.

For more information, contact: Frank Kalinoski, President MLIA Phone: (619)444-0281
kalfr1389@gmail.com

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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 (USEPA).

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

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

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): 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.

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.

Variations and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/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.

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*, that 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that 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, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (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 provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 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 Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) *1	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) *2	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb or ug/L)	1/21/2014	1	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm or mg/L)	1/21/2014	1	ND	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/L)	1/21/2014	18		none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	1/21/2014	140		none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Metals						
Aluminum (ppm)	1/21/2014	ND		1.0	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	1/21/2014	ND		10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; orchard runoff; glass & electronics production waste
Barium (ppm)	1/21/2014	ND		1	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharges of oil drilling wastes and metal refining
Cadmium (ppb)	1/21/2014	ND		5	0.04	Erosion of natural deposits; internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; discharges from electroplating, metal refining; paints & batteries
Chromium (ppb)	1/21/2014	ND		50	(100)	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating.
Mercury (ppb)	1/21/2014	ND		2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; landfills & crops runoff
Nickel (ppb)	1/21/2014	ND		100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Selenium (ppb)	1/21/2014	ND		50	30	Erosion of natural deposits; discharges from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; discharges from mines and chemical manufacturers; feedlot runoff
Inorganics						
Nitrate [as NO ₃] (ppm)	1/21/2014	ND		45	45	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; runoff from fertilizer
Nitrite [as N] (ppm)	1/21/2014	ND		1	1	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; fertilizer runoff
Organics - THMs						
Chloroform (ppb)	1/21/2014	7		80	n/a	
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	1/21/2014	7		80	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Volatile - Organics						
Benzene (ppb)	1/21/2014	ND		1	0.15	Gas tank & landfill leaching
Cis-1,2Dichloroethylene (ppb)	1/21/2014	ND		6	100	Biodegradation of TCE & PCE groundwater contamination
Dichloromethane (ppb)	1/21/2014	ND		5	4	Insecticides
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	1/21/2014	ND		300	300	Petroleum refinery discahrges
Methyl-tert-butyl ether [MBTE] (ppb)	1/21/2014	ND		13	13	Leaking petroleum underground storage tanks
Styrene (ppb)	1/21/2014	ND		100	0.5	Landfill leaching
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE] (ppb)	1/21/2014	ND		5	0.06	Dry cleaning and metal degreaser
Trichloroethylene [TCE] (ppb)	1/21/2014	ND		5	1.7	Metal degreasing
Toluene (ppb)	1/21/2014	ND		150	150	Petroleum & chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppt)	1/21/2014	ND		500	50	PVC leaching; TCE & PCE
Xylenes (ppm)	1/21/2014	ND		1.750	1.8	Petroleum & chemical factories

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Metals						
Iron (ppb)	1/21/2014	*789		300		Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	1/21/2014	30		50		Erosion of natural deposits
Silver (ppb)	1/21/2014	ND		100		Industrial discharge
Zinc (ppm)	1/21/2014	2.6		5.0		Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganics						
Chloride (ppm)	1/21/2014	16		500		Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	1/21/2014	23		500		Erosion of natural deposits
Physical Factors						
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1/21/2014	220		1000		Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	1/21/2014	3.6 Units		5 Units		Soil runoff

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Dichlorodifluoromethane [Freon 12] (ppm)	1/21/2014	ND		1 ppm	Neurological & cardiac effects may occur with levels far in excess of notification level

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. The MLIA 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. 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/safewater/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct	Health Effects

			the Violation	Language
Total coliform bacteria And/or fecal coliform	On 3/11/2014 Well#2 tested positive for Total coliforms and fecal coliforms. ----- On 5/14/2014 the Los Huecos water tank tested positive for Total coliforms and fecal coliforms. ----- On 6/16/2014 the Ole water tank tested positive for total coliform bacteria.	8 days. On 3/19/2014 water samples from 5 locations including the well were found Absent for total & fecal coliforms. ----- 2 days. On 5/16/2014 water samples from 5 locations including the tank were found Absent for total & fecal coliforms. ----- 1 day. A subsequent sample was negative for total coliforms. =====	Chlorination of Well#2 and both water storage tanks ----- Chlorination of the Los Huecos water tank ----- No action taken because positive sample not repeatable. ===== Iron levels may affect the color, taste and odor of water.	Coliforms are naturally occurring bacteria and may indicate that other potentially harmful bacteria are present ----- Coliforms are naturally occurring bacteria and may indicate that other potentially harmful bacteria are present ----- Coliforms are naturally occurring bacteria ===== Iron levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.
Iron	Iron was found at level higher than the secondary MCL of 300 ppb.	Iron has been detected in our water in the past.		

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

**TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING
FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 2	3/11/2014 5/14/2014	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) Not measured		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) Not measured		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples,
Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT**

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE				
On 3/11/2014 Well#2 tested positive for total coliforms and fecal coliforms. Well#2 and both water storage tanks were super chlorinated. On 3/19/2014 water samples from 5 locations including the well were found Absent for total & fecal coliforms.				
On 5/14/2014 the Los Huecos water tank tested positive for total coliforms and fecal coliforms. The Los Huecos water tank was super chlorinated. On 5/16/2014 water samples from 5 locations including the tank were found Absent for total & fecal coliforms				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct	Health Effects

			the Violation	Language

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to ____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed ____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

* Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption
