



# Phelan Piñon Hills

## Community Services District

### 2010 Consumer Confidence Report

PUBLISHED JUNE 2011

#### MISSION STATEMENT

The Mission of the Phelan Piñon Hills Community Services District is to provide all authorized services reliably and economically for the promotion of community development and to utilize all available resources for the maximum beneficial use.

#### VISION STATEMENT

To develop a Community Services District that enhances the living experience for all people within the District.

#### ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The Phelan Piñon Hills Community Services District proudly presents our annual Consumer Confidence Report. This report contains water quality information, as required by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH).

The District's water supply is over 2,000 years old according to a report from United States Geological Survey (USGS). Our water supply is primarily from the Oeste aquifer, and partially from the Alto aquifer. The water is supplied to the District's distribution system through eleven groundwater wells which have an average depth of approximately 1,000 feet. The District's water system also consists of 34 reservoirs with a combined capacity of approximately 12,000,000 gallons, 35 pressure reducing stations in 15 pressure zones, 63 booster pumps, and approximately 285 miles of water line. We currently serve approximately 6,750 metered accounts.

The District's goal is to provide safe, good tasting drinking water to our customers. We are currently at the forefront of new technologies to meet higher health standards and the demands of a growing area.

#### Phelan Piñon Hills

#### Community Services District

Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

**Joe Fahrlender, President**

**Mark Roberts, Vice President**

**Ken Anderson, Director**

**Charlie Johnson, Director**

**Al Morrissette, Director**

**Don Bartz, General Manager**

The Board of Directors hold public meetings on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Phelan Community Center: 4128 Warbler Road, Phelan, CA 92371.

Visit us online at [www.pphcsd.org](http://www.pphcsd.org)

#### Special information available

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons – such as persons with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons and infants – can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the **United States Environmental**

If you have any questions about this report please contact: Chris Bishop, Operations Manager, (760) 868-1212.

## How Pure should our water be?

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791

## POSSIBLE 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:

- 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California DHS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in the 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.

**¿No habla inglés?  
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Llame 760.868.1212**

## An explanation of units of measure used in this report:

**ND** = Non Detectable  
**ppm** = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)  
**ppb** = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)  
**ppt** = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)  
**ppq** = parts per quadrillion, or pictogram per liter (pg/L)  
**pCi/L** = Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

## DEFINITIONS

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to 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.

**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. MFRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

**Secondary Drinking Water Standard (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 which a water system must follow.

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

# 2010 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

THE PHELAN PIÑON HILLS COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT, IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH TITLE 22, SECTION 64480, HAS COMPLETED THE REQUIREMENTS TO ISSUE A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT TO ALL RESIDENTS AND PERSONS OWNING PROPERTY WITHIN ITS SERVICE AREA.

The District tests for hundreds of substances, however, only the substances that were detected in our water as of 2010 are shown in the table below. The District is not required to sample all contaminants annually, therefore the following results reflect some analysis prior to 2010.

CONTAMINANT	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile	No. sites exceeding AL	Action Level (AL)	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Tap Monitoring Lead &amp; Copper</b>						
Lead	33 (2009)	ND	No sites exceed AL	15 ug/L	2	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	33 (2009)	.22	No sites exceed AL	1.3 ug/L	.17	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits.
CONTAMINANT	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Additional Parameters: Sodium and Hardness</b>						
Sodium (ppm)	2010	44.6 ppm	16-79	None	None	Generally found in ground & surface water.
Hardness (ppm)	2010	192.5 ppm	38-520	None	None	Generally found in ground & surface water.
CONTAMINANT	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Inorganic Chemicals—Required every 3 years: PRIMARY Drinking Water Standards</b>						
Turbidity	2010	.28 NTU	0.1- 0.5 NTU	5 NTU	.N/A	Soil runoff.
Arsenic	2010	2.09 ppb	2.09 ppb	10 ppb	0.004 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.
Chromium	2010	13 ppb	11 — 16 ppb	50 ppb	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2010	0.33 ppm	0.26—0.39 ppm	2.0 ppm	1 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth: discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead	2010	5.9 ppb	5.9 ppb	15 ppb	0.2 ppb	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as NO <sub>3</sub> )	2010	8.75 ppm	2.0—20 ppm	45 ppm	45 ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate + Nitrite as Nitrogen (N)	2010	1388 ppb	520-4600 ppb	10000 ppb	10000 ppb	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs (Total Trihalometanes)	2010	2.9 ppb	2.3-3.5 ppb	80 ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
CONTAMINANT	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Regulated Contaminants: SECONDARY Drinking Water Standards - No Health Effects</b>						
Color	2010	3.38 units	3-5 units	15 units	3.0 units	Natural-occurring organic materials.
Odor	2010	1.0 units	0-1.0 units	3 units	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	2010	1564.5 uS/cm	460-980 uS/cm	1600 uS/cm	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2010	346.3 ppm	250-620 ppm	1000 ppm	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate	2010	136.3 ppm	120-170 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Chloride	2010	6.1 ppb	2.8—28 ppb	500 ppm	N/A	N/A
Copper	2010	58.4 ppb	0-360 ppb	1000 ppb	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
<i>*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.</i>						
CONTAMINANT	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language	
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>						
Vanadium	2010	12.36 ppb	7.2—25 ppb	50 ppb	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.	
<b>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, 2010.</b>						
A source water assessment was performed for each of the District's wells. The assessment was completed on December 16, 2002. Vulnerability included the possibility of Nitrates associated with Septic Systems and Low Density at Wells 2, 3, 4, 5, 9A, 9B, 11 and 12. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Phelan Piñon Hills Community Services District Office or at the CDPH San Bernardino District Office, 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting CDPH District Engineering at (909) 383-4328.						
The District obtained water from: The City of Victorville, during the months of July and August 2010. The City's CCR can be found at <a href="http://www.ci.victorville.ca.us">www.ci.victorville.ca.us</a> ;						

## **Update...**

We moved! On April 30 we relocated our administrative offices from the State Brothers Center to the Phelan Park. Our new modular building will enable us to serve you better from a convenient location.



## **New Parks Programs**

The District has been working hard to respond to the request of our constituents and provide additional parks programs. Currently, we have the following available:

**Yoga - Tuesdays and Thursdays - two different classes offered each day**  
**Tumbling - Mondays - two different classes offered**  
**Summer Movie Night (see below)**

**Workshops: Composting, Snakes, Winterization, Plants, to name a few.....**

Watch our website ([www.pphcsd.org](http://www.pphcsd.org)) for upcoming events or come to the office for more information and to register for classes.

## **Summer Movie Night 2011**

The District has partnered with the Tri-Community Kiwanis to bring you Friday Night Movies at the Phelan Community Center: 4128 Warbler Road, Phelan, CA 92371

**FREE MOVIE - FREE REFRESHMENTS!!**

Every Friday from June 3 thru August 5, 2011

Kids Movie 5:30pm      Teen Movie 7:30pm

For more information please visit: [www.pphcsd.org](http://www.pphcsd.org) or [www.TCKiwanis.com/movies](http://www.TCKiwanis.com/movies)



**PHELAN PIÑON HILLS COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**  
PO Box 294049  
Phelan, CA 92329-4049

**PRESORT STD  
AUTO**  
U.S. POSTAGE PAID  
Victorville, CA  
PERMIT #299