



Phelan Piñon Hills Community Services District

2018 Annual Consumer Confidence Report

Published May 2019

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Our mission is to efficiently provide authorized services and maximize resources for the benefit of the community.

Our vision is to develop a Community Services District that enhances the living experience for all people within the District.



The Phelan Piñon Hills Community Services District proudly presents our annual Consumer Confidence Report. This report contains water quality information, as required by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).

The District's water supply is over 2,000 years old according to a report from the United States Geological Survey (USGS). Our water supply is primarily from the Oes-te 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 35 reservoirs with a combined capacity of approximately 12,000,000 gallons; 32 pressure reducing stations in 15 pressure zones; 63 booster pumps;

and approximately 353 miles of water line. The District currently serves over 6,900 metered accounts.

The District's goal is to provide safe, reliable drinking water to our customers. As required, Sodium Hypochlorite is added to the water for disinfecting purposes; Running Annual Average (RAA) for 2018 was .73 mg/L. We are currently at the forefront of new technologies to meet higher health standards and the demands of a growing area. With ongoing testing, the District plans to meet the toughest drinking water standards. To learn more, visit our website at www.pphcsd.org.

Alex Brandon - President
Charlie Johnson - Vice-President
Kathy Hoffman - Director
Deborah Philips - Director
Mark Roberts - Director
Don Bartz - General Manager

The Board of Directors holds public meetings on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at 6:00 p.m. in the Phelan Community Center: 4128 Warbler Road, Phelan, CA 92371.
www.pphcsd.org

¿No habla inglés? Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Llame 760-868-1212.

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 Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791.**



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 at:

1-800-426-4791

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 drinking, 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 bottle water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

Terms, Abbreviations and Symbols: Some of the terms, abbreviations and symbols contained in this report are unique to the water industry and might not be familiar to all customers. Terms used in the table are explained below.

Contaminant: a potentially harmful physical, biological, chemical or radiological substance.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): Highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goals (PHGs) or Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (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 US 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 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.

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

ND = Non Detectable
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 pictogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L= picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Regulated Water Contaminants: What's in the Water?

Microbiological Contaminants	Units of Measurement	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation?	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	Absent or Present	0 in a month	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	Absent or Present	0 in the year	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste

Regulated at the Customer's Tap	Units of Measurement	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile	No. Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	30 Resident Samples 30 School Samples (2018)	ND	No sites exceed action level	15	.2	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharged from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ppm	30 (2018)	.160	No sites exceed action level	1.3	.300	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent	Units of Measurement	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	ppb	2018	.0	0-0	10	0.004	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride	ppm	2018	.24	.21-.27	2	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	2017	3.17	0-5.0	15	(0)	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits; erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	pCi/L	2017	1.9	1.6-2.2	20	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	2018	1.09	0-4.6	45	45	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	2018	0	0	80	N/A	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Chromium	ppb	2018	0	0-14	50	100	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Hexavalent Chromium (Chromium 6)	ppb	2018	11.68	ND-22	50	0.02	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
TCP123 (1,2,3 Trichloropropane)	ppt	2018	0	0-0	.005	.0007	No	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.

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

Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent	Units of Measurement	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity		2017	.1	0-0.3	5	N/A	No	Soil runoff.
Color		2017	0	0	15		No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Odor - Threshold		2017	1.33	1-2	3		No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Chloride	ppm	2017	11.97	1.9-31	500		No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	2017	680	440-950	490-1600		No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	2017	417	310-630	1000		No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate	ppm	2017	170	150-200	500		No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Iron	ppb	2017	58.3	ND-350	300		No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Zinc	ppm	2017	65	ND-130	500		No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Lead	ppb	2018	0	0-0	0.015		No	Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent	Units of Measurement	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Violation?	Health Effects Language
Vanadium	ppb	2018	12.3	0-21	50 ppb	No	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.

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

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, 2018.

A source water assessment was performed for each of the District's wells. The assessment was completed on December 20, 2016. Vulnerability included the possibility of nitrates associated with low density septic systems 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 SWRCB 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 SWRCB District Engineering at (909) 383-4328.

Lead in Drinking Water

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. Phelan Piñon Hills Community Services 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 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>.

The District takes the health of your children seriously which is why we sampled more than the number of required locations at every school site within the District. As seen on page 6, no lead has been detected at any site tested.





Thank you for your patience as we make improvements to our system by lowering water lines throughout the District. Please continue to call Dig Alert by dialing 811 whenever digging or when grading or dragging a road.



Call 811

Before You Do Any Digging or
Before You Grade/Drag a Road

- ✓ It's Easy
- ✓ It's Free
- ✓ It's the Law

Visit www.digalert.org for More Information