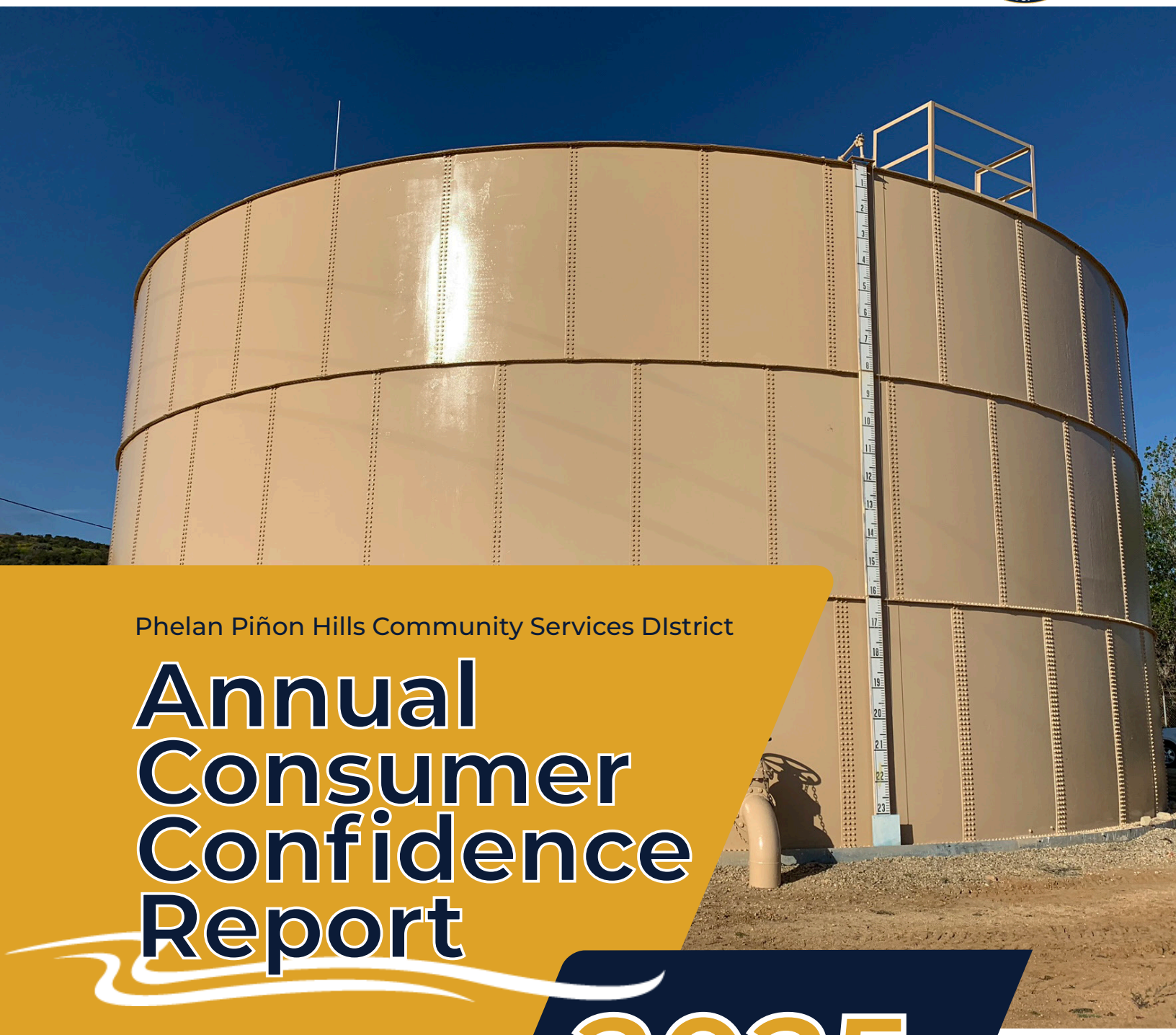
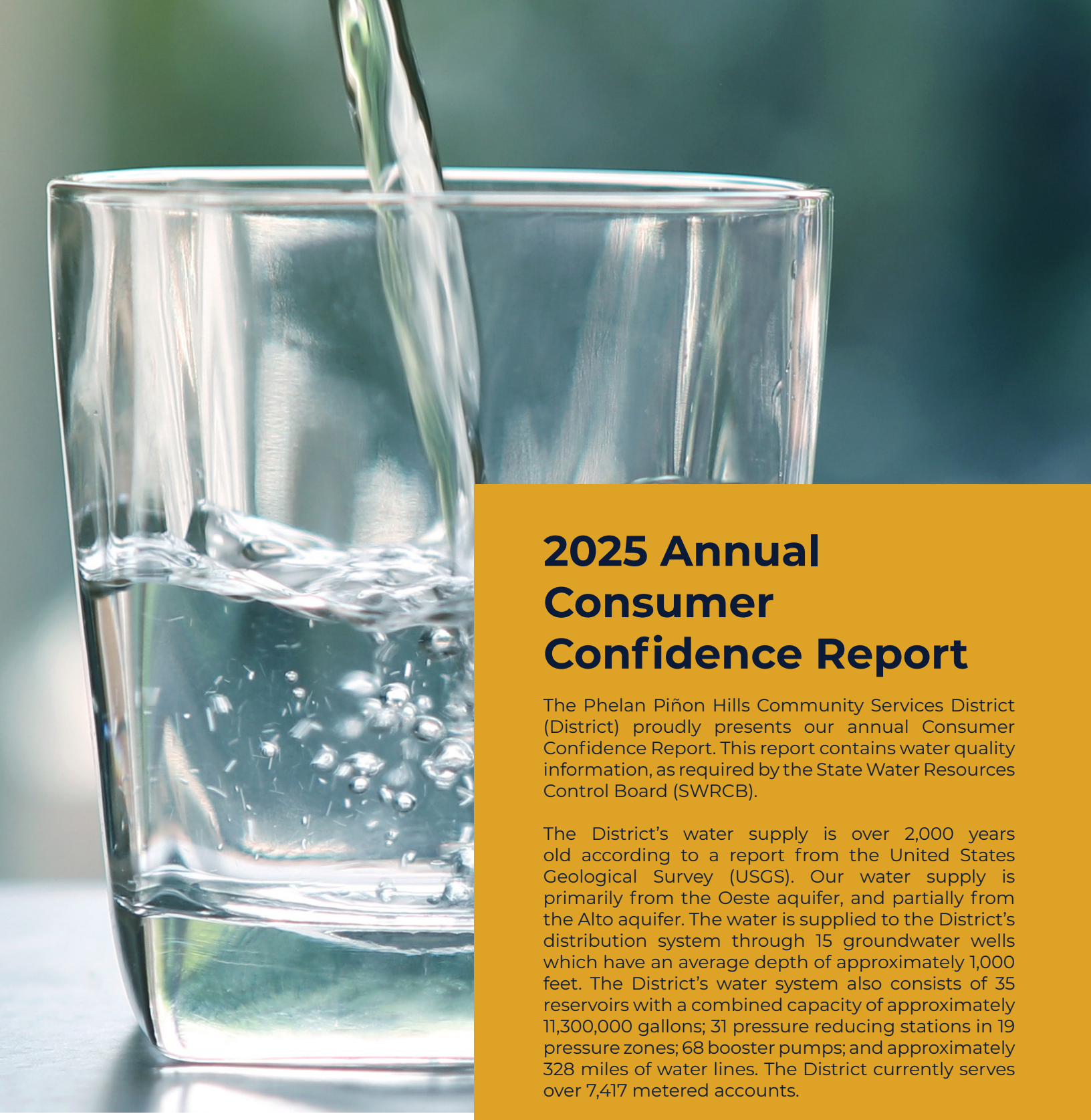


Phelan Piñon Hills Community Services DIstrict

Annual Consumer Confidence Report

2025

Published June 2026



2025 Annual Consumer Confidence Report

The Phelan Piñon Hills Community Services District (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 Oeste aquifer, and partially from the Alto aquifer. The water is supplied to the District's distribution system through 15 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 11,300,000 gallons; 31 pressure reducing stations in 19 pressure zones; 68 booster pumps; and approximately 328 miles of water lines. The District currently serves over 7,417 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. The running Annual Average (RAA) for 2025 was .92 mg/L. To learn more about the District and our water quality goals, visit our website at www.pphcsd.org.

Board of Directors

Rebecca Kujawa
President

Jeanna Mills
Vice President

Chuck Hays
Director

Deborah Philips
Director

Greg Snyder
Director

The Board of Directors holds public meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. in the Phelan Community Center:
4128 Warbler Road, Phelan, CA 92371
To View Meeting Information:
www.pphcsd.org

Special Information Available

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline:
(800) 426-4791.

¿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.

Questions about this report? Contact:
Chris Cummings - Asst. Water Operations Manager
(760) 868-1212

Water Quality Data

Our Mission

To efficiently provide authorized services and maximize resources for the benefit of the community.

Our Vision

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

The following abbreviations and definitions are included to help customers better understand the water quality goals, standards, and results presented in this report. The information also shows how the District's water compares with state and federal requirements established to protect public health.

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 (MC-LGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (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: 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.

Source Water Assessment

The District's drinking water is supplied by groundwater wells that draw from the local underground aquifers serving the Phelan and Piñon Hills area. A source water assessment was completed for each of the District's wells on September 28, 2021, to identify land uses, site conditions, or other potential sources of contamination near drinking water wells.

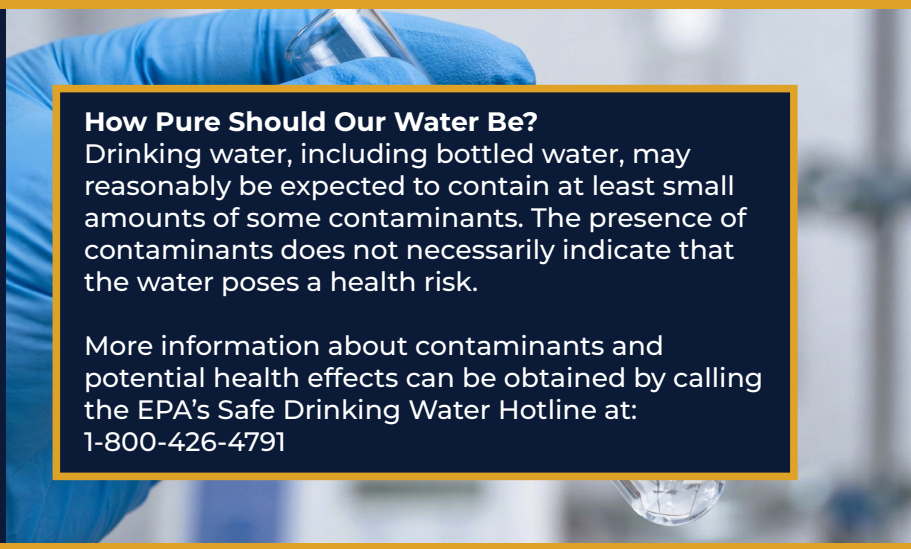
The assessment identified a potential vulnerability to nitrates associated with low-density septic systems for Wells 2, 3, 4, 5, 9A, 9B, 11, and 12. Nitrates can enter groundwater from several sources, including septic systems, fertilizer use, and natrual or human-related waste sources. In areas that rely on individual septic systems, groundwater can be more susceptible to nitrate impacts if septic systems are not properly located, operated, or maintained.

A vulnerability finding does not mean that a well is contaminated or that the water delivered to customers is unsafe. It means the assessment identified conditions near certain wells that could make the source water more susceptible to a particular type of contamination. The District regularly monitors its water supply in accordance with state and federal drinking water requirements, and the results of that monitoring are summarized in this report.

A copy of the complete assessment may be reviewed at the Phelan Piñon Hills Community Services District Office or at the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water, San Bernardino District Office, located at 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401. Customers may also request a summary by contacting SWRCB District Engineering at (909) 383-4328.

Units of Measurement

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 pictorgram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NTU = nephelometric turbidity unit
uS/cm = Microsiemens per centimeter



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, radio-active material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activitiy.

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 run-off, 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 State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. Deparment regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

What is in Our Water?

As required, the District tests for hundreds of substances in our water, most of which are not present or not detectable.

January 1, 2025-December 31, 2025

2025 - Results of Drinking Water Tests
Detection of Contaminents with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Contaminent	PPHCSD Average	PPHCSD Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Violation?	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Arsenic (ppb)	2.10	0.00-4.00	10	0.004	NO	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production waste.
Fluoride (ppm)	.30	0.16-0.40	2	1	NO	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0.00	0.00-0.00	15	0	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits; erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	0.76	0.00-2.60	20	N/A	NO	Erosion of nautral deposits.
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	0.65	0.00-3.00	45	45	NO	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0.00	0.00-0.00	80	N/A	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Chromium (ppb)	8.86	0.00-24.00	50	100	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	10.57	0.29-20.50	10	0.02	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.

2025 - Results of Drinking Water Tests (Continued)
Detection of Contaminents with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Contaminent	PPHCSD Average	PPHCSD Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Violation?	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead (Sampled 2024) (ppb)	0.00	0.00	0.015	N/A	NO	Internal corrosion of household water pumping systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
1,2,3 Trichloropropane (ppt)	0.00	0.00-0.00	0.005	0.0007	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.
PFAS (Sampled 2024)	0.00	0.00-0.00	4.0	0.0007	NO	Discharge from various industrial and consumer products which use the chemicals for their water, grease, and stain-resistant properties.
PFOS (Sampled 2024)	0.00	0.00-0.00	4.0	0.0100	NO	Discharge from various industrial and consumer products which use the chemicals for their water, grease, and stain-resistant properties.

2025 - Results of Drinking Water Tests (Continued)
Regulated at the Customer's Tap

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

Hexavalent Chromium MCL Exceedance

Chromium (hexavalent) was detected at levels that exceed the chromium (hexavalent) MCL. While a water system of our size is not considered in violation of the chromium (hexavalent) MCL until after October 1, 2027, we are working to address this exceedance and comply with the MCL. Specifically, the District is addressing chromium (hexavalent) compliance through the construction of new groundwater wells designed to provide replacement and supplemental source water that meets the chromium (hexavalent) MCL. The District anticipates completing construction of these wells by early 2027. Once construction is complete, the wells will undergo required water quality testing, permitting, and approval before being placed into service.

What is in Our Water?

As required, the District tests for hundreds of substances in our water, most of which are not present or not detectable.

January 1, 2025-December 31, 2025

2025 - Results of Drinking Water Tests (Continued)
Regulated at the Customer's Tap

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	ppm	32 Resident Samples (2024)	ND	No sites exceed action level	15	0.20	NO	Interanl corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ppm	32 (2024)	0.140	No sites exceed action level	1.30	0.30	NO	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

2025 - Results of Drinking Water Tests (Continued)
Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Contaminant	PPHCSD Average	PPHCSD Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Violation?	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity (NTU)	0.11	0.00-0.19	5	N/A	NO	Soil runoff.
Color	0.00	0.00-0.00	15	N/A	NO	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Odor - Threshold	1.00	1.00	3	N/A	NO	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Chloride (ppm)	4.50	1.70-16.00	500	N/A	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	534.29	390-930	490-1600	N/A	NO	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.

2025 - Results of Drinking Water Tests (Continued)
Detection of Contaminents with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Contaminent	PPHCSD Average	PPHCSD Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Violation?	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	328.57	220-580	1000	N/A	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm)	137.29	81-180	500	N/A	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste.
Iron (Sampled 2024) (ppb)	52.50	0.00-210	300	N/A	NO	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Zinc (ppm)	0.00	0.00	500	N/A	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste.

2025 - Results of Drinking Water Tests (Continued)
Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Contaminant	PPHCSD Average	PPHCSD Range	Notification Level	Violation?	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Vanadium (ppb)	16.33	0.00-28.00	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 defects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Lead in Drinking Water

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 Pinon Hills Community Services District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Phelan Pinon Hills Community Services District at (760) 868-1212. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

DIG ALERT 811

Call 811

Before You Dig. Before You Drag.
Before You Grade.

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

Every Drop Counts.

Simple Ways to Save Water.

Outdoors

- Water early in the morning or later in the evening
- Check irrigation systems for leaks or broken irrigation heads
- Use mulch around plants to help retain moisture

Indoors

- Fix dripping faucets and running toilets
- Run full loads in the dishwasher and washing machine
- Install water-efficient fixtures to replace older ones

Everyday Habits

- Sweep driveways and patios instead of hosing them down
- Report suspected leaks you see
- Sign up to receive leak alerts

Small Changes Help Protect Our Local Water Supply.
For more water conservation information, scan the QR code to visit our website for more helpful information and conservation tips.

Phelan Piñon Hills Community Services District
4176 Warbler Road
Phelan, CA 92371
(760) 868-1212
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