



Phelan Piñon Hills Community Services District 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

PUBLISHED JUNE 2012

ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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.

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 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. 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. With ongoing testing the District plans to meet the toughest drinking water standards.

Phelan Piñon Hills

Community Services District

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

Mark Roberts, President

Charlie Johnson, Vice President

Alex Brandon, Director

Joe Fahrlender, 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

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.**

If you have any questions about this report please contact: Ernesto Araiza, 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

**¿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**

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.

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. 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.

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

2011 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 2011 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 2011.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL		MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 in a month	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection		0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	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	Human and animal fecal waste
Lead and Copper	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile	No. sites exceeding AL	Action Level (AL)	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	33 (2009)	ND	No sites exceed AL	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	33 (2009)	.22	No sites exceed AL	1.3	0.3	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits.
Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2011	17	0-17	None	None	Generally found in ground & surface water. Naturally Occurring.
Hardness (ppm)	2011	540	0-540	None	None	Generally found in ground & surface water. Naturally Occurring.
DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	2010	2.09	2.09	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride (ppm)	2011	0.34	0.34	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth: discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Chromium (ppb)	2010	13	11 — 16	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N) (ppm)	2011	4.7	4.7	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
TTHMs (Total Trihalometanes) (ppb)	2011	.33	N/D-2.7	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Nitrate (as NO3) (ppm)	2011	3.7	N/D-21	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (NTU)	2011	.29 NTU	0.1– 3.7 NTU	5	N/A	Soil runoff.
Color (Units)	2011	3.45 units	3-10 units	15		Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Odor—Threshold (Units)	2011	1.0 units	0-1.0 units	3		Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Chloride (ppm)	2011	28 ppm	0-28 ppm	500		N/A
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2011	1000 uS/cm	0-1000 uS/cm	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	2011	640 ppm	0-640 ppm	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	2009	.0584 ppm	0-0.36 ppm	1	0.3 ppm	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Sulfate (ppm)	2011	190 ppm	0-190 ppm	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
<i>*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.</i>						
DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language	
Vanadium (ppb)	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.	

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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, 2011.

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 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 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 County of San Bernardino Special Districts, in September of 2011. The County CCR can be found at: www.specialdistricts.org

Parks and Recreation Programs

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

Mommy and Me Dance: Wednesdays

Senior Line Dance: Fridays

FREE Summer Fun

Kids Crafts: Mondays (July)

Movie Nights: Fridays (June - August)

Upcoming Workshops

Composting, Snakes, Winterization, Plants, to name a few.....

We are looking for instructors and ideas for classes. Please give us a call if you would like to teach a class or if you have ideas for classes.

Visit our website (www.pphcsd.org) for information on all of our classes and events. Or come to the office for more information and to register for classes.

Summer Movie Night 2012 and July Craft Class

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

FREE MOVIE - FREE REFRESHMENTS!!

Every Friday from June 8 thru August 10, 2012

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

FREE Kids Crafts Classes - Mondays July 9, 16, 23 & 30 Ages 8 to 12



PHELAN PIÑON HILLS COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

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