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

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DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron (ppb)	2014	58.3	ND-350	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Zinc (ppm)	2014	65	ND-130	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Vanadium (ppb)	2015	12.9 ppb	0-5.6	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.

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later 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, 2014.

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.

Chromium 6 Information

In 2014 the State Water Resources Control Board adopted a new MCL for Hexavalent Chromium (Chromium 6). The new MCL of 10 ppb is more stringent than the previous MCL of 50 ppb. As a whole, the average for Chromium 6 among the District's wells was 7.98 ppb However; six of those wells (Wells 2, 6A, 6B, 10, 12, and 14) were over the new MCL . The District is currently working on a blending plan which would blend water from other wells to meet the new MCL. Watch your bills and visit the District website for more information: www.pphcsd.org.

Parks and Recreation Programs

FREE Summer Fun

Summer Movie Night 2016: Fridays - June 10 thru August 5
At the Phelan Community Center 4128 Warbler Road, Phelan, CA (In partnership with the Tri-Community Kiwanis)

Kids Crafts (Ages 5 to 12): Monday & Friday 10 am to noon - June 13 thru July 29
At the Phelan Community Center (In partnership with the Phelan Seniors)

Kids Archery Lessons: Thursday 9 am to noon - June thru July
At the corner of Eaby Rd and Smoke Tree Rd (In partnership with Mojave Archers)

Be sure to visit our website (www.pphcsd.org) for information on all of our classes and events.

Phelan Piñon Hills Community Services District
2015 Consumer Confidence Report

PUBLISHED May 2016

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 State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).

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.

Dan Whalen, President
Cathy Pace, Vice President
Alex Brandon, Director
Al Morrissette, Director
Mark Roberts, Director
Don Bartz, General Manager

The Board of Directors hold 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.

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: Jack Stonesifer, 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:

1-800-426-4791

¿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 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.

2015 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 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 2015.

Microbiological Contaminants	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**		**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	0 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 (ppm)	31 (2015)	ND	**No sites exceed AL**	15	.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppb)	31 (2015)	.210	**No sites exceed AL**	1.3	.300	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Chemical or Constituent	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Sodium (ppm)	2014	38	15-70	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (ppm)	2014	294	34-530	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually 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)	2015	.7	0 - 2.1	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride (ppm)	2015	0.28	0.20-0.30	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N) (ppb)	2015	507	410 - 580	10000	400	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2015	4.4	3.0-4.4	15	(0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as NO3) (ppm)	2015	2.33	ND-18	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
TTHMs (Total Trihalometanes) (ppb)	2015	0	0	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Chromium (ppb)	2014	6.67	ND-20	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Hexavalent Chromium (Chromium 6) (ppb)	2015	16	ND-16	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; 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 (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Turbidity (NTU)	2014	.11	0.1-0.4	5	N/A	Soil runoff.
Color (Units)	2014	3	3-5	15		Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Odor—Threshold (Units)	2014	0	0	3		Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Chloride (ppm)	2014	10	2.4-25	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2014	693.3	510-990	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	2014	453	320-650	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm)	2014	166	140-190	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

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

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