County Service Area 70 W-3

2024 Consumer Confidence Report
General District Information

CSA 70 W-3

Is routinely monitored for constituents in the District's drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables show the results of the District's monitoring for the period of January 1st through December 31st, 2024.

Questions about this report or concerning the water system?

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Office Hours:

Monday through Friday
8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.
Closed on Holidays

David Doublet
Assistant Director
"Our objective is to deliver clean, safe, and affordable water to the County residents and businesses and to work cooperatively with local and regional water purveyors to conserve and protect one of our greatest natural resources."

Darren Meeka
Deputy Director
"Our mission is to provide safe water to all residents, promote their well-being, and actively involve the community in building a more sustainable and resilient future."

County Service Area 70 W-3 (CSA 70 W-3) was established by the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors on December 6, 1976, and is a Board-governed water district within the Department of Public Works, Special Districts Water and Sanitation Division (Department), that provides water service to approximately 611 customers in the Morongo Valley area.

The water system consists of two wells and three water reservoirs with a combined capacity of 310,000 gallons. There are 165 metered water connections utilizing the cellular read system.

A diligent regimen of testing and analysis for bacteriological, chemical, and radiological contaminants, along with physical qualities of the water is conducted throughout the year to monitor water quality.

It is important to keep customers informed about the quality of water delivered over the past year. This year's annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), contains information about the contaminants detected in 2024 and previous years. The Department's responsibility is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides,that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for cantaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visit their website at https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/drinking-water-contaminant-human-health-effects-information.

This document is not a substitute for regulations; nor is it a regulation itself. Thus, it does not impose legally-binding requirements on the State Board or the Department, and may not apply to a particular situation based upon any member of the public.

This CCR reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2024. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Beginning April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The USEPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

¡MUY IMPORTANTE!

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

WATER SOURCES

Well 1: Ground Water; located in the Morongo Valley Basin

Well 2: Ground Water; located in the Morongo Valley Basin

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

Source water assessments on Well 1 and Well 2 were conducted in the CSA 70 W-3 water system in August 2001. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Department's office. Susceptibility to contamination is based on the assessment findings which are low density septic systems.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION TIPS

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides—they contain hazardous chemicals that can leach into your drinking water source.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference—try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers—a 5 minute shower uses 10 to 25 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving to save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 740 gallons a month.

The subsequent tables provide many terms and abbreviations that customers may not be familiar with. To understand these terms, the district has provided the following definitions and general information:

1, 2, 3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) had a notification level (NL) of 5 ppt until December 14, 2017, when the MCL of 5 ppt became effective.

Hexavalent Chromium there is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and techno-logically 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the customer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

MG Million gallons

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Non-Detect (ND) laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present or not tested.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproduct of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater run-off, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Parts per billion (ppb) one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years.

Parts per million (ppm) one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years.

Parts per trillion (ppt) one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years.

Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

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.

Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulatory Action Level (AL) The concentrations of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

UCMR4 Statement Additional Unregulated Pollutants were added to the UCMR4 monitoring list.

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 are included on the following pages:

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

San Bernardino County – CSA 70 W-3

Lead and Copper	Units	Action Level	PHG	90th Percentile	No. Samples, No Exceeding AL	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (Pb)	ppb	15	0.2	ND	10 samples, 0 exceeded AL	2024	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (Cu)	ppm	1.3	0.3	0.19	10 samples, 0 exceeded AL	2024	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level	MCL Violation	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L	0	9.4-21	12.1	YES	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	20 pCi/L	.43	13-30	18.79	YES	2024	Erosion of natural deposits

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	Sample Period	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform (State Total Coliform Rule)	1 positive monthly sample	0	0	0	2024	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (State Total Coliform Rule)	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	0	0	0	2024	Human and animal fecal waste
E. Coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(a)	0	0	0	2024	Human and animal fecal waste

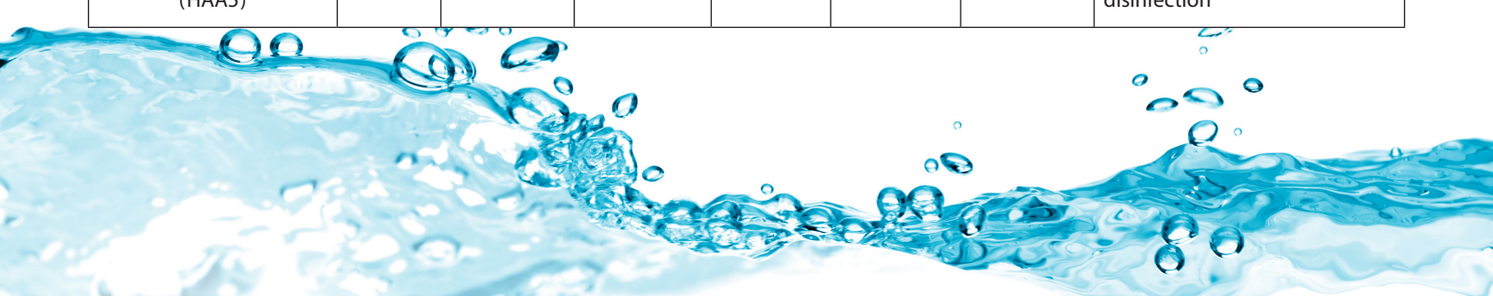
(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Primary Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level	MCL Violation	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contaminant
Nitrate as N (NO3-N)	10 ppm	10	ND-1.1	0.55	NO	2024	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (F)	2 ppm	1	1.1-1.2	1.15	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium * (ppb)	N/A	0.02	ND-3.6	1.8	10	2023	Erosion from natural deposits; discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, and textile manufacturing facilities

Disinfectant Byproducts and Chemical Disinfectant

Contaminant	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level	MCL Violation	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contaminant
Cl Res Total (Field)	MRDL= 4.0 ppm	MRDLG=4	0.2-1.73	0.70	NO	2024	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80 ppb	N/A	1.2-33.8	14.46	NO	2024	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60 ppb	N/A	ND-2.9	1.26	NO	2024	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection



SECONDARY STANDARDS

Contaminant	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level	MCL Violation	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Odor Threshold	3 TON	N/A	1	1	NO	2024	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity	5 NTU	N/A	ND-0.45	0.14	NO	2024	Soil runoff
Chloride (Cl)	500 ppm	N/A	14-19	16.50	NO	2022	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	1600 uS/cm	N/A	830-860	845	NO	2022	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	1000	N/A	ND-620	585	NO	2022	Runoff/leaching from natural
Zinc (mg/L)	5.0	N/A	ND-0.75	0.28	NO	2021	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Aluminum (mg/L)	0.2	N/A	ND-0.05	0.01	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment process
Manganese (mg/L)	0.05	N/A	0.025	0.025	NO	2021	Leaching from natural deposits

ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS

Contaminant	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level	MCL Violation	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Aggressive Index	N/A	N/A	12.5	12.5	N/A	2021	N/A
pH (Lab)	N/A	N/A	7.5-7.9	7.7	N/A	2022	N/A
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	250-290	270	N/A	2022	N/A
Bicarbonate (HCO3) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	300-350	325	N/A	2022	N/A
Hardness, Total (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	280-370	325	N/A	2022	N/A
Total Anions (meq/L)	N/A	N/A	9	9	N/A	2022	N/A
Calcium (Ca) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	76-95	89	N/A	2022	N/A
Magnesium (Mg) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	23-33	29.33	N/A	2022	N/A
Potassium (K) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	7.2-8.2	7.7	N/A	2022	N/A
Sodium (Na) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	50-74	62	N/A	2022	N/A
Sulfate (SO4) (mg/L)	500 ppm	N/A	160	160	NO	2022	N/A

UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS

Chemical or Constituent	Notification Level	Range of Detection	Average Level	MCL Violation	Sample Year
Vanadium (V)	50 ppb	6.8-11	8.9	N/A	2022

SHOULD CUSTOMERS BE CONCERNED?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the safe drinking water hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increase risk of getting cancer.

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Department of Public Works, Special Districts, Water and Sanitation Division Division) is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are conerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Division. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

The Department has been able to acquire a grant to provide bottled drinking water to the customers in CSA 70 W3. The Department is providing bottled water in the interim due to the uranium levels until a treatment system can be installed. Bottled water is being provided at the rate of up to 60 gallons per household per month to all customers who desire to receive it.

The Department is working with the State on a solution for treatment of uranium in CSA 70 W-3. Updates on the progress is expected to be available to the community in 2025-26.