

## 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

Water System Name: Calico Ghost Town Regional Park

Report Date: July 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s):

**Well 3:** Ground Water; located in the Baja Subarea

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

A source water assessment on the previous Well 2 (inactive) was conducted in the Calico Ghost Town water system in June 2002. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Department's office. No susceptibilities were found at the time of the Drinking Water Source Assessment.

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:

- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides as they contain hazardous chemicals that can leach into your drinking water source.
- Prevent septic system leaching to source water.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: every other Tuesday at 10:00 AM located at 385 N. Arrowhead Avenue, San Bernardino, CA 92415.

For More Information, Contact: Greg Snyder, Division Manager, (760) 955-9885.

### About 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, 2025 to December 31, 2025, and may include earlier monitoring data.

### Importance of This Report Statement in Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse High Desert Detention Center 222 W. Hospitality Lane, 2nd Floor, San Bernardino, CA 92415, (760) 955-9885.

## Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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 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 (U.S. EPA).
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 Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs 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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (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.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

## Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source 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.

## Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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

## About Your Drinking Water Quality

### Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. If applicable, any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report if applicable.

**Table 1. Sampling Results for Microbiological Contaminants**

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

**Table 2. Sampling Results for Lead and Copper**

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2025	5	ND	0	ND	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2025	5	ND	0	ND	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Sodium (ppm)	2023	100	100	N/A	N/A	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2023	100	100	N/A	N/A	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard****INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>MCL Violation</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	0.7	0.44 - 0.7	2.0	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	7.8	3.1 - 7.8	10	0.02	No	Erosion of natural deposits; or discharge from electroplating factories, tanneries, chemical synthesis, textile manufacturing

Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) Well Water (Pre-Treatment)	2024	4.7	4.7	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
Selenium	2023	6.2	6.2	50	0.5	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)

Nitrate as N (ppm) (Pre-Treatment)	2025	4.4	4.3 – 4.4	10	10	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (Pre-Treatment)	2024	3.6	3.6	15	3	No	Erosion of natural deposits

**Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Odor Threshold (TON)	2025	1	ND - 1	3	N/A	Naturally occurring organic material
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	210	210	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH units)	2023	8.0	8.0	6.5 – 8.1	N/A	N/A

**Table 6. Detection of Disinfectants and Disinfectant Byproducts**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Cl Res Total (ppm)	2025	0.88	0.49 – 1.36	4	4	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids – HAA5 (ppb)	2025	1.0	1.0	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes – TTHM (ppb)	2025	ND	ND	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

**Table 7. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Notification Level</b>	<b>Health Effects</b>
Boron(B) (ppb)	2023	5.3	5.3	1	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals
Vanadium (ppb) (Pre-Treatment)	2023	11	11	50 µg/L	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats

**Additional General Information on Drinking Water**

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level over many years may experience reproductive effects, such as low birth weight in infants born to pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level.

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. San Bernardino County 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 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 Greg Snyder, Division Manager, at (760) 955-9885. 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>.