

APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

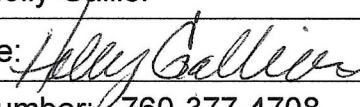
Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Inyokern CSD
Water System Number:	CA1510036

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 19, 2025 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Holly Gallier	Title: General Manager
Signature: 	Date: June 19, 2025
Phone number: 760-377-4708	blank

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- ☒ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.inyokerncsd.com
 - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - ☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

- ☒ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- ☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www.
- ☐ For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

- ☒ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification).
URL: www.inyokerncsd.com
- ☒ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification).
URL: www.inyokerncsd.com
- ☒ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- ☐ Requires prior DDW review and approval. Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

The Inyokern Community Services District distributed the 2025 Consumer Confidence Report using multiple methods to ensure broad community access. The CCR was **emailed, mailed, and posted** at key public locations, including:

- ☒ *Classic Burgers community bulletin board*
- ☒ *Ace Hardware bulletin board*
- ☒ *Inyokern Post Office*
- ☒ *Inyokern Senior Center*

*In addition, a printed copy of the CCR was **hand-delivered to Inyokern Elementary School** to reach families and staff who may not receive individual water bills.*

*The CCR was also shared on multiple **local social media platforms**, including:*

- *Inyokern CSD Facebook page*
- *“What’s Going On in Inyokern” Facebook group*
- *“Ridgecrest, CA” Facebook group*
- ***Daily Independent Newspaper** Facebook page*

These good-faith efforts helped ensure that all residents, including non-bill-paying consumers, had access to the report.

*This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of
section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.*

DIRECTORS
K. Fagan-Merrifield
D. Reynolds
T. Lee Hicks
C. Rogers

H. Gallier General Manager



P.O. Box 1418
1429 Broadway
Inyokern, CA 93527

Phone: (760) 377-4708

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Inyokern CSD

Report Date: 6/16/2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater Well

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well yard 03, in Inyokern Ca.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Well 03 is considered most vulnerable to sewer collection systems, high density housing, school, park, and transportation corridors.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: The Inyokern Community Services District Board of Directors meets the second Thursday of every month at the District Office located at 1429 Broadway in Inyokern CA 93527 at 6:30pm.

For More Information, Contact: Holly Gallier, 760-377-4708

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 to December 31, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [Enter Water System's Name] a [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 [Enter Water System Name] 以获得中文的帮助: [Enter Water System's Address][Enter Water System's Phone Number].

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Enter Water System's Name and Address] o tumawag sa [Enter Water System's Phone Number] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [Enter Water System's Name] tại [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [Enter Water System's Name] ntawm [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 (ppm)
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 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 8 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	0	No Violations	(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 Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/13/22	10	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/13/22	10	0	0	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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	6/13/23	66	66	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	6/13/23	110	110	None	None	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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	6/13/23	2.1	2.1	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronic production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	6/13/23	0.68	0.68	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	12/24/24	1.9	1.9	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and

						sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	8/30/24	5.7	5.7	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids Five (ppb)	8/30/24	1.0	1.0	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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
Turbidity	6/13/23	0.33	0.33	5	N/A	Soil Runoff
Chloride (ppm)	6/13/23	45.0	45.0	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	6/13/23	87	87	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Total Dissolve Solids (ppm)	6/13/2023	330	330	1,000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

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).

Lead-Specific Language: If present, elevated levels of 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. [Enter Water System's Name] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Citation 04_19_24J_002 for water outage that occurred in June 2024	Well and booster pump failure led low pressure then to water outages	2 weeks with hauled water	Issued Boil Water Notice, hauled water	Low pressure may lead to bacteriological contamination of water
Citation 04_19_24C_013 for water outage that occurred in September 2024	Power outage led to low pressure then to water outages	1 day	Issued Boil Water Notice	Low pressure may lead to bacteriological contamination of water

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	0	1/1/24, 4/30/24, 7/1/24, 12/1/24	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were not required to conduct Level 1 or Level 2 Assessments.



Inyokern CSD's post



Inyokern CSD

Published by Charlie Rogers



June 18 at 10:43 PM

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Inyokern CSD 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

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Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and Cryptosporidium: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Citation 04_19_242_002 for water outage that occurred in June 2024	Well and booster pump failure led low pressure then to water outages	2 weeks with hauled water	Issued Boil Water Notice, hauled water	Low pressure may lead to bacteriological contamination of water
Citation 04_19_24C_013 for water outage that occurred in September 2024	Power outage led to low pressure then to water outages	1 day	Issued Boil Water Notice	Low pressure may lead to bacteriological contamination of water

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	0	1/1/24, 4/10/24, 7/1/24, 12/1/24	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an E. coli MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(a)(1)].

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an E. coli MCL Violation

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Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	99th Percentile Lead (ppb)	99th Percentile Copper (ppm)	No. of Samples Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/13/22	10	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems, discharges from industrial manufacturing, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/13/22	10	0	0	0	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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	6/13/23	66	66	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	6/13/23	110	110	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally inorganic and soluble, and are usually naturally occurring

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	6/13/23	2.1	2.1	10	0.054	Erosion of natural deposits

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- 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 applications, 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

Regulatory agencies 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 contaminants. 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is indicated. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of California Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	0	0	(0)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Consumer Confidence Report

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Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	8/30/24	5.7	5.7	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Halogenated Acids Five (ppb)	8/30/24	1.0	1.0	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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
Turbidity	6/13/23	0.33	0.33	5	N/A	Soil Runoff
Chloride (ppm)	6/13/23	45.0	45.0	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	6/13/23	87	87	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Total Dissolve Solids (ppm)	6/13/2023	330	330	1,000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

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).

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See insights and ads

Boost post



The Daily Independent

10K people like this including Robert Cole and 18 friends
Newspaper

Jun 19, 2025, 12:48 PM

Hello, my name is Holly Gallier. I'm reaching out to ask if you be willing to post the Inyokern Community



Hello, my name is Holly Gallier. I'm reaching out to ask if you would be willing to post the Inyokern Community Services District Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) on your page so that the community has easy access to it.

It contains important water quality details that residents should be aware of. Posting it would be a big help in keeping everyone informed.

Thank you for your time!

Local
News paper.

I reached out to have them publish it w/ file and m response back. They said they forward it to the Editor.



INYOKERN COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT



Address: 1429 Broadway Street
Inyokern, CA 93527
Telephone: 760-377-4708
Hours: Monday - Thursday
Sat. 4:30pm

- Home
- Board of Directors
- About Us / Staff
- Calendar
- Past Meetings
- Minutes
- Agendas
- Jobs

Inyokern Community Services District

Providing Water, Sewer and Street
Lighting in Inyokern, CA.

2024 CCR Report



1510036 - 2024CCR (AutoRecovered).docx



Inyokern Community Services District

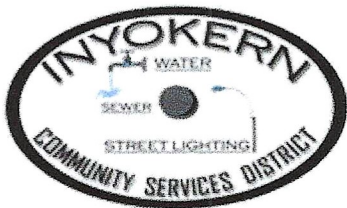
From: Inyokern Community Services District
Sent: Wednesday, June 18, 2025 5:25 PM
To: Steven H Rad
Subject: Inyokern CSD CCR Report
Attachments: 1510036 - 2024CCR (AutoRecovered).docx

Hi Rad,

Please see attached for Consumer Confidence Report.

Have a great day !

Holly Gallier | General Manager
Inyokern Community Services District
Ph: (760) 377-4708
Email: manager@inyokerncsd.com
1429 Broadway
P.O. Box 1418
Inyokern, CA 93527



Office Hours: Mon – Fri, 8:00 AM – 4:30 PM
Closed Weekends & Federal Holidays