

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Chiriaco Summit Water District Report Date: 06/29/2026

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, 2025 and may include earlier monitoring data.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA PARA BEBER. FAVOR DE COMUNICARSE AL DISTRITO DE AGUA DE CHIRIACO SUMMIT PARA ASISTIRLO EN ESPAÑOL SI TIENE ALGUNA DUDA.

Type of water source(s) in use: Surface Water Name & location of source(s): Colorado River Aqueduct

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: As per MWD, and based on a Source Water Assessment (SWA) completed in December of 2002 at the Whitsett Intake Pumping Plant, this source (Colorado River supplies upstream of the plant) is considered to be most vulnerable to treated wastewater discharges, urbanization in the watershed, and recreation. Treated wastewater discharges and urbanization may contribute sources of nutrients, pathogens, metals, and other chemicals of concern. (For more information about the SWA, please call (213) 217-6850).

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 4:00pm on the third Tuesday of every other month in Jan., March, May, July, Sept., and November, at the Joseph L. Chiriaco, Inc. Conference Room. Schedule available at www.cswaterdistrict.org

For more information, contact: Hector Sanchez, Chief Plant Operator Phone: (760) 899-3118

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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).

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 Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

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

Variations 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.

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 *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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)

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

Tables 1A, 1B, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6A, 6B, 7 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 1A – CHIRIACO SUMMIT WATER DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In a month)	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	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	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL
 (b) 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 1B – CHIRIACO SUMMIT WATER DISTRICT RAW WATER SUPPLY SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA			
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Sample Date (Frequency)	Range Average	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (CFU/100 mL) ⁽¹⁾	1/25–12/25 (Monthly)	ND-> 2400+ 1201	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i> (CFU/100 mL) ⁽¹⁾	1/25–12/25 (Monthly)	ND–8.6 4.8	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER ⁽²⁾								
Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) ⁽²⁾	08/2023	5	2.3ug/L	0	ND – 2.4ug/L	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb) ⁽²⁾	08/2023	5	55ug/L	0	7.4 – 60ug/L	1300	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

¹ Samples were taken from the Colorado River Aqueduct, at the raw water reservoir.

² Lead and copper monitoring is required every three years. Compliance for lead and copper is based on the 90th percentile of all samples collected in 2023 for the required triennial monitoring (2023 - 2025). *The next samples will be collected in 2026.*

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. The Chiriaco Summit Water District 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. 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>.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Range of Detections		MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	April 2025; October 2025	Range	93 – 95	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
		Average	94			
Hardness (as CaCO ₃) (ppm)	April 2025; October 2025	Range	291 – 300	None	None	Generally, magnesium and calcium cations, and are usually naturally occurring.
		Average	296			

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Range of Detections	Level Detected	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	Apr. 2025	Range	2.3	10	0.004	Erosions of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
		Average				
Barium (ppb)	Apr. 2025	Range	129	1,000	2000	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride (ppm)	Apr. 2025; Oct. 2025	Range	0.3	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
		Average				
Nitrate (ppm) (as Nitrogen)	Apr. 2025	Range	0.6	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
		Average				
Perchlorate (ppb)	April 2025	Range	1.6	6	1	Industrial waste discharge; erosion of natural deposits
		Average				
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) ⁽²⁾	2023 (Quarterly)	Range	ND – 6.2	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
		Average	ND			
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L) ⁽²⁾	2025 (Quarterly)	Range	4.9 – 7.4	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
		Average	5.7			
Uranium (pCi/L) ⁽²⁾	2023 (Quarterly)	Range	2.6 – 3.0	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits.
		Average	2.9			

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Range Average	Levels of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	03/2025 ~ 11/2025	Range	38 – 76	80	NONE	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
		Average	57			
Haloacetic Acids (Five) (HAA5) (ppb)	03/2025 ~ 11/2025	Range	18 – 24	60	NONE	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
		Average	19.5			
Chlorine (free) Residual (ppm)	01/2025 ~ 12/2025	Range	1.74 ~ 2.31	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
		Average	2.03			

³ Samples are collected quarterly for gross beta particle activity. Gross alpha particle activity and uranium data are from samples collected in 2023 for the required triennial monitoring (2023 - 2025). The next gross alpha and uranium samples will be collected in 2026

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Levels of Detection	MCL	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)	01/2025 ~ 12/2025	Range	0.014 - 0.039	5	Soil Runoff.
		Average	0.027		
Odor Threshold (TON)	03/2025 ~ 12/2025	Range	ND	3	Naturally occurring organic materials
		Average			

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	Apr. 2025; Oct. 2025	Range	97 – 98	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
		Average	98			
Color (units)	Apr. 2025; Oct. 2025	Range	3	15	NA	Naturally occurring organic minerals
		Average				
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	Apr. 2025; Oct. 2025	Range	989 – 1,010	1,600	NA	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
		Average	1,000			
Sulfate (ppm)	Apr. 2025; Oct. 2025	Range	217 – 225	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
		Average	221			
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	Apr. 2025; Oct. 2025	Range	625 – 645	1,000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
		Average	635			

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Levels of Detection	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppb)	Apr. 2025	Range	140	1,000	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.
		Average			
Chlorate (ppb)	August 2025	Range	208	800	High doses of chlorate can interfere with thyroid function and can cause oxidative damage to red blood cells.
		Average			

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Evoqua (Siemens) Memcor Microfiltration System
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.069 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

⁴ Samples were taken from the facility domestic tank effluent

⁵ Samples were taken from the Colorado River at Lake Havasu, Wittset Intake Pumping Plant

⁵ Samples were taken from the Colorado River at Eagle Mountain Pumping Plant

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 Service Lines Inventory

In accordance with 40 CFR sections 141.84(a)(7) and 40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)(ii), the Chiriaco Summit Water District prepared an initial Lead Service Lines (LSL) inventory (a baseline inventory) and submitted it to the State of California. A copy of the inventory can be obtained at the district's field office, from Monday to Friday, from 10am to 2pm, or requested via email to eguevara@cswaterdistrict.org. **No lead service lines were present during the inventory**, or are present in the distribution system.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Chiriaco Summit Water District.