

APPENDIX G: CCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

**Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form**
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State
Water Board's website at
http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name:	Pine Cove Water District
Water System Number:	33100-30

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 17, 2026 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.

Certified by:	
Name:	Jennifer Hayes
Signature:	
Title:	Office Manager
Phone Number:	951-659-2675
Date:	June 29, 2026

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

- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: Mail
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - ☒ Posting the CCR on the Internet at <https://www.pcwd.org/2026/06/12/consumer-confidence-report-coming-to-your-mailbox-soon/>
 - ☐ 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)

* Posted on bulletin board outside the main office for 30+ days

- ☐ 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)

- ☐ 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 address: **[INSERT INTERNET ADDRESS]**
- ☐ For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).

Pine Cove Water District



Newsletter

JUNE 2026

Projects & Operational updates:

- ~Hydrants flushing and maintenance planned for June.
- ~Rebuilt Heli Pod dip tank at Dutch Flats.
- ~Smart meter installation 95% complete.

What did one
raindrop say to
the other?
"Two's company,
three's a cloud!"



Play Your Part...Be Water Smart

Instead of pouring clean water down the drain, use it to water your indoor plants or garden.

Check for toilet leaks by adding food coloring to the tank. If you have a leak, the color will appear in the bowl within 30 minutes. (Flush immediately to avoid stains.)

Repair dripping faucets by replacing washers. One drop per second wastes 2,700 gallons of water per year!

Instead of using running water to thaw meat or other frozen foods. Defrost food overnight in the refrigerator.

Avoid flushing the toilet unnecessarily. Dispose of tissues, insects and other similar waste in the trash rather than the toilet.

REMINDERS:

- ~ Turn off your customer valve when you leave your home for an extended amount of time.
- ~ Board Meetings are held every 2nd Wednesday of the month.
- ~ Sandbags are available at the district office. (10 per customer)
- ~ Leak Rewards: When you report a leak, you will receive a \$25 gift card to your choice business in town.
- ~ Bluebird nest boxes are available at the district office. (1 per customer)

CONTACT US

24917 Marion Ridge Rd. PO Box 2296 Idyllwild CA 92549 (951)659-2675 www.pcwd.org

GENERAL INFORMATION

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Pine Cove Water District a 951-659-2675 para asistirlo en español.

Pine Cove Water District makes the quality of your drinking water one of our priorities. We produce water that meets or exceeds all State and Federal Standards for safe drinking water. We monitor your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The attached report shows the water contaminants that were detected during 2023 or the most recent sampling for the constituent. The State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) 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.

The water you drink comes from our sixteen wells located in the Pine Cove area. This water is aerated through our two aeration plants to remove approximately 80% of the carbon dioxide and raises the pH level from 6.3 to 7.2. This treatment provides the water customer with water that is less aggressive to pipes and plumbing.

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 from the presence of animals or 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 runoff and residential use.
- 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 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 the tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the SWRCB 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. Additional information on bottled water is available on the California Department of Public Health website (<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx>).

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 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).

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the Pine Cove Water District was completed in 2002 & 2013 by the SWRCB. The sources are most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: low density septic systems, sewer collections systems, and campgrounds/recreational areas. A copy of the assessment summary is available at the District Office.

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. Pine Cove 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Jeremy Potter, General Manager, Pine Cove Water District

PINE COVE WATER DISTRICT WATER RATE SCHEDULE

as of June 2026

The water rates established in the District are based on a Minimum Advance Residential Billing Unit of \$40.00 per month. Billing is done every 2 months (Feb, Apr, June, Aug, Oct, Dec). This cost per month will be multiplied by the number of months (2) in a billing period. Water consumption for any regular billing period will be charged as follows:

Usage from 0 to 7,500 gallons	\$ 8.00 per thousand gallons
Usage from 7,500 to 15,000 gallons	\$10.00 per thousand gallons
Usage over 15,000 gallons	\$12.00 per thousand gallons

Water bills are mailed around the 1st of the Billing Month. All bills are due and payable by the 1st of the following month. Any bill not paid by the 1st of the following month will be termed delinquent and subject to a \$15.00 late fee and/or termination. If terminated, a disconnect fee of \$90.00 will be charged, in addition to current amount due, to re-establish service.

NON AVOIDANCE OF MINIMUM BILLING: Minimum Advance Billing and payment thereof is used for administrative expenses, minimum maintenance, and fixed funding charges of the District and may not be avoided by seasonal disconnection of service with subsequent reconnection. All meters, active or inactive, will be billed advance minimum charges every two months.

WATER CONSERVATION STAGES

Stage I is voluntary compliance. Customers are asked to conserve, when possible, the amount of water used to that amount necessary for domestic and business purposes. Fix leaky plumbing, prevent irrigation runoff, refrain from washing down sidewalks, driveways and parking areas and avoid sprinkling unplanted areas for dust control. Customers are encouraged to utilize wood chips and mulch around all plants and trees to minimize outside watering.

Stage II is mandatory compliance. Customers are required to limit irrigation of outdoor plants and gardens to the period between 6:00 PM and 8:00 AM daily and stop all water runoff. Customers cannot fill or refill swimming pools except the small amount needed to replace evaporation in already filled pools. Vehicles can only be washed using a bucket and a hose with a shut-off nozzle. Immediate repairs must be made to any and all leaking water lines and faucets in household plumbing and yard piping. Customers must also cease watering native vegetation and unplanted areas for dust control. Restaurants shall only provide drinking water to patrons upon specific request.

Stage III IS MANDATORY EMERGENCY RESTRICTIONS. No water shall be used to irrigate outdoor plants, trees or landscaping of any kind, or any time. No water shall be added to swimming pools, hot tubs, or spas to replace evaporation loss or for any other purpose. No water shall be taken from fire hydrants for any reason except for fire emergencies or for the maintenance of system water quality. Water use for construction purposes shall be minimized and no water will be used for dust control, washing structures, sidewalks, driveways or parking areas. Washing motor vehicles and equipment is not allowed except from a bucket using a hose with a shut-off nozzle. In addition, water users shall make immediate repairs to any leaking line or faucet in household plumbing or yard piping.

Thank you for your cooperation. If you have any questions, feel free to call the office at (951)659-2675, Monday through Friday, 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM, or you can contact us via email to info@pcwd.org.

Keep an eye on our blog at www.pcwd.org/blog for additional ongoing information.

Jeremy Potter, General Manager
PINE COVE WATER DISTRICT

TABLE 1 – 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	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>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> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	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 SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (Tap Samples)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) (2023)	10	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (2023)	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 year sampled)	Units	Average	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (2022)	ppm	15.7	9.9-23	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (2022)	ppm	47.8	24 – 77	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 year sampled)	Units	Average	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (2022)	ppm	7.6	ND – 130	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (Source Samples) (2023)	ppb	2.3	ND – 13	15	0.2	Discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N) (2025)	ppm	.15	ND – 1.0	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (2023)	pCi/L	1.9	ND – 6.6	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (2021)	pCi/L	1.1	ND-6.8	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (2025)	ppm	0.32	0.25-0.41	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (2025)	ppb	4.3	4-4.6	80	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection

ug/l – micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb), **mg/l** – milligrams per liter, **ntu** – nephelometric turbidity units, **Pci/l** – Picocuries per liter, **MCL** – Maximum contaminant level – 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. **MCLG** – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; the level of a contaminant in drinking water for which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA. **MRDL** – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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. **MRDLG** – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; 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. **PDWS** – Primary Drinking Water Standard; MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements. **SDWS** – Secondary Drinking Water Standards; MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect health at MCL levels. **PHG** – Public Health Goal; 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 EPA. **AL** – Regulatory Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. **ND** – Not Detectable at Testing Limit, **Range** – If detected, gives highest/lowest levels at sources, **Average** – Average levels of all sources tested.

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and year sampled)	Units	Average	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (2022)	ppb	73.5	ND – 870	200	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (2022)	ppm	31	2 – 34	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (2022)	µS/cm	166.1	90-300	1600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (2022)	ppm	2.6	ND - 7.0	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (2022)	ppm	126.1	91-200	1000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (2022)	NTU	5.93	ND – 35	5	None	Soil runoff
Zinc (2022)	ppm	94.3	ND – 1000	5	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
*Iron (2025)	ppb	107	ND - 2900	300	None	Leaching & erosion of natural deposits.
*Manganese (2025)	ppb	90.7	ND – 420	50	None	Leaching & erosion of natural deposits.

Pine Cove Water District has 16 active potable water wells in use. All of our wells pump into 1 of 2 loading lines that go directly to an aeration and/or filter plant before entering into the distribution system. Wells in the Dutch Flats area are treated to remove iron and manganese which exceed secondary standards in raw groundwater. *Test results for iron and manganese include all wells, then treated and/or blended.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards or not.

We don't expect there to be any significant changes in the water quality. You have and will continue to be provided with an excellent quality of water. If you have any questions about this report, please call me at 951-659-2675.

Board Meetings are held at 10:00 am on the 2nd Wednesday of each month and are open to the public.

Jeremy Potter, General Manager