

## 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

Water System Name: Muscoy Mutual Water Company No 1

Report Date: July 1, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Ground Water Wells

Name and General Location of Source(s): 4 wells located in the Cajon Basin and the 5<sup>th</sup> well located approximately 200 yards East of Cajon Creek, 2680 Reservoir Rd, San Bernardino.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source Assessment was conducted for Wells 1,2,3,4, and 5 in September 2001. Contact the office for results.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Board Meetings are held the 2<sup>nd</sup> Thursday of every month, at 9:00 a.m. at our office, 2167 Darby Street, San Bernardino, California.

For More Information, Contact: Muscoy Mutual Water (909)887-2964

### 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 Muscoy Mutual Water Company No.1 a (909) 887-2964 para asistirlo en español.

### 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.

**Table**

Term	Definition
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.
NL	Notification Level: California or U.S. EPA health advisory level to indicate concern.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or microgram per liter (ug/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 on the following pages 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

Microbiological Contaminants	Sample Date	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	2024	0	0	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (State Total Coliform Rule)	2021	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	None	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	2021	0	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 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	AL	90 <sup>TH</sup> Percentile Level Detected	Range Low	Range High	PHG	Violation	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source Of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)Ug/L No. of sites collected: 20 No. of sites exceeding AL:0	2023	15	ND	ND	ND	0.2	No	3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L) No. of sites collected: 20 No. of sites exceeding AL:0	2023	1.3	0.130	ND	0.240	0.3	No	0	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)	2024	17.6	17-19	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2024	228	220-230	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 Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha Activity Gross(pCi/L)	2016	1.8	ND-6.0	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium(pCi/L)	2016	1.2	ND-3.1	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride(mg/L)	2024	0.48	0.42-0.55	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits;water additive which promotes strong teeth;discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as NO <sub>3</sub> ) mg/L	2024	3.3	3.0-3.4	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use;leaching from septic tanks,sewage;erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (Chromium VI)	2024	ND	ND-1.3	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities,erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids(HAA5)ug/L	2024	1.0	ND-2.0	60	NS	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes(TTHM)ug/L	2024	7.7	ND-15.4	80	NS	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine(mg/L)	2024	0.52	0.39-0.64	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

**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
Chloride(mg/L)	2024	9.70	8.5-11.0	500	NS	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Iron (ug/L)	2024	ND	ND	300	NS	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Sulfate(mg/L)	2024	39.8	38-42	500	NS	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2024	500	490-510	1600	NS	Substances that form ions when in water;seawater influence
Total Dissolved (mg/L)	2024	296	280-310	1000	NS	Runoff leaching from natural deposits
Odor-Threshold(units)	2024	1	1.0-1.0	3	NS	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity(NTU)	2024	ND	ND	5	NS	Soil runoff

**Table****6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron(ug/L)	2024	ND	ND	1000	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.

**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. Immunocompromised 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. Muscoy Mutual Water Company 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>.

**Table****IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

(The following two sentences are in Spanish relaying information on the importance of this notice. Translated to English, it would read as follows: [This notice contains important information regarding your drinking water, please read the Spanish notice if it is included. If the Spanish notice is not included, please contact the water system and ask for a copy.]

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

**MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET FOR MUSCOY MWC NO. 1**

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During August 2020 — April 2024, we collected less than the required amount of routine bacteriological samples each month and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

**What should I do?**

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were or Will Be Taken
Total Coliform	At least 15 each month	8 each month	Weekly	Weekly

If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

**What happened? What is being done?**

We have corrected our monitoring schedule to include at least 16 routine bacteriological samples per month.

For more information, please contact Rudy Garcia at 909-376-6825 or 2167 Darby Street, San Bernardino CA 92407.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

**Secondary Notification Requirements**

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- **SCHOOLS:** Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- **RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS** (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- **BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS:** Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by Muscoy MWC No. 1

State Water System ID#:CA3610031

Date Distributed: 6/25/25