

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **San Antonio Canyon Mutual Service Co. (SACMSC)** Report Date: **6/29/2026**

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 - December 31, 2023, and may include earlier monitoring data.*

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber Favor de comunicarse San Antonio Canyon Mutual Service Co. (SACMSC) a 909 982 5970 para asistirlo en espanol. .

: 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San Antonio Canyon Mutual Service Co. (SACMSC) 获得中文的帮助: PO Box 631 - #1 Oak Dr.. Mt. Baldy, CA 91759 909 982 5970.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa San Antonio Canyon Mutual Service Co. (SACMSC) PO Box 631 - #1 Oak Dr.. Mt. Baldy, CA 91759 o tumawag sa 909 982 5970 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ San Antonio Canyon Mutual Service Co. (SACMSC) tại 909 982 5970 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [San Antonio Canyon Mutual Service Co. (SACMSC)] ntawm 909 982 5970 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use:	Natural Springs
Name & location of source(s):	SACMSC has two domestic water supply sources.. The primary Spring (001) is located at the Mt. Baldy Trout Pools. Miners Spring (002), was added in 2007. It is located 211 ft. west of Mt. Baldy Rd.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The Source water assessment for Spring 001 was conducted in March 2002. Miners Spring (002) was conducted in August of 2007. The latest Sanitary Survey which includes a review of the entire system was conducted on September 10, 2020. Our water is taken from a covered spring and is extremely pure, with only trace amounts of chemicals from erosion of natural deposits. No 'possible contaminating activities' (PCA's) are present around the source. Miners Spring is brought on-line on an as needed basis.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed in the San Antonio Canyon Mutual Service Company or at DDW San Bernardino District Office, 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the DDW at (909) 383-4328 or by contacting SACMSC.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: SACMSC board meetings are open to all shareholders. Meeting location, time and place of meetings are posted on the Post Office bulletin board. Notices are mailed for the annual shareholders meeting held in September of each year.

For more information, contact: Karen Sked Phone: (909) 982-5970

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

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.

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 or 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 which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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 (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 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 water 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 storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which 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 Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 6 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 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	(In a mo.) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 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	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 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 <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .					

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	Range of Detections	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/16/25	5	4.015	0	0-7.4	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/16/25	5	0.016	0	.002-.020	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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
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Sodium (ppm)	9/23/20	4	(001) + 0.15 (002) - 0.15	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	9/23/20	149		none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation would be provided later in this report.

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
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	9/23/20	N/D		15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	9/23/20	0.23		2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly	0.306	0.15 - 0.6	4.0	4.0	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	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) mg/L	9/23/20	160	170-190	1000	N/A	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	Monthly	0.15	0-0.3	5	N/A	Soil Runoff
Chloride (ppm)	9/23/20	1.25	1.2-1.3	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (EC)	9/23/20	300	290-330	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Odor (Odor Unit)	Monthly	0		3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (ppm)	9/23/20	16	12-17	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ug/l)	9/23/20	ND		500	N/A	Municipal and Industrial waste discharges

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
ND	9/23/20			

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation would be provided later in this report.

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. USEPA/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 for Community Water Systems: 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. SACMSC 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 SACMSC at 909 982 5970. 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>.

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 AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
CITATION NO. 06-27-26J-007 FAILURE TO MONITOR FOR DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM) AND HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)) FOR 2025.	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 your drinking water meets health standards. During 2025, we did not complete all DBP2 monitoring for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.		Monitoring for TTHM & HAAS is performed annually in the third quarter during the hottest month - typically August. This monitoring requirement has been added to our yearly calendar. Monitoring occurred immediately upon learning of the violation (Feb 2026). Additional Monitoring is scheduled for August 2026. Historically, results have been well below the MCL.	TTHM & HAAS are Byproducts of drinking water disinfection. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water**TABLE 8 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING
FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER 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	Monthly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

(SACMSC Springs are classified as ground water.)