



Prepared By:

WATERWORKFORCE
WATER AND WASTEWATER EXPERTS

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Cal Fire Pilot Rock

—
2025





ABOUT THIS SYSTEM

Water System Name: CDF – Pilot Rock Conservation Camp

Report Date: June 12th, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well No. 1, Well No. 2, and Well No. 3 – located on site at Pilot Rock Conservation Camp

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Source assessments were completed 2002, 2007, and 2011 for the source wells. Sources were found most vulnerable to sewer collection systems and transportation corridors. Information available at the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water San Bernardino District 13 by contacting the District Engineer at 909-383-4328

For More Information, Contact: Bret Kadel at 840-208-8148 or bretk@waterworkforce.com

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION



Cal Fire Pilot Rock Conservation Camp encourages interest in its drinking water system. There are currently no regularly scheduled public meetings regarding water system operations. Individuals who would like additional information about water quality, monitoring activities, or system operations may contact WaterWorkforce or camp administration directly. Questions and requests for information are welcome.



REPORT SUMMARY

Pilot Rock Conservation Camp continued to provide drinking water that met all applicable state and federal drinking water standards during the 2025 monitoring period. Routine sampling of the camp's groundwater supply showed no violations of Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), Treatment Technique (TT) requirements, or monitoring and reporting requirements. Detected constituents, including disinfection byproducts, naturally occurring minerals, and radiological parameters, were all below applicable regulatory limits and did not indicate a risk to public health. The camp remains committed to regularly monitoring water quality, maintaining system reliability, and providing safe, high-quality drinking water to all residents and staff.

IMPORTANCE OF THIS REPORT IN NON-ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse CDF – Pilot Rock Conservation Camp a CA-138, Crestline, CA 92325 or 840-208-8148 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 CDF – Pilot Rock Conservation Camp 以获得中文的帮助: CA-138, Crestline, CA 92325 or 840-208-8148.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa CDF – Pilot Rock Conservation Camp and CA-138, Crestline, CA 92325 o tumawag sa 840-208-8148 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 CDF – Pilot Rock Conservation Camp tại CA-138, Crestline, CA 92325 or 840-208-8148 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 CDF – Pilot Rock Conservation Camp ntawm CA-138, Crestline, CA 92325 or 840-208-8148 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.



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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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 disinfectant use in controlling 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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect the taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect 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 the 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)





Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the land surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from animal 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 stormwater 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 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, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits on contaminants in bottled water that provide the same level of protection for public health.

ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER QUALITY

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all drinking water contaminants 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 their concentrations 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	HIGHEST NO. OF DETECTIONS	NO. OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION	MCL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF BACTERIA
E. coli	0	None	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive, and either is *E. coli*-positive or the system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze the total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

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

LEAD & COPPER (AND REPORTING UNITS)	SAMPLE DATE	NO. OF SAMPLES COLLECTED	90 TH PERCENTILE LEVEL DETECTED	NO. OF SITES EXCEEDING AL	RANGE OF RESULTS	AL	PHG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Lead (ppb)	08/16/2024	5	ND	0	ND	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	08/16/2024	5	0.079	0	ND - 0.079	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)	07/16/2025	78.0	78.0	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2023	190.0	8.5 - 190.0	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 [MDRL]	PHG (MLCG) [MRDLG]	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	08/08/2025	5.4	4.0 – 5.4	80.0	0.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Combined Radium -226 & -228 (pCi/L)	12/12/2025	0.558	ND – 0.558	5.0	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits.

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 (MLCG)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Sulfate (ppm)	07/16/2025	340.0	340.0	500.0	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	07/16/2025	800.0	800.0	1000.0	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	07/16/2025	28.0	28.0	5.0	None	Soil runoff and naturally occurring particulates
pH (pH Units)	07/16/2025	7.4	7.4	6.5 - 8.5	None	Naturally occurring.



TABLE 6. DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT (AND REPORTING UNITS)	SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	HEALTH EFFECTS
Potassium (ppm)	07/16/2025	10.0	10.0	None	Potassium is an essential nutrient and is generally not considered a health concern at levels normally found in drinking water.
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	08/08/2025	1.4	1.0 – 1.4	None	One of a group of disinfection byproducts formed when chlorine reacts with naturally occurring organic matter in water.
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	08/08/2025	2.1	1.5 – 2.1	None	One of a group of disinfection byproducts formed when chlorine reacts with naturally occurring organic matter in water.
Bromoform (ppb)	08/08/2025	0.98	0.84 – 0.98	None	One of a group of disinfection byproducts formed when chlorine reacts with naturally occurring organic matter in water.
Chloroform (ppb)	08/08/2025	0.88	0.68 – 0.88	None	One of a group of disinfection byproducts formed when chlorine reacts with naturally occurring organic matter in water.
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	08/08/2025	1.0	1.0	None	One of a group of disinfection byproducts formed when chlorine reacts with naturally occurring organic matter in water.



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: 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. CDF – Pilot Rock Conservation Camp 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 Myranda Kelly for CDF – Pilot Rock Conservation Camp at 840-208-8148. 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>.

Table 7. VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT OR MONITORING REPORTING REQUIREMENT

VIOLATION	EXPLANATION	DURATION	ACTIONS TAKEN TO CORRECT VIOLATION	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
None	No violations of a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL), Action Level (AL), Treatment Technique (TT), or monitoring/reporting requirement occurred during 2025.	N/A	N/A	N/A



FOR WATER SYSTEMS PROVIDING GROUNDWATER AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

**Table 8. SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE
GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES**

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	TOTAL NO. OF DETECTIONS	SAMPLE DATES	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
None Detected	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: No fecal indicator-positive groundwater source samples were detected in 2025.

Table 9. VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT

VIOLATION	EXPLANATION	DURATION	ACTIONS TAKEN TO CORRECT VIOLATION	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
None	No Groundwater Rule Treatment Technique violations occurred during 2025.	N/A	N/A	N/A