

2025 Consumer Confidence Report California Pines Community Services District

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse California Pines Community Services District a 376 CO RD 71 Alturas CA 96101 para asistirlo en español.

Water System Information

Water System Name: California Pines Community Services District
Report Date: March 1, 2026
Type of Water Source(s) in Use: We have two groundwater wells. Well #5 is our primary source. Well #4 (also known as Viceroy Well) is a standby source. <u>Well #4 was not used in 2025.</u>
Name and General Location of Source(s): Well #5 is located near the District Office.
Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A Drinking Water Source Assessment was performed for Well 5 in May 2002. Well 5 is most susceptible to the following activities: Sewer collection systems. A Drinking Water Source Assessment was also performed for our standby emergency source, Well 4 in January 2024. Well 4 is most susceptible to the following activities: Onsite septic systems and a nearby pond.
Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: 11:00 AM on the third Wednesday of each month a 376 CO RD 71 Alturas CA 96101
For More Information, contact: General Manager Ryan Sherer at (530) 233-2766.

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, 2025 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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.

Term	Definition
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.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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.
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)

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

The following tables 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	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	None Detected	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	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ug/L)	07/27/2023	5	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	07/27/2023	5	0	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives DLR 50 ug/L

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. California Pines CSD 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, 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Under the EPA’s Lead and Copper Rule Revisions, all community water systems were required to submit an initial lead service line (LSL) inventory to the State Division of Drinking Water. This inventory must include all service lines, regardless of ownership. On December 17, 2025, California Pines submitted its service line inventory on December 17, 2025. **We are pleased to report no lead service lines exist in the California Pines CSD distribution system.**

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)						Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Well 5	07/07/2020	57.7	39-57.7	None	None	
Well 4	01/25/2017	39				
Hardness (ppm)						Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Well 5	07/07/2020	24	2.8-24	None	None	
Well 4	01/25/2017	2.8				

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
Arsenic (ug/L)						Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Well 5	07/07/2020	3.89	3.89-9.6	10	0.004	
Well 4	01/25/2017	9.6				
Fluoride (mg/L)						Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Well 5	07/07/2020	0.13	0.13-0.2	2	1	
Well 4	01/25/2017	0.2				
Nitrate (mg/L)						Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Well 5	01/28/2026	0.81	ND-0.81	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	
Well 4	01/25/2017	ND				
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)						Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities.
Well 5	12/11/2024	1.1	0.76-1.1	10	0.02	
Well 4	12/11/2024	0.76				

Nitrate Monitoring Notice: Our water system failed to perform required annual nitrate monitoring of Well 5 in 2025. 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. The Nitrate sample was collected on January 29, 2026 and the result was 0.809 mg/L, less than the maximum contaminant level of 10 mg/L.

Table 4. 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) Well 5 Well 4	07/07/2020 01/25/2017	7.81 26	7.81-26	500.0	N/A	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Conductivity @25 C (UMHOS/CM) Well 5 Well 4	11/13/2024 01/25/2017	320 340	320-340	1600.0	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L) Well 5 Well 4	07/07/2020 01/25/2017	14.5 49	14.5-49	500.0	N/A	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L) Well 5 Well 4	07/07/2020 01/25/2017	249 300	249-300	1000	N/A	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial influence
Turbidity (Turbidity units) Well 5 Well 4	07/07/2020 01/25/2017	ND 0.22	ND-0.22	5	N/A	Soil Runoff
Color (Color units) Well 5 Well 4	07/07/2020 01/25/2017	ND 3	ND-3	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials

Table 5. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

None to Report

Table 7. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples in 2025

None to Report

Summary Information for Violations of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

None to 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. 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).