

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Keeler Community Services District

Report Date: June 22, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 01 (located near the community of Keeler)

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A Source Water Assessment was conducted in May 2022. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities, which were not associated with any detected contaminants: transportation corridors and historic waste dumps/landfills. A complete copy of the source assessment may be viewed at the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water office at 434 West 4th Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401, or call 909-383-4328 to request a copy.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: 3rd Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm at the Keeler Fire Department.

For more information, contact: Dawn White at 916-853-3615 or email keeleradmin@ppeng.com.

An electronic copy of this report is available at: <https://keelercsd.specialdistrict.org/notices>.

About This Report

We test drinking water quality for various 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.

Este informe contiene información muy importante de su agua para beber del año 2025. Favor de comunicarse Golden State Water Company a 1-800-999-4033 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.
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.

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, which 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 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 1 through 8 and Table A list all 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 Number of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. Coli	0 (in the year 2025)	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	Range of Detections	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (mg/L)	(2024)	5	0.0022	0	0.0028	0.015	0	Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	(2024)	5	0.124	0	0.015-0.160	1.3	-	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 (mg/L)	(2023)	160	n/a	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	(2023)	360	n/a	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
Arsenic (µg/L)	(2025)	80	70-80	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium (Hexavalent) (µg/L)	(2025)	0.2	0.2	10	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production,
Fluoride (mg/L)	(2023)	1.3	n/a	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	(2025)	0	n/a	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leach=ing from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Radium 228 (pCi/L)	(2023)	0.619	n/a	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits.
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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)	(2023)	110	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese (ppb)*	(2024)	97	n/a	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	(2023)	100	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	(2023)	1400	n/a	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	(2023)	810	n/a	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2023)	0.38	n/a	5	n/a	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 (mg/L)	(2023)	2.6	n/a	1	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.

TABLE 7 – VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT OR MONITORING REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Exceedance of Arsenic MCL	Arsenic from the source ranges from 61 to 90 ppb, which is over the acceptable amount (MCL) of 10 ppb.	2006 to present (ongoing)	Quarterly sampling continues. Long-term solutions, including treatment, are under evaluation.	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Exceedance of Manganese MCL	Manganese from the source ranges from 71 to 97 ppb, which is over the acceptable amount (secondary MCL) of 50 ppb.	2014 to present (ongoing)	Quarterly sampling continues.	High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in adverse effects to the nervous system.

**TABLE 8 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES
NONE DETECTED IN 2025****TABLE A. ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS (This Information Is Not Required to Be Reported.)**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Source of Contaminant
Calcium (mg/L)	(2023)	38	n/a	n/a	n/a
pH (units) *(Field pH)*	(2023)	8.08	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (Total) mg/L	(2023)	500	n/a	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2023)	12.34	n/a	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index (at source temperature)	(2023)	0.48	n/a	n/a	n/a

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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: 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. Keeler CSD 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>.

Keeler CSD completed the initial lead service line inventory required by U.S. EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions in October 2024. Keeler CSD physically inspected all service lines in its distribution system, regardless of ownership and has determined it has no lead or galvanized service lines requiring replacement in its distribution system. This includes any privately-owned or customer-owned service lines.