

2024 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

Summary

SHIA MET ALL DRINKING WATER STANDARDS IN 2024. We test the drinking water quality for many possible contaminants as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our water testing for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data. We tested for 105 possible water contaminants in 2024. We are not required to report contaminants that testing did not detect or when we were under limits, but we wanted to show you the quality of our water compared to State and Federal Primary Drinking Water and Secondary Drinking Water Standards, so we included that information whether we detected any contaminants or not.

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Water System Information

Water System Name: Snowcrest Heights Improvement Association (CA3600262)

Report Date: June 24, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Water Source(s): Chapman, Minnich and Irongate Springs in San Antonio Canyon in the San Gabriel Mountains.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Assessment has been done informally and a formal assessment will be done this year. We expect to find little to no drinking water hazards since there are no common human sources of contamination that impact our water sources and they are groundwater. Aside from unavoidable contact with bedrock, our groundwater is most likely to be contaminated by sewage, firefighting chemicals (if we have a wildfire in our source's drainage) and airborne chemical pollution transport and deposition from elsewhere.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: There are annual public meetings for all members. All meeting of the Board meeting are public as well: contact Mark McReynolds, Board President, at 209 710-7274 for date, time and location.

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 SHIA a 209 710-7274 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 SHIA 以获得中文的帮助: 209 710-7274

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa SHIA o tumawag sa 209 710-7274 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 SHIA tại 209 710-7274 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsaab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau SHIA ntawm 209 710-7274 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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).
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Term	Definition
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.
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)

Units	Units	Equivalence
mg/L = milligrams per liter	ppm = parts per million	1 second in 11.5 days
UG/L = micrograms per liter	ppb = parts per billion	1 second in nearly 32 years
ng/L = nanograms per liter	ppt = parts per trillion	1 second in nearly 32,000 years
pg/L = picograms per liter	ppq = parts per quadrillion	1 second in nearly 32,000,000 years

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 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 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 any 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>	0	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Samples are taken from five cabin taps.

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 (U/GL)	8/10/2024	5	0.0028	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/10/2024	5	0.550	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Lead Service Line Inventory

In 2024, the US Environmental Protection Agency required states to certify the extent that their water systems contained lead pipes. The CA State Water Board told SHIA that this must occur. In response, Mark McReynolds, Water Manager and SHIA president, attended a web-based information session and using CA Water Board requirements, created a sampling proposal that was sent to the CA Water Board and approved. Roger Watford sampled many areas in our system and found no lead pipes in our sampled service lines nor in sampled customer lines (after the water shut off box). Mark took that data and uploaded it to the CA Water Board site and the information was accepted. The excel spreadsheet that was uploaded is available to the public by contacting Mark McReynolds at 209 710-7274 or twosparrows2018@gmail.com.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. SHIA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact SHIA. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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)	8/5/24	33	1	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	8/5/24	230	1	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.

Table 4. Detection of Other 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
Turbidity (NTU)	8/5/2024	< 0.1	none	5	There is no MLCG or PHG, but high turbidity may indicate high levels of microorganisms.	Typically from soil erosion.
Antimony (UG/L)	8/5/2024	nd	none	6	6	Erosion of natural deposits in the ground.
Arsenic (UG/L)	09/25/2024	0.7 avg. (2024)	d – 3.5	10	0.0047	Erosion of natural deposits in the ground. Three samples before 09/25/2024 had no detections as did one sample after 09/25/2024.
Barium (UG/L)	8/5/2024	nd	none	1,000	2,000	Erosion of natural deposits in the ground.

Beryllium (UG/L)	8/5/2024	nd	none	4	1	Erosion of natural deposits in the ground.
Cadmium (UG/L)	8/5/2024	nd	none	5	0.04	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits in the ground.
Chromium, total (UG/L)	8/5/2024	nd	none	50	none	Erosion of natural deposits in the ground.
Copper, Free (UG/L)	8/5/2024	170	none	1000	170	Erosion of natural deposits in ground.
Cyanide (UG/L)	8/5/2024	nd	none	150	150	Discharge from factories.
Fluoride (UG/L)	8/5/2024 then retest 8/23/2024	2100 then nd	nd to 2100	2000	1000	Erosion of natural deposits in ground.
Mercury inorganic (UG/L)	8/5/2024	nd	none	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits in ground, placer gold mining.
Nitrate (UG/L)	8/5/2024 and retest 09/25/2024	570 then nd	nd to 570	10,000	10,000	Possible sources: water pollution from fertilizer use; leakage from septic tanks, sewage; air pollution from NOX deposits; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (UG/L)	8/5/2024	nd	none	1,000	1,000	Same as above.
Selenium (UG/L)	8/5/2024	nd	none	50	30	Erosion of natural deposits in ground; mining.

Thallium (UG/L)	8/5/2024	nd	none	2	0.1	Mining ore processing sites; factories.
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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
ODOR (Ton)	8/5/2024	1	none	3	none	Varies, often sulphur-bearing compounds in ground
PH (pH)	8/5/2024	7.7	none	6.5-8.5	6.5 - 8.5	pH - acidity of water varies, but 7.7 is a normal result.
Conductivity @ 25° C UMHOS/CM	8/5/2024	560	none	1600	none	Electrical conductivity in water is affected primarily by the presence of inorganic dissolved solids from contact with minerals in the ground. It may also indicate possible contaminants.
Total Dissolved Solids (MG/L)	8/5/2024	310	none	1000	900	Solids could be dissolved from organic or mineral sources. Less is better. High TDS may indicate possible contaminants.
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate (MG/L)	8/5/2024	240	none	none	none	Occurs naturally from minerals in the ground.
Potassium (MG/L)	8/5/2024	1.6	none	none	none	Occurs naturally from minerals in the ground.
Chloride (MG/L)	8/5/2024	7.6	none	500	250	Occurs naturally from minerals in the ground.

Magnesium (MG/L)	8/5/2024	15	none	none	none	Occurs naturally from minerals in the ground.
Sodium (MG/L)	8/5/2024	33	none	none	none	Occurs naturally from minerals in the ground.
Calcium (MG/L)	8/5/2024	67	none	none	none	Occurs naturally from minerals in the ground.
Zinc (MG/L)	8/5/2024	0.068	none	5	none	Occurs naturally from minerals in the ground.
Sulfate (MG/L)	8/5/2024	76	none	500	250	Occurs naturally from minerals in the ground.
Iron (UG/L)	9/25/2024	180	none	300	none	Occurs naturally from minerals in the ground.

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

PFAS, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, are human-made contaminants that are in the process of being regulated. They are being described as “forever chemicals” due to their resistance to breakdown. PFAS testing in 2024 was free and experimental.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Vanadium (UG/L)	12/9/2022	7.3 first site; nd second site. In 2024 it was nd.	nd to 7.3	15	Not regulated by the USEPA. Possible nutrient and/or carcinogen. More research is needed.
Adsorbable organic fluorine (NG/L)	11/12/24	Avg. 760	720-800	none	This test estimates fluorine from per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, also known as PFAS. The RL (Reporting Limit) for this chemical is 800 NGL which is the smallest possible concentration a test can detect using current test methods.

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).