Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Wynola Water District
Water System Number:	CA3701837

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 29, 2026 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Karen Harris	Office Manager
Signature: Karen Harris	Date: 6/29.2025
Phone number: 760-519-4035	blank

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).

x CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).

x "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- x Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.wynolawaterdistrict.com_____
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- x Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

- ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www._____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

☐ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

x Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

All of our customers have email addresses and we emailed the CCR to all. If the email bounces back we will send the information using USPS.
We posted the CCR on the website and also put it on the bulletin boards at both entrance into the community

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Wynola Water District

Report Date: 3/13/2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Ground Water

Name and General Location of Source(s): Groundwater wells on Springview, Glenside, and Oak Forest. Well 03, Well 07, Well 09, Well 10, Well 11

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: You may obtain this information from the WWD Business Office.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Second Saturday of every month at 9:00 AM, Santa Ysabel Nature Center, 22135 Highway 79, Santa Ysabel, California

For More Information, Contact: Tim Guishard (619) 559-3744

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.

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 Wynola Water District a P.O. Box 193, Santa Ysabel, CA 92070 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 *E. coli* 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.
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

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9 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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	(In the year) 0	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

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	07/02/2025	5	ND	0	-	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	07/02/2025	5	0.135	0	ND – 0.160	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)	04/02/2025	31	22 – 41	N/A	N/A	Salt present in the water is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	04/02/2025	214	110 – 290	N/A	N/A	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Radionuclides

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pci/L)	04/02/2025	0.84	ND – 4.2	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pci/L)	12/03/2025	0.34	ND – 1.03	5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 5. 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
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	0.06	ND – 0.13	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppm)	2025	ND	-	6	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	ND	-	10		Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Table 6. 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
*Iron (ppm)	2025	2.6	ND – 12.0	0.3	None	Leaching of natural deposits
*Manganese (ppm)	2025	0.25	ND – 0.49	0.050	None	Leaching of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	2025	66.7	46 - 110	500	None	Leaching of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	55.2	21 - 80	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	336	170 - 490	1000	None	Leaching of natural deposits

Table 7. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
PFBS (ng/L)	03/12/2025	4.4	3.5 – 5.1	500	*Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.*
PFHxS (ng/L)	03/12/2025	4.02	2.8 – 5.2	3	*Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.*
PFOA (ng/L)	03/12/2025	3.05	2.5 – 3.8	5.1	*Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.*
PFHXA (ng/L)	03/12/2025	3.77	2.3 – 7.1	N/A	N/A
PFPEA (ng/L)	03/12/2025	1.87	ND – 5.3	N/A	N/A

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. Wynola Water District 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, please contact Wynola Water District at wynolawater@gmail.com or 619-884-6556. 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 8. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
*Iron and Manganese SMCL Violation (Citation No. 05-13-23R-001)	Wynola Water Districts wells are naturally high in Iron and Manganese	Ongoing	In the process of getting a state grant for a water treatment plant approved.	Infants younger than 6 months could experience neurological effects from **continuous** iron and manganese exposures above the SMCL's

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 9. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

E. coli	(In the year) 0	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste