2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **Alpine Village Water Company**

Report Date: 5/ 18 /2022

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater from various wells

Name and General Location of Source(s): Pinyon Pines area located in Southern Riverside County California. Well, #1 – Palm Canyon Drive, Well #2 – Near 80K Water Tank (Returned to service in 2018), Well “A” - Palm Canyon Drive, Well #5 – Geneva Heights Road, Community Well – Saint Pierre Road (Returned to service in 2018)

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source water assessment was conducted for the Wells in April2001. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic systems-high density. For a copy of the assessment contact Riverside County Environmental Health Dept.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: N/A- Privately Owned Company

For More Information, Contact: Merl Johnson- Water System Management (951) 337-7417

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, 2021 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 Alpine Village Water Company a PALM CANYON ROAD, PINYON PINES CA 92561 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 Alpine Village Water Company]以获得中文的帮助: PALM CANYON ROAD, PINYON PINES CA 92561.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Alpine Village Water Company o tumawag sa PALM CANYON ROAD, PINYON PINES CA 92561 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 Alpine Village Water Company tại PALM CANYON ROAD, PINYON PINES CA 92561 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 Alpine Village Water Company ntawm PALM CANYON ROAD, PINYON PINES CA 92561 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

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, 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 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 0	(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 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021 (inclusive)

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and *E. coli*	(in the year) 0	0	0	None	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL

For violation of the total coliform MCL, include potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by water system to address the violation**:** [Enter information]

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	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	July 2020	5	ND	0	15	0.2		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
								industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	July 2020	5	0.215	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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) Wells-Community, A, 1, 2 Well 5	2021 2020	57.25 110	47-63 110-110	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) Wells-Community, A, 1, 2 Well 5	2021 2020	367.5 390	280-550 380-400	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
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) Community Well Well 1 Well 2 Well A Well 5	 06/15/2020 10/03/2019 06/21/2021 08/12/2020 06/21/2021	 ND 3.3 38 21 33		15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits

Uranium (pCi/L) Community Well Well 1 Well 2 Well A Well 5	 2008 2016 2021 2021 2021	 1.14 8.7 44.0 16.3 28.45	 1.11-1.17 Well 2 38-47 Well A 16-17 Well 5 9.6-29	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) Wells-Community, A, 1, 2 Well 5	06/21/2021 2020	0.44 0.92	0.18-0.67 0.82- 0.95	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm) Wells-Community, A, 1, 2 Well 5	2021 2021	0.3 9.3	ND-1.6 2.5-9.5	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb) Wells-Community, A, 1, 2 Well 5	6/21/2021 04/21/2020	11.5 ND	ND-46	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Selenium (ppb) Wells-Community, A, 1, 2 Well 5	6/21/2021 04/21/2020	1.27 6.7	ND-5.1 6.7	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2021	9.6	5.2-18.7	80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection

HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	2021	2.98	2.0-4.0	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	1.5	0.2-2.0	MRDL=4.0 (as Cl2)	MRDLG=4 (as Cl2)	Drinking water disinfection added for treatment

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) Wells-Community, A, 1, 2 Well 5	05/19/2021 2020	1.0 1.0	1.0-1.0	3.0		Naturally occurring organic materials
Sulfate (ppm) Wells-Community, A, 1, 2 Well 5	05/19/2021 2020	136.2 84.5	32-320 84-85	500		Runoff /Leaching of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm) Wells-Community, A, 1, 2 Well 5	05/19/2021 2020	57 130	48-65 130	500		Runoff /Leaching of natural deposits; sea water influence
Specific Conductance (uS/cm) Wells-Community, A, 1, 2 Well 5	05/19/2021 2020	872.5 1250	760 1200-1300	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids-TDS (ppm) Wells-Community, A, 1, 2 Well 5	05/19/2021 2020	527 715	440 710-720	1000		Runoff /Leaching of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)* Wells-Community, A, 1, 2 Well 5	05/19/2021 2020	1.07 4.9	ND-2.7 2.7-7.1	5		Soil Runoff
Zinc (ppb) Wells-Community, A, 1, 2 Well 5	05/19/2021 2020	62.5 ND	ND-180	5000		Runoff /Leaching of natural deposits

Color (units) Wells-Community, A, 1, 2 Well 5	05/19/2021 2020	3.75 7.5	ND-15 7.5-10	15		Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)* Wells-Community, A, 1, 2 Well 5	05/19/2021 2020	158.75 ND	ND-380	300		Leaching from natural deposits
Aluminum (ppb)* Well 5	2020	175	ND-350	200		Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Boron (ppb) Wells-Community, A, 1, 2 Well 5	06/21/2021 2020	85 345	ND-130 340-350	1000 ppb	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Vanadium (ppb) Wells-Community, A, 1, 2 Well 5	2021 2020	2.1 13	ND-4.4	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

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: 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. Alpine Village Water Company 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.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate:

Nitrate: For systems that detect nitrate **above 5 mg/L as nitrogen, but below 10 mg/L as nitrogen**, the following language is REQUIRED:

> *Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.*

Well 5 nitrate is currently at 10.0 mg/L (2022 results). **Well 5 is sampled for nitrate monthly. If Well 5 results exceed 10.0 mg/L, you will be notified.**

Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.

Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

Well 5 exceeded the secondary MCL for turbidity and aluminum. The last sample in 2020 was ND for aluminum. The last sample in 2020 for turbidity was below the MCL. Secondary MCL's are set on the basis of aesthetics.

Well A and the Community well exceeded the secondary MCL for iron. The last samples in 2021 for both wells were ND. Secondary MCL's are set on the basis of aesthetics.

Disinfection Byproducts (TTHM and HAA5) compliance is based on running annual averages (RAA). Both TTHM and HAA5 RAA'a are below their respective MCL's.

Gross alpha MCL is based on the uranium results. Alpine Village is in compliance with the gross alpha MCL.

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

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Wells 2 & 5 exceed the MCL for uranium	**Naturally occurring**	**Ongoing**	**Working with State for funding for uranium treatment and/or new well. Quarterly notifications are being distributed to water consumers.**	**Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.**
Iron, Aluminum, Turbidity	**Naturally occurring**	**Ongoing**		**Standard is based on aesthetics. No health effects language**

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	(In the year) 0	0	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	0	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	0	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Alpine Village Water has bottled drinking water available at 61495 Geneva Heights Road on the 1st &3rd Sunday of the month or call 951 551 7383