2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **Paradise Valley Mutual Water Company**

Report Date: **April 30, 2022**

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **Wells**

Name and General Location of Source(s): **Vault Well #1 and New Well Located in the Indian Hills Estates Subdivision in Riverside County, Mountain Center, California.**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **Information is on file with the Department of Environmental Health, County of Riverside, California. (760) 863-7570.** Assessment completed in February 2002 for Vault Well. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic systems-low density. Assessment completed in April 2018 for New Well. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic systems-low density, Managed Forests, Wells and Above-Ground Storage Tanks. There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply; however, the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: **Quarterly meetings are held in January, April, July, and October with exact date and location posted on community message board ten days prior to the meeting.**

For More Information, Contact: **John F. Kozlik; Phone: (951) 659-2313**

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, 2022 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 Paradise Valley Mutual Water Company a 38180 Paradise Drive #12, Mountain Center, CA 92561 (951) 659-2313 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 Paradise Valley Mutual Water Company 以获得中文的帮助: 38180 Paradise Drive #12, Mountain Center, CA 92561 (951) 659-2313.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Paradise Valley Mutual Water Company 38180 Paradise Drive #12, Mountain Center, CA 92561 o tumawag sa (951) 659-2313 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 Paradise Valley Mutual Water Company tại 38180 Paradise Drive #12, Mountain Center, CA 92561 (951) 659-2313 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 Paradise Valley Mutual Water Company ntawm 38180 Paradise Drive #12, Mountain Center, CA 92561 (951) 659-2313 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.

Term	Definition
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	(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

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)	8/19/21	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/19/21	5	ND	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)	August 2020	75	70-80	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	August 2020	35.5	15-56	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
Nitrate (mg/L)	2021	ND	ND-ND	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion from natural deposits.
Arsenic (mg/L)	August 2020	4.2	3.3-5.1	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/L)	August 2020	0.60	0.32-0.87	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2018	1.32	ND-3.31	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Aluminum (ug/L)	November 2020	210	ND-420	1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.

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
Sulfate (mg/L)	August 2020	11	11-11	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Chloride (mg/L)	August 2020	25.5	24-27	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	August 2020	395	380-410	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Total Dissolved Solids TDS (mg/L)	August 2020	225	210-240	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	2020	1.59	0.12-3.0	5	N/A	Soil runoff.
Color (Units)	November 2020	5.0	5.0	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Aluminum (ug/L)*	November 2020	200	ND-400	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.
Iron (ug/L)*	November 2020	210	ND-420	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

DISTRIBUTON SYSTEM SAMPLING RESULTS FROM NOVEMBER 2020 DUE TO INVESTIGATION OF WATER COLOR COMPLAINTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (Units)	November 2020	15		15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Aluminum (ug/L)	November 2020	ND	ND	200	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Iron (ug/L)	November 2020	150	ND-300	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	November 2020	0.51	0.29 – 1.0	5	NA	Soil Runoff.

SAMPLING RESULTS REPRESENTING BOTH TANKS FROM DECEMBER 2020 DUE TO INVESTIGATION OF WATER COLOR COMPLAINTS

Sodium (ppm)	December 2020	87	NA	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	December 2020	18	NA	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Color (Units)	December 2020	15	NA	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ug/L)	December 2020	ND	NA	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	December 2020	0.3	NA	5	NA	Soil Runoff.
Sulfate (mg/L)	December 2020	12	NA	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Chloride (mg/L)	December 2020	24	NA	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	December 2020	370	NA	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.

Sampling results Representing both tanks from June 2021 due to investigation of water color complaints and after tank cleaning

Color (Units)*	June 2021	25	NA	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Toluene (ug/L)	March 2021/June 2021	0.75	ND-1.5	150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories;
Turbidity (NTU)	June 2021	0.27	NA	5	NA	Soil Runoff.
TTHM (ug/L)	March 2021/June 2021	10.9	ND-21.8	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Odor (TON)	June 2021	1	NA	3	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects

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. Paradise Valley Mutual 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, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*:

Arsenic-Specific Language: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damages and circulatory problems.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR):

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

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
The New Well: Aluminum at 400 ug/L and Iron at 420 ug/L exceeds the	*See Below	Ongoing	*See Below	None

secondary MCL until it is on for several minutes.				
Color at Tank exceeds secondary MCL	*See Below	6 Months	New Well Only Off July 2021	None

*Aluminum and Iron sampled in November 2020 is first draw from the wells. The new well exceeds the secondary MCL at first draw. The vault well is ND for iron and aluminum at first draw. Wells are blended into tanks. Iron and aluminum at 400 ug/L are secondary standards. After new well is on for several minutes, the Aluminum and Iron are ND.

There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

Secondary standards are set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The iron and aluminum levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.

The new well was taken offline in July 2021. We are researching treatment options.

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name:	PARADISE VALLEY MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
Water System Number:	CA3301502

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on **MAY 16, 2022** 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.

Certified by: JOHN F. KOZLIK
Name: JOHN F. KOZLIK
Signature: John F. Kozlik Title: PRESIDENT
Phone number: (951) 659-2313
Date: MAY 16, 2022

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

- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: MAIL ONLY
- ☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at [**INSERT INTERNET ADDRESS**]
  - ☐ 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)
  - ☐ 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)
  - ☐ 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 address: [**INSERT INTERNET ADDRESS**]
- ☐ For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).