

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Paradise Valley Mutual Water Company

Report Date: 2024

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 [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] 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 |

| Term | Definition |
|--|--|
| | 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 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----|------|------------------------------|
| <i>E. coli</i> | 2023 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 | 90 th Percentile Level Detected | No. Sites Exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 08/19/2021 | 5 | ND | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 08/19/2021 | 5 | ND | 0 | 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) | 08/15/2023 | 84.5 | 79-90 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 08/15/2023 | 20 | 20-20 | 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) | 2023 | ND | NA | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion from natural deposits. |
| Arsenic (mg/L) | 2023 | 10.85 | 4.7-17 | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride (mg/L) | 08/15/2023 | 0.89 | NA | 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) | 08/15/2023 | ND | NA | 1000 | 600 | Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes. |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|------|----|----|------|-----------------------------|
| Combined Uranium – (pCi/L) | 08/23/2022 | 1.4 | NA | 20 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium-226 (pCi/L) | 08/23/2022 | 0.47 | NA | 20 | 0.05 | Erosion of natural deposits |

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) | 08/15/2023 | 11 | NA | 500 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes. |
| Chloride (mg/L) | 08/15/2023 | 17.5 | 12-23 | 500 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence. |
| Specific Conductance (umho/cm) | 08/15/2023 | 370 | 340-400 | 1600 | | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence. |
| Total Dissolved Solids TDS (mg/L) | 08/15/2023 | 210 | 210-210 | 1000 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 08/15/2023 | .33 | 0.15-0.52 | 5 | | Soil runoff. |
| Color (Units) | 08/15/2023 | 8.75 | 7.5-10 | 15 | | Naturally-occurring organic materials. |
| Odor (Units) | 08/15/2023 | 1 | 1-1 | 3 | | Naturally-occurring organic materials |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|------|----|----|-----|--|--|
| Aluminum | 2023 | ND | NA | 200 | | Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes. |
| Iron (ug/L)* | 2023 | ND | NA | 300 | | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes. |

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|---|
| Boron | 08/15/2023 | 235 | 170-300 | 1 mg/L | Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats. |

DISTRIBUTION 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 | | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Aluminum (ug/L) | November 2020 | | | 200 | | Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes |
| Iron (ug/L) | November 2020 | 150 | ND-300 | 300 | | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Turbidity (NTU) | November 2020 | 0.51 | | 5 | | Soil Runoff. |

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

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----|--|------|------|--|
| | | | | | | |
| Sodium (ppm) | December 2020 | 87 | | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | December 2020 | 18 | | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-----|--|------|-----|--|
| Color (Units) | December 2020 | 15 | | 15 | | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Iron (ug/L) | December 2020 | | | 300 | | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Turbidity (NTU) | December 2020 | 0.3 | | 5 | | Soil Runoff. |
| Sulfate (mg/L) | December 2020 | 12 | | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes. |
| Chloride (mg/L) | December 2020 | 24 | | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence. |
| Specific Conductance (umho/cm) | December 2020 | 370 | | 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

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|-----------------|----------------------|------|---------|-----|-----|--|
| Color | June 2021 | 25 | | 15 | | 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 | | 5 | | Soil Runoff. |
| TTH1vf (ug/L) | March 2021/June 2021 | 10.9 | ND-21.8 | 80 | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| Odor (TON) | June 2021 | 1 | | 3 | N/A | Naturally occurring organic materials |

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.

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, IT 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 secondary MCL until it is on for several minutes. | *See Below | Ongoing | *See Below | None |
| 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.