

# 2019 Consumer Confidence Report

## ~ A Report on the Quality of Your Drinking Water ~

Water System Name: The Farm Mutual Water Company // State Water System Number: 3310046

Water System County: Riverside // Water System District: 20 // Report Date: June 23, 2020

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and State drinking water health standards. The Farm Mutual Water Company vigilantly safeguards its water supplies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. We test the quality of your drinking water daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annually for over 95 constituents, as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of: January 1st - December 31st, 2019

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse The Farm Mutual Water Company a 951-244-4198 para asistirlo en español.

Water Sources Used: 10% Farm Mutual Water Company Well Water and 90% Purchased Water (Approximately)

Name/Location of Sources: Well 2 is located at 33383 Mill Pond Drive, Wildomar, Ca 92595, and the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) connection is located at Bundy Canyon.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: An assessment of drinking water source for the Farm Mutual Water Company was completed in July 2002. The source is most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants; wastewater treatment plant, NPDES/WDR permitted discharge and above ground storage tanks. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the FMWC office, during normal business hours.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: The Board of Directors meet on the 1st and 3rd Monday of the month. Open Session Meeting Notices are posted no later than four [4] days prior to the meeting. Meetings held solely in Executive Session are posted no later than two [2] days prior to said meeting. Any eligible person[s] must provide twenty-four [24] hour written notice to attend a meeting. Notices are posted in the lobby of the business office and at the curb (in the glass case) located just behind the payment drop off box on Mill Pond Drive.

Please Contact Donna Schardein - Operations Manager @ 951 244-4198 for additional information.

### TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards [PDWS]: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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 (USEPA).

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.

## TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit // ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter [mg/L] // ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter [ug/L] // ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter [ng/L] // ppq: parts per quadrillion or pictogram per liter [pg/L] // pCi/L: picocuries per liter [a measure of radiation] // NTU: nephelometric turbidity units

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.

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 results from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides: May come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants: Include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants: Can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board [Water Board] prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. 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. Additional information on bottled water is available on the California Department of Public Health website [<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx>].

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 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 Water 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, is more than a year old.

TABLE I							SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA			
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	Months in Violation	M C L		MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria				
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule) (2019)	[IN A MONTH] - 0 -	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)		0	Naturally present in the environment.				
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (state Total Coliform Rule) (2019)	[IN A YEAR] - 0 -	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coli form and either sample also detects fecal coli form or <i>E. coli</i> .		0	Human and animal fecal waste.				
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) (2019)	[IN A YEAR] - 0 -	0	(b)		0	Human and animal fecal waste.				
(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL										
(b) 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 II							SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER			
Chemical or Constituent [w/reporting units]	Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	A L	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant				
Lead [ppb] (Tap Samples) (2018)	24	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.				
Copper [ppm] (Tap Samples) (2018)	24	0.35	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.				
TABLE III							SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS			
Chemical or Constituent [w/reporting units]	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	M C L	P H G [MCLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant				
Sodium [ppm]										
EVMWD SOURCE	2019	62	33 - 160	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.				
FMWC - WELL 2	2018	67	67							
Hardness [ppm]										
EVMWD SOURCE	2019	174	17 - 600	none	none	Sum of Polyvalent Cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium and are usually naturally occurring.				
FMWC - WELL 2	2017	380	380							

TABLE IV

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A  
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent [w/reporting units]	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	M C L [MRDL]	P H G [MCLG] [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Selenium [ppb]</b> EVMWD SOURCE FMWC - WELL 2	2019 2017	3.8 20	ND - 19 20	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].
<b>Fluoride [ppm]</b> EVMWD SOURCE FMWC - WELL 2	2019 2017	0.6 0.2	0.1 - 1.2 0.2	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
<b>* Arsenic [ppb]</b> FMWC - BLENDING TANK	2019	ND	ND - 3.2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production waste.
<b>Nitrate [as N] [ppm]</b> EVMWD SOURCE FMWC - WELL 2	2019 2019	1.3 2	ND - 7.9 0.49 - 3.1	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion and natural deposits.
<b>Barium [ppb]</b> EVMWD SOURCE FMWC - WELL 2	2019 2017	ND ND	ND - 150 ND	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Gross Alpha [pCi/L]</b> EVMWD SOURCE FMWC - WELL 2	2018-2019 2015	ND' ND	ND - 18.6 ND	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Gross Beta [pCi/L]</b> EVMWD SOURCE FMWC - WELL 2	2013-2019 2015	ND ND	ND - 7.41 ND	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
<b>Uranium [pCi/L]</b> EVMWD SOURCE FMWC - WELL 2	2018-2019 2015	ND 2	ND - 0.5 2	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Chlorine Residual</b> (distribution)	2019	0.9	0.2 - 1.4	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	Drinking water disinfectant added for water treatment.
<b>TTHM [Total Trihalomethane] [ppb]</b> (distribution)	2019	23.0	12 - 28	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
<b>HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] [ppb] (distribution)</b>	2019	7.8	ND - 14	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

TABLE V

## DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent [w/reporting units]	Sample Date	Avg Level Detected	Range of Detections	M C L [MRDL]	P H G [MCLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Aluminum [ppb]</b>						
EVMWD SOURCE	2019	17	ND - 200	200	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
FMWC - WELL 2	2017	ND	ND			
<b>Chloride [ppm]</b>						
EVMWD SOURCE	2019	71	38 - 190	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
FMWC - WELL 2	2018	170	170			
<b>Color [color units]</b>						
EVMWD SOURCE	2019	0.4	ND - 5	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
FMWC - WELL 2	2018	ND	ND			
<b>Iron [ppb]</b>						
EVMWD SOURCE	2019	ND	ND - 610	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
FMWC - WELL 2	2017	ND	ND			
<b>MBAS [ppb]</b> [foaming agents]						
EVMWD SOURCE	2019	2	ND - 90	500	N/A	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
FMWC - WELL 2	2018	ND	ND			
<b>Manganese [ppb]</b>						
EVMWD SOURCE	2019	ND	ND - 33	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
FMWC - WELL 2	2017	ND	ND			
<b>Specific Conductance [µS/cm]</b>						
EVMWD SOURCE	2016-2019	610	299 - 1500	1600	N/A	Substance that form ions when in water, seawater influence.
FMWC - WELL 2	2018	1100	1100			
<b>Sulfate [ppm]</b>						
EVMWD SOURCE	2019	94	24 - 290	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
FMWC - WELL 2	2017	130	130			
<b>Total Dissolved Solids [ppm]</b>						
EVMWD SOURCE	2019	384	163 - 1010	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
FMWC - WELL 2	2018	680	680			
<b>Turbidity [NTU]</b>						
EVMWD SOURCE	2019	0.2	ND - 3.77	5	N/A	Soil runoff. A measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it's a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
FMWC - WELL 2	2018	0.1	0.1			

TABLE VI

## DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent [w/reporting units]	Sample Date	Avg Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
<b>Boron (ppb)</b> EVMWD SOURCE	2016-2019	80	ND - 210	1000	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
<b>Chlorate (ppb)</b> EVMWD SOURCE	2019	32	28 - 35	800	Animal studies demonstrated that chlorate exposure in rats caused adverse effects to the pituitary and thyroid glands.
<b>Vanadium [ppb]</b> EVMWD SOURCE	2016-2019	ND	ND - 31	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental/reproductive effects in rats.
<b>Radon 222 [pCi/L]</b> EVMWD SOURCE	2019	250	179 - 2370	---	---
<b>Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)</b> EVMWD SOURCE	2019	1.7	ND - 18	---	---
<b>Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ppt)</b> EVMWD SOURCE	2019	ND	ND - 7.7	---	---
<b>Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)</b> EVMWD SOURCE	2019	ND	ND - 11	---	---
<b>Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)</b> EVMWD SOURCE	2019	3.3	ND - 16	---	---
<b>Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)</b> EVMWD SOURCE	2019	ND	ND - 10	6.5	PFOS exposures resulted in immune suppression, specifically, a decrease in antibody response to an exogenous antigen challenge.
<b>Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)</b> EVMWD SOURCE	2019	2.5	ND - 26	5.1	PFOA exposures resulted in increased liver weight in laboratory animals.

## 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 USEPA'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 person such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems 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. USEPA/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].

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 costs 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 damage and circulatory problems.

\*Well 2 water exceeds the MCL for arsenic. The water from the Well is blended with EVMWD source water before customer consumption. The blending tank is located above the business office and plant on Mill Pond Drive.

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. The Farm 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. 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 or at <https://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call your State radon program (1-800-745-7236), the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline (1 800-767-7236).

The Farm Mutual Water Company has two sources of potable water: a well owned and operated by FMWC and wholesale water purchased from Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District. Both FMWC and EVMWD adhere to the State Water Resources Control Board's strict regulation codes for all water utilities - Title 17 and Title 22. These Water Board requirements are performed daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and on an annual basis from many different sample station locations throughout the distribution system. Monitoring, sampling and testing of potable water is completed by State Certified Distribution Operators and all water samples are transported to an independent laboratory for analysis. The lab results are also forwarded to the Water Board for review. This data is then included in our Water Quality Report {Consumer Confidence Report} and mailed to all our customers. Some of EVMWD's data is included in FMWC's 2019 Water Quality Report {Consumer Confidence Report}, but a lot is not. However, you can obtain EVMWD's 2019 Consumer Confidence Report, previous reports, rebate information and much more by visiting their website at [www.evmwd.com](http://www.evmwd.com).