2023 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: April 19th, 2024

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, 2023 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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.	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.
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.	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
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.	

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. 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 Calif. Dept. 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.

T A B L E 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 (2023)	[IN A MONTH] - 0 -	N/A	N/A	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (2023)	[IN A 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.

T A B L E II *SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD & 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) (2021)	23	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper [ppm] (Tap Samples) (2021)	23	0.24	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

T A B L E 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	2023	68.3	24 - 190	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
FMWC - WELL 2	2021	78	78			
Hardness [ppm]						
EVMWD SOURCE	2023	159.6	59 - 315	none	none	Sum of Polyvalent Cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium and are usually naturally occurring.
FMWC - WELL 2	2023	460	460			

T A B L E 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
Selenium [ppb]				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].
EVMWD SOURCE	2023	1.16	ND - 17			
FMWC - WELL 2	2023	ND	ND			
Fluoride [ppm]				2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
EVMWD SOURCE	2023	0.17	ND - 1.2			
FMWC - WELL 2	2023	0.18	0.18			
*** Arsenic [ppb]**				10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production waste.
FMWC - BLENDING TANK	2023	ND	ND - 4.5			
Nitrate [as N] [ppm]				10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion and natural deposits.
EVMWD SOURCE	2023	0.66	ND - 6.4			
FMWC - WELL 2	2023	6.2	6.2			
Barium [ppm]				1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
EVMWD SOURCE	2023	ND	ND - 0.15			
FMWC - WELL 2	2023	ND	ND			
Gross Alpha [pCi/L]				15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
EVMWD SOURCE	2023	1.3	ND - 10.6			
FMWC - WELL 2	2021	11.7	11.7			
Gross Beta [pCi/L]				50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
EVMWD SOURCE	2022	3.5	ND - 20			
FMWC - WELL 2	2021	ND	ND			
Uranium [pCi/L]				20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits.
EVMWD SOURCE	2023	0.98	ND - 8.1			
FMWC - WELL 2	2021	3.13	3.13			
Radium-226 [pCi/L]				5 (combined Radium-226 & Radium-228)	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits.
EVMWD SOURCE	2023	ND	ND			
FMWC - WELL 2	2022	ND	ND			
Radium-228 [pCi/L]					0.019	Erosion of natural deposits.
EVMWD SOURCE	2023	ND	ND			
FMWC - WELL 2	2022	ND	ND			
Chlorine Residual (distribution)	2023	1.2	.11 - 2.84	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl2)]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for water treatment.
TTHM [Total Trihalomethane] [ppb] (distribution)	2023	16.8	4.6 - 30	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] [ppb] (distribution)	2023	2.5	ND - 10	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

T A B L E 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
Aluminum [ppb]						
EVMWD SOURCE	2023	18.8	ND - 110	200	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
FMWC - WELL 2	2023	81	81			
Chloride [ppm]						
EVMWD SOURCE	2023	83	ND - 124	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
FMWC - WELL 2	2021	160	160			
Color [color units]						
EVMWD SOURCE	2023	0.2	ND - 7.5	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
FMWC - WELL 2	2021	ND	ND			
Specific Conductance [µS/cm]						
EVMWD SOURCE	2023	529.5	239 - 1080	1600	N/A	Substance that form ions when in water, seawater influence.
FMWC - WELL 2	2021	1100	1100			
Sulfate [ppm]						
EVMWD SOURCE	2023	79.5	7.7 - 240	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
FMWC - WELL 2	2023	160	160			
Total Dissolved Solids [ppm]						
EVMWD SOURCE	2023	360	145 - 691	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
FMWC - WELL 2	2023	820	820			
Turbidity [NTU]						
EVMWD SOURCE	2023	0.1	ND - 2.5	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	2023	0.1	0.1			

T A B L E VI DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent [w/reporting units]	Sample Date	Avg Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Boron (ppm)					Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
EVMWD SOURCE	2023	0.167	ND - 0.551	---	
FMWC - WELL 2	2020	ND	ND		
Radon [pCi/L]					See Page 7 for more info on Radon
EVMWD SOURCE	2023	125.7	105.0 - 1710.0	---	
Vanadium [ppb]					Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental/reproductive effects in rats.
EVMWD SOURCE	2023	13	11 - 49	50	

T A B L E VII PERFLOUOROALKYL AND POLYFLOUROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

Chemical or Constituent [w/reporting units]	Sample Date	Avg Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)					PFHxS exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.
EVMWD SOURCE	2023	0.6	ND - 6.8	3	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)					PFOS exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.
EVMWD SOURCE	2023	ND	ND - 4.3	6.5	
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)					PFOA exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.
EVMWD SOURCE	2023	ND	ND - 4	5.1	

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. Additional information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the United States EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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 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 the Waste Water Treatment Plant on Mill Pond Dr.

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 a 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 certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

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 2022 Water Quality Report {Consumer Confidence Report}, but a lot is not. However, you can obtain EVMWD's 2022 Consumer Confidence Report, previous reports, rebate information and much more by visiting their website at **www.evmwd.com.**

Nitrate Monitoring Violation: we are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not you drinking water meets health standards. In November 2023, Well 2 tested at over half the allowable level for nitrate. Although within acceptable levels, the result triggered quarterly monitoring, which was not completed during the 1st quarter of 2024. Therefore, we cannot be sure of the water quality during that time. Going forward, we plan to collect nitrate samples from Well 2 on a quarterly basis.