

FALLSVALE SERVICE COMPANY

2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

June 1, 2023

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Introduction

The California Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations (California Code of Regulations Section 64480) requires that community water systems, such as ours, distribute an annual consumer confidence report to their customers on the quality of the water served. If you have questions regarding this report, please call Superintendent Joaquin Baeza at the Fallsvale Service Company (FSC) office at (909) 794-3896.

History

Fallsvale Service Company is a mutual non-profit corporation, originally incorporated in 1925 as the Snow Canyon Mutual Water Company. FSC has operated without interruption.

Location and Service Area

FSC is located solely in Forest Falls, California. The streets served are: Mill Creek Crossing, upper Valley of the Falls Drive, Sycamore Drive, Pine Drive, Canyon Drive, Oak Drive, Cedar Drive, Hemlock Drive, Snowdrift Drive, Redwood Drive, Grape Lane, Summit Way, Rock Drive, Rainbow Lane, Dogwood Drive, Conifer Drive, Mill Drive, Lilac Drive, Quercus Lane, Quercus Drive, Creek Court, Falls Court, Fir Drive, Glen Drive, Maple Drive, Spring Drive, Summit Drive, and Spruce Drive. The FSC service area is at about 5,500 feet elevation.

Water Supply Sources and Storage Tanks

The main source of water supply for FSC is a horizontal well in Snow Creek Canyon. An additional source of water is the Big Falls Well, which is a vertical well that has a 25-horsepower pump. Big Falls Well is located on Island Dr. The pump is used to meet needs during periods of peak demand, which occur in spring, summer, and emergencies. In 2022, the Snow Creek Well produced 64,763,286 gallons, and the Big Falls Well produced 191,221 gallons. FSC has six steel storage tanks that are located throughout the community. The tanks, aid in maintaining system pressure, can supply large quantities of water for firefighting, and can be a source of water in the event of a disaster.

Distribution System

Currently, FSC has 488 active service connections in our system. It is estimated that 967 people receive water, both full-time and part-time, from these connections.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the Big Falls Well and the Snow Creek Well of the Fallsvale Service Company water system in May 2002 and is summarized in the table below.

Source Number	Source ID	Most Vulnerable Activities (PCA)	Chemical Detected
002	Snow Creek Well	No activities are present around the source	None
003	Big Falls Well	Septic systems-high and low density	Iron
		Housing high-density	None
		Managed Forests	
		Transportation corridors-Road Right-of-ways	

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the State Water Resources Control Board San Bernardino District Office, 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401.

Water Production and Demand

The total amount of water produced in 2022 was 64,954,507 gallons. FSC wells can meet 100% of the demand in our system without the importation of water, which is unlike most water utilities in the valley.

Public Participation

It is important that our customers have current and factual information about their water supply, public participation is encouraged. For questions regarding water quality or meeting schedules please call Superintendent Joaquin Baeza at the FSC office at (909) 794-3896. Non-emergency calls will be returned as soon as possible.

Property Owner Advisory

Property owners are encouraged to share a copy of this report with their tenants if they have a rental.

Disaster Preparation

In the event of a disaster, water quality can change dramatically, and water outages can occur. It is important to prepare for such events. Typically, one gallon of water is needed per day, per person, for survival. You are encouraged to store at least 10 gallons of water, in plastic containers, per family member. In an emergency, household bleach can be used to disinfect water. It only takes 8 to 10 drops of household bleach to disinfect a gallon of water. For the latest updates, watch for notices and advisories that are distributed to residents and posted in public places by FSC personnel.

Freezing and Water Loss

This is a high-altitude mountain system, susceptible to severe freezing during the fall, winter, and spring seasons. It is the customer's responsibility to protect water lines, from the service box in the street to the house, from water loss due to freezing. If you are going to be gone for a prolonged period, it is recommended that you shut your water off and drain your piping. This will prevent water loss and expensive damage to your home. FSC cannot thaw frozen customer-owned water service lines or household plumbing. It is the customer's responsibility to winterize their homes properly. Frozen plumbing can dramatically impact our water supplies in a short amount of time. Contact a professional plumber to get tips on how to winterize your plumbing.

Excavations

Before digging anywhere, especially along property lines, where one might suspect there are water lines, a good policy is to call FSC so that FSC can verify that you will not harm the water main. Unfortunately, if you damage any of the FSC pipes or valves, you will be responsible to pay for repairs.

Water Conservation

Precipitation during the 2021-2022 winter season was below normal. Although Snow Creek Well has been able to meet customer demands, water conservation should still be practiced. High demand for water will result in increased power expenses to run the Big Falls Well.

Water Quality

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 may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that 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 U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the number 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.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT	
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of 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 (USEPA). 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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that adding a disinfectant is necessary to control 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.	Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect the 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. Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions. ND: not detectable at testing limit ntu: nephelometric turbidity units 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)

Regulatory Agency and Standards

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all 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 SWRCB 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 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

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of month s in violati on	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90 th percentil e level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) Last tested 2022	10	16	1	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) Last tested 2022	10	0	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	Sample Date	Level Detect ed	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	7/8/2019	3	2.2-3.9	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	7/8/2019	89.5	61-110	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	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	7/8/2019	0.2	0.13-0.37	2.0	1.0	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (mg/L)	7/8/2019	105	90-120	N/A	N/A	

Calcium (mg/L)	12/14/2020	24 mg/L	17-31	N/A	N/A	
Magnesium (mg/L)	7/8/2019	6.6	6.4-76. /	N/A	N/A	
Odor-Threshold (ton)	7/8/2019	1	1	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
PH (laboratory)	11/11/2019	7.4	6.9-8	N/A	N/A	
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	12/14/2020	125	150-210	N/A	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	7/8/2019	10.6	6.3-15	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	7/8/2019	99.5	71-120	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	7/8/2019	0.5	0.5	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	7/8/2019	0.08	0.08	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

FSC is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards.

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 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 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 healthcare providers. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 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. FSC 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 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>.