

2012 Water Quality Report

Primm Valley Golf Club, California



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

Background

The Primm Valley Golf Club (PVGC) is dedicated to producing drinking water of the highest possible quality and welcomes the opportunity to share this report with you. This report includes information on constituents that were detected in the water from 2007 through 2011 as well as water quality explanations and health effects language according to requirements complying with the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Department of Public Health Drinking Water programs. Above all, this report assures that the water satisfies and/or is better than all applicable Drinking Water Standards.

Last year, we conducted the required tests for numerous constituents. Total coliform was detected in two samples, otherwise we did not detect any constituent at levels higher than the State allows. See the paragraph marked Violation for more information. This brochure is a snapshot of previous years' water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. The PVGC continues to be committed to providing a quality-dependable water supply for our guests and personnel.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

Three aquifer wells are the source of water for the PVGC. These wells, located west of the PVGC, pump water from the Ivanpah Basin Aquifer at a depth of 200-300 feet below ground surface. The water is treated by a chlorination process (utilized to control bacteria) followed by an ultraviolet treatment methods to produce finish water for potable consumption. The use of the RO system was discontinued after it was confirmed with the San Bernardino Department of Public Health (SBDPH) that as long as the water meets drinking water standards, RO treatment is not necessary.

What Do These Terms Mean?

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.

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 EPA.

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 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 Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Non-detect

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - A measurement of water's clarity.

µmhos/cm: Micromhos per centimeter - Measure of electric current

What Kind of Contaminants Can Be Expected?

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.

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, agriculture applications, and septic systems.

Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or a result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

How Does The Water Effect Our Health?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Department serves as the primary agency, adopting and enforcing its own safe drinking water regulations which must be at least as stringent as Federal requirements. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some constituents. However, the presence of these constituents 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 at 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. 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 **USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

Lead Information

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at this property, as with your home, may be higher than at other locations in the community as a result of materials used in the plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush the tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the **USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

How Can I Obtain A Copy of This Report?

The Primm Valley Golf Club publishes this consumer confidence report annually and posts it in various locations throughout the property. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the California Department of Public Health District Office address or the Water System address. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the California Department of Public Health District Engineer or the golf management company:

Par 4 Golf Management (Derrick Hunter)
4610 Wynn Road
Las Vegas, NV 89103
Phone: (702) 253-7878 / Fax: (702) 253-7879

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding a MCL, MRDL, AL or Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Total Coliform MCL Violation: Our water system was notified of positive total coliform tests for the clubhouse in November 2011. Public notifications were immediately posted, the San Bernardino Department of Public Health (SBDPH) was notified, and the use of the water system in the clubhouse was suspended, with the exception of toilet use. To remedy the situation, a chlorination treatment was used to remove coliform bacteria. Once approval was received from SBDPH, the clubhouse resumed the use of the water system.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

E. coli MCL Violation: Our water system was notified of positive E. coli tests for the clubhouse in November 2011. Public notifications were immediately posted, the San Bernardino Department of Public Health (SBDPH) was notified, and the use of the water system in the clubhouse was suspended, with the exception of toilet use. To remedy the situation, a chlorination treatment was used to remove E. coli. Once approval was received from SBDPH, the clubhouse resumed the use of the water system.

Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

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
Arsenic (µg/L)	12/27/2011	1.8	NA	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	12/27/2011	0.072	NA	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (µg/L)	12/27/2011	4.6	NA	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	12/27/2011	0.56	NA	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as NO3 (mg/L)	12/27/2011	12.2	9.6 -16	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (µg/L)	12/27/2011	1.3	NA	80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic acids (µg/L)	12/27/2011	ND	NA	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	12/13/2007	1.03	0.99 - <1.07	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	12/13/2007	3.6	<3.0 - 4.2	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	12/13/2007	3.2	<3.0 - 3.4	50	(0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The Department considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
Uranium (pCi/L)	12/13/2007	4.1	3.8 - 4.4	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	12/27/2011	0.33	NA	5	NA	Soil runoff

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and Reporting Units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L)	12/27/2011	440	NA	1,000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmhos / cm)	12/27/2011	1,200	NA	1,600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L)	12/27/2011	260	NA	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	12/27/2011	39	NA	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor (TON)	12/27/2011	1	NA	3	NA	Naturally occurring organic materials

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a month) 2	2 ^a	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	(In a year) 2	2 ^b	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Number of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. of Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	5	2.9	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	5	0.57	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	12/27/2011	200	NA	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	12/27/2011	100	NA	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water



For:

Prepared by: