

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: The Farm Mutual Water Company

Report Date: June 10, 2014

Water System Number: 3310046

County: Riverside

District: 20

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 1st - December 31st 2013**

Este informado contiene informaci ó n muy importante sobre so agua potable. Trad ú zcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda Bien.

Type of Water Sources in Use: 25% Farm Mutual Water Company Well Water and 75% Purchased Water

Name & Location of Sources: Well 2 is located at 33383 Mill Pond Drive, Wildomar, Ca 92595 and Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District connection on 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.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation:

Open meetings are held on the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. Meeting Notice and Agenda are posted in the business office lobby [4] days prior to the meeting date. Meetings began at 6:30pm and move to an Executive Session upon adjournment. Meetings are held in the Board Room, located at 33383 Mill Pond Drive - Wildomar, Ca 92595.

Additional Information : Donna Schardein - Operations Manager @ 951 244-4198

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.

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.

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]

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.

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

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 California Department of Public Health [Department] prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 Department 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 Coli form Bacteria	[IN A MONTH] - 0 -	0	More than [1] sample in a month with a detection.	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coli form or E. coli	[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 E. coli.	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

T A B L E II - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	A L	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead [ppb]	20	< 5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper [ppm]	20	0.42	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 [and 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	2013	97	61 -120	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
FMWC - WELL 2	06/12	64	64			
Hardness [ppm]						
EVMWD SOURCE	2013	179	78 - 300	none	none	Sum of Polyvalent Cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium and are usually naturally occurring.
FMWC - WELL 2	2011	303.3	300 - 310			

T A B L E IV - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent [and 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]						
EVMWD SOURCE	2013	11	ND - 15	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].
FMWC - WELL 2	04/11	7.5	7.5			
Fluoride [ppm]						
	2011	0.2	0.2 - 0.5	2.0	0.35	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
* Arsenic [ppb]						
	2013	4.6	< 2 - 8.6	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production waste.
Nitrate as NO3 [ppm as NO3]						
EVMWD SOURCE	2013	7.4	1.30 - 16.4	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion and natural deposits.
FMWC - WELL 2	09/13	5.1	5.1 as NO3			
TTHM [Total Trihalomethane] [ppb]						
	2013	20.8	11 - 25	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 [Halocetic Acids] [ppb]						
	2013	6.6	ND - 6.9	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine Residual						
	2013	0.6	.44 - 1.80	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for water treatment
Gross Alpha						
	2013	5.2	5.2	15	- 0 -	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium						
	2013	5.08	5.08	20	.43	Erosion of natural deposits.

T A B L E V - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent [and reporting units]	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	M C L [MRDL]	P H G [MCLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Specific Conductance [Micromhos]	2012	909	512 - 1400	1600	N/A	Substance that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids [mg/l]	2012	650	650	1000	N/A	Runoff leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate [mg/l]						
EVMWD SOURCE	2013	113	71 - 220	500	N/A	Runoff leaching from natural deposits.
FMWC - WELL 2	2012	ND	ND			
Chloride [mg/l]						
EVMWD SOURCE	2013	97	48 - 170	500	N/A	Runoff leaching from natural deposits.
FMWC - WELL 2	06/12	160	160			
Turbidity [units]						
EVMWD SOURCE	2013	0	ND - .55	5	N/A	Soil runoff.
FMWC - WELL 2	06/12	< 0.20	< 0.20			

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].

General Information on Drinking Water [continued]

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 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 Health Department's strict regulation codes for all water utilities - Title 17 and Title 22. These CDH requirements are performed not only on a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual basis, but they are also completed at many different 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 Health Department for review. This data is then included in a Consumer Confidence Report and mailed to all of our customers. Although some of EVMWD's data is included in FMWC's 2013 Consumer Confidence Report, a lot of data is not. However, you can pick up a copy of EVMWD's complete report at the Farm Mutual Water Company office [during normal business hours] after July 1st, 2014. You can also obtain EVMWD's 2013 Consumer Confidence Report and previous reports by visiting their website @ evmwd.com.