

## 2022 Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

Water System Name: Juniper Riviera County Water District

Report Date: July 1, 2023

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater Wells

Name and General Location of Source(s): Juniper Riviera County Water District; 25715 Santa Rosa Road, Appley Valley, California; (760) 247-9818.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: This assessment was completed by the California Department of Public Health in April 2001. The reports are available at the District Office for examination.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: 5:00 p.m. on the third Thursday of each month at the District Office located at 25715 Santa Rosa Rd, Appley Valley CA 92308.

For More Information, Contact: Lorrie L. Steely Phone: 760.247.9818

### About This Report

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 1 to December 31, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

### Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [Juniper Riviera County Water District] a [25715 Santa Rosa Rd, Appley Valley CA 92308] para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 [Juniper Riviera County Water District] 以获得中文的帮助: [25715 Santa Rosa Rd, Appley Valley CA 92308]。

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [25715 Santa Rosa Rd, Appley Valley CA 92308] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [Juniper Riviera County Water District] tại [25715 Santa Rosa Rd, Appley Valley CA 92308] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [Juniper Riviera County Water District] ntawm [25715 Santa Rosa Rd, Appley Valley CA 92308] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

## Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 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 (U.S. EPA).
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 Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
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)

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

## Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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.
- 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State 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.

## About Your Drinking Water Quality

### Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 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 State 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, are 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**

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month)	0	1 positive monthly sample <sup>(a)</sup>	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	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 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper**

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/23/22	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/23/22	5	0.03	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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 (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	5/30/22	40	38 - 41	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	5/30/22	98	86 – 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 (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	09/23/22	4.05	3.4 – 4.7	15	0	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	11/23/22	2.40	2.2 – 2.7	20	0.43	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	9/23/22	1.24	1.23 – 1.25	5	0	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Arsenic (ug/L)	5/30/22	6.5	5.6 – 7.4	10	0.004	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	9/23/22 (Well 01)	0.42	0.42	2	1	Erosion of Natural Deposits
	9/23/22 (Well 02)	2.1	2.0-2.5	2	1	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (mg/L)	9/23/22	1.5	1.2 – 1.9	10	10	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer. leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Nitrite (mg/L)	5/30/22	ND	NA	1	1	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer leaching from septic tanks and Sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (+6) (ppm)	5/30/22	1.4	1.4	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) (ppt)	5/19/20	ND	NA	50	10	Discharge from petroleum refineries; underground gas tank leaks; banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	9/23/22	ND	NA	200	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
1,2,3, Trichloropropane (ppt)	5/19/20	ND	NA	5	0.7	Discharge from industrial and agriculture chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproducts during the production of other compounds and pesticides
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	11/05/21	ND	NA	80	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids - HAA5 (ug/L)	11/05/21	ND	NA	60	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection

**Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>SMCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Chloride (mg/L)	9/23/22	17	14 - 19	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	9/23/22	43	38 - 47	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	9/23/22	375	340 - 410	1600	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	9/23/22	245	220 – 270	1000	n/a	No standards for MCL
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (mg/L)	9/23/22	140	120 – 160	N/A		No standards for MCL
Calcium (mg/L)	9/23/22	30	23 - 36	N/A		No standards for MCL
Magnesium (mg/L)	9/23/22	6.4	5.9 – 6.9	N/A		No standards for MCL
Zinc (ppb)	9/23/22	ND	N/A	N/A		No standards for MCL
PH	9/23/22	7.8	7.7 - 7.8	N/A		No standards for MCL



**Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Notification Level</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

### **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 U.S. EPA'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 health care providers. U.S. EPA/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).

**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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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. [Optional: 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

**Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*:** [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

**Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR):** [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**

**Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement**

<b>Violation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Actions Taken to Correct Violation</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
<i>DBP Monitoring and Reporting</i>	<i>Missed sample collection date on 11/22</i>	<i>3 months</i>	<i>Collected samples on 2-10-23. Updated Sampling Plan to avoid re-occurrences.</i>	<i>None. Samples collected have been historically ND.</i>
<i>Failure to Comply with the Requirements of Standby Source Well for May &amp; June 2021</i>	<i>Well No. 03 is designated as a standby source, which by regulation, can only be used for short-term emergencies. We exceeded the standby source usage limitations due to mechanical issues in other source wells.</i>	<i>Well No. 03 was used from May 21, 2021 to June 7, 2021, and again from June 13, 2021 to June 17, 2021. This duration exceeded the short-term emergency limitations.</i>	<i>A contingency plan was created and sent to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water. The contingency plan addresses how to conduct emergency repairs in case other System sources are down in the future.</i>	<i>Health Effects Language for the usage of Standby Well No. 03 was included in the public notices distributed on 8/5/2021 regarding arsenic and fluoride.</i>

## **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

(The following two sentences are in Spanish relaying information on the importance of this notice. Translated to English, it would read as follows: [This notice contains important information regarding your drinking water, please read the Spanish notice if it is included. If the Spanish notice is not included, please contact the water system and ask for a copy.])

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

## **MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET FOR JUNIPER RIVIERA CWD**

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

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 our drinking water meets health standards. During 2021 and 2022, we did not monitor for Disinfection Byproducts from our distribution system and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

### **What should I do?**

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were or Will Be Taken
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) – Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs)	Annually during the month of August	TTHM and HAA5 samples must be collected at two State Water Board approved sampling sites.	During August 2021 and during August 2022	During August 2023 and during August annually thereafter.

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

**What happened? What is being done?**

[Insert description of corrective action]. Failure to comply with the requirements of standby well for May and June 2021. For more information, please contact [insert name of contact] at [insert phone number] or [insert mailing address]. Lorrie Steely, 760-247-9818.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

**Secondary Notification Requirements**

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by **JUNIPER RIVIERA CWD**

State Water System ID#: **CA3600222**

Date distributed: