# TEMESCAL VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

## 2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT

### The Quality Of The Water You Drink

**TVWD delivers safe, clean drinking water 24-hours a day, 7-days a week.**

**T**emescal Valley Water District has prepared this 2022 Consumer Confidence Report to describe where our water comes from, what it contains and how it compares with state and federal drinking water standards for safety, appearance, taste and smell.

Temescal Valley's water supply comes from Northern California via the California Aqueduct. It begins as snow melt in the Northern Sierra Nevada mountains. Before reaching the Aqueduct, it travels through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, then through 444 miles of the Aqueduct to the Metropolitan Water District's Henry J. Mills Treatment Plant in Riverside, where it is treated before delivery to Temescal Valley and on to our customers.

In 2022 our District faced the possibility of a water allocation/shortage by the Metropolitan Water District. That all changed with the record rain and snow pack in Northern California and the water conservation practiced by our customers.

Temescal Valley Water District continues to reduce our reliance on potable water by expanding our non-potable water delivery system to developments in the Valley. We are currently at a Stage 1 Normal Conservation Conditions, which asks customers to use water wisely and to practice water conservation measures to prevent the wasteful and unreasonable use of water and to promote water conservation. Please see additional conservation measures on our website. We know additional water conservation is a challenge is a in Southern California, but we can all make a difference by working together as a community.

Learn more on efficient irrigation and rebates at www.temescalvwd.com

**In this issue:**



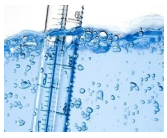
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

If you have questions, suggestions or comments about the information contained in this 2022 Water Quality Report please contact Paul Bishop at (951) 277-1414 ext. 6324. If you are a landlord or manage a multi-dwelling, please contact us to order as many additional copies of the report as you need for distribution to your tenants or visit our website at www.temescalvwd.com

## Continuous Testing

**T**emescal Valley's supplier, the Western Municipal Water District works with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the State Water Resources Control Board and independent certified testing laboratories to continuously monitor the quality of the water supplies. Metropolitan, the supplier of most of the water Western serves, has one of the most sophisticated water quality monitoring and treatment programs in the world.

They perform continuous daily monitoring and several hundred additional samplings each month. Western and Temescal Valley perform even more testing, with 100 bacteriological samplings and 20 physical samplings taken from 40 different locations each month.



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

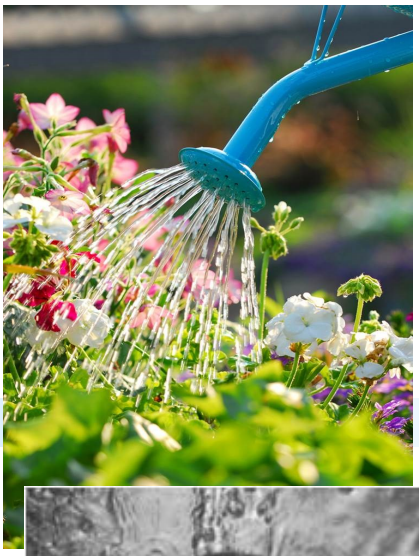
dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including 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, 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. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board 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 at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that 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 (800) 426-4791.



## Terms To Know

**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 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 taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWDs 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.

**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).

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The Highest level of 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 disinfectant added for water treatment 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.

**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 which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

## Abbreviations

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MCL | Maximum Contaminant Level | HAA5 | Haloacetic Acids (Five) |
| PHG | Public Health Goal | LRAA | Locational Running Annual Average |
| NTU | Nephelometric Turbidity Units | SI | Saturation Index (Langelier) |
| NA | Not Applicable | µS/cm | MicroSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm) |
| ppb | Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) | ppt | Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L) |
| ppm | Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) | TOC | Total Organic Carbon |
| ND | None Detected | NL | Notification Level |
| N | Nitrogen | pCi/L | PicoCuries per Liter |
| TTHM | Total Trihalomethanes | | |

This report is based on requirements supplied by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water revised through January 2020 and data supplied by Metropolitan Water District from 2022 Water Quality Report.

| Microbiological Contaminants | Highest # detections | # months in violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coli form Bacteria | (In a mo.) 0 | 0 | 0 positive monthly sample | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coli form or *E. coli* | (In the year) 0 | 0 | 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 |

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR LEAD AND COPPER RULE

| Lead & Copper Rule (and reporting limits) | Sample Year | No. of samples collected | 90th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | RDL | Schools Lead Testing Year (#Schools) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 2020 | 30 | ND | 0 | 15 | 2.0 | 5.0 | | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppb) | 2020 | 30 | 0.21 | 0 | 1.3 | 300 ugl | 50 | | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

| | Units | State or Federal MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | TVWD Levels Range | TVWD Levels Average | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR DISINFECTION RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomenthanes Distribution System(TTHM)(d) | PPB | 80 | NA | 11.0-28.0 | Highest LRAA 20.8 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids (five) Distribution | PPB | 60 | NA | ND-2.4 | Highest LRAA 1.8 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Chlorine Residual Distribution System | PPM | [4.0 as CL2] | [4 as CL2] | 0.02-2.2 | Highest LRAA 0.96 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |

| | Units of Measure | State/Fed MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | DLR (CCRDL) [RL] | Riverside System[a] Combined Source Water Average[b] | Riverside System[a] Combined Source Water Range[c] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Primary Standards, Mandatory Health Related Standards** | | | | | | |
| **Clarity** | | | | | | |
| Turbidity | NTU, Highest Single Measurement | TT | NA | NA | 0.06 | NR |
| Turbidity | Lowest Monthly % ≤0.3 NTU | TT | NA | NA | 100 | NR |
| **Microbiological** | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform | % Positive Monthly Samples | 5 | [0] | NA | 0 | 0 - 0.99 |
| E. coli | Number Positive for Year | 0 | [0] | NA | 0 | NR |
| Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) | CFU/mL | NA | NA | NA | ND | ND - 9 |
| **Disinfectant** | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | mg/L | [4] | [4] | NA | 2.02 | 0.21 - 2.9 |
| **Disinfection Byproducts** | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)[d] | µg/L | 80 | NA | 1 | 22 | ND - 21 |
| Bromate[e] | µg/L | 10 | 0.1 | 1 | 5.5 | ND - 14 |
| Bromoform | µg/L | NA | 0.5 | 1 | ND | ND - 1.3 |
| Dibromochloromethane | µg/L | NA | 0.1 | 1 | ND | ND - 1.4 |
| **Disinfection Byproduct Precursors** | | | | | | |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC)[e] | mg/L | TT | NA | 0.3 | 1.9 | 1.7 - 2.2 |
| **Inorganic Chemicals** | | | | | | |
| Aluminum | µg/L | 1000 | 600 | 50 | ND | ND - 150 |
| Arsenic | µg/L | 10 | 0.004 | 2 | ND | ND - 4.4 |
| Fluoride | mg/L | 2 | 1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | ND - 0.8 |
| Nitrate (N) | mg/L | 10 | 10 | 0.4 | 1.5 | ND - 7.5 |
| Perchlorate | µg/L | 6 | 1 | 2 | ND | ND - 2.9 |
| Selenium | µg/L | 50 | 30 | 5 | ND | ND - 6.9 |
| **Organic Chemicals** | | | | | | |
| **Synthetic Organic Compounds** | | | | | | |
| Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) | ng/L | 200 | 3 | 10 | ND | ND - 14 |
| **Radiological** | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha | pCi/L | 15 | (0) | 3 | ND | ND - 10 |
| Gross Beta[f] | pCi/L | 50 | (0) | 4 | 4 | ND - 6 |
| Uranium | pCi/L | 20 | 0.43 | 1 | 1.5 | ND - 8.6 |
| **Secondary Standards, Aesthetic Standards** | | | | | | |
| Aluminum | µg/L | 200 | 600 | 50 | ND | ND - 150 |
| Chloride | mg/L | 500 | NA | NA | 66 | 12 - 77 |
| Sulfate | mg/L | 500 | NA | 0.5 | 58 | 7.3 - 72 |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | mg/L | 1000 | NA | NA | 306 | 170 - 390 |
| Color | Color Units | 15 | NA | [1] | ND | ND - 1 |
| Odor | TON | 3 | NA | 1 | 1 | ND - 2 |
| Specific Conductance | µS/cm | 1600 | NA | NA | 535 | 320 - 610 |
| pH | pH units | NA | NA | NA | 8.2 | 7.2 - 9.9 |
| Turbidity | NTU | 5 | NA | 0.1 | ND | ND - 1.5 |
| **Notification Levels, Nonregulatory Standards** | | | | | | |
| Boron | µg/L | NL = 1000 | NA | 100 | 117 | ND - 160 |
| Chlorate[f] | µg/L | NL = 800 | NA | 20 | 200 | NR |
| N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) | ng/L | NL= 10 | 3 | [2] | 3 | ND - 4 |
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)[g] | ng/L | NL = 5.1 | NA | (4) | ND | ND - 4.6 |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)[g] | ng/L | NL = 6.5 | NA | (4) | ND | ND - 4.9 |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)[g] | ng/L | NL = 500 | NA | (3) | ND | ND - 3 |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)[g,h] | ng/L | NL = 3 | NA | (3) | ND | ND - 3 |
| Vanadium | µg/L | NL = 50 | NA | 3 | ND | ND - 6.9 |
| **Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring** | | | | | | |
| Chlorodibromoacetic Acid | µg/L | NA | NA | NA | 0.02 | ND - 0.33 |
| Chromium, Hexavalent | µg/L | NA | 0.02 | 1 | ND | ND - 4.0 |
| Germanium[f] | µg/L | NA | NA | NA | 0.28 | ND - 0.44 |
| Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)[g] | ng/L | NA | NA | (3) | ND | ND - 6.5 |
| **Other Parameters Tested** | | | | | | |
| Alkalinity, Total | mg/L | NA | NA | NA | 105 | 72 - 180 |
| Calcium | mg/L | NA | NA | NA | 35 | 25 - 71 |
| Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential[f] | mg/L | NA | NA | NA | 2.2 | 1.4 - 3.1 |
| Corrosivity (as Aggressiveness Index)[f] | AI | NA | NA | NA | 12.0 | 12.0 - 12.1 |
| Corrosivity (as Saturation Index)[f] | SI | NA | NA | NA | 0.31 | 0.28 - 0.34 |
| Hardness | mg/L | NA | NA | NA | 137 | 110 - 220 |
| Magnesium | mg/L | NA | NA | NA | 11 | 5.5 - 13 |
| Potassium | mg/L | NA | NA | NA | 3.4 | 1.0 - 3.8 |
| Silica[f] | mg/L | NA | NA | [5] | 15 | 12 - 25 |
| Sodium | mg/L | NA | NA | NA | 55 | 22 - 61 |

AI, Aggressiveness Index
CFU/mL, colony-forming units per milliliter
DLR, Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting
mg/L, milligrams per liter
ng/L, nanograms per liter
NR, No Range
µg/L, micrograms per liter

[a]Water quality data reported for Western Municipal Water District's Riverside System reflects water quality for all sources of water distributed during the reporting year. The sources of water within the system include treated groundwater from Western Municipal Water District's Arlington Desalter, Chino Desalter Authority's Chino Desalter II, Riverside Public Utilities, along with surface water from Metropolitan Water District's Mills Water Treatment Plant . Only contaminants detected above the DLR are reported, with the exception of those included for reference.

[b]Average provided reflects flow-weighted average accounting for all sources of water distributed during the reporting year.

[c]Range provided reflects range of all sample results.

[d]Based on values as reported in Quarterly TTHM/HAA5 Reports to Division of Drinking Water. The minimum and maximum concentrations are provided based on the results for all sample locations. The average concentration provided is the highest of Locational Running Annual Average for all sites.

[e]The average concentration provided is the highest Running Annual Average for all sites.

Temescal Valley Water District

22646 Temescal Canyon Road
Temescal Valley, CA 92883
Phone: 951-277-1414 Fax: 951-277-1419

Board meets at 8:30 a.m. the fourth Tuesday of each month at 22646 Temescal Canyon Road, Temescal Valley, CA 92883. Meetings are open to the public.



# Special Health Information

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this public 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. 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 your drinking water meets health standards. 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. Temescal Valley Water District 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.

# Additional Information

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2018. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Beginning April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

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, EPA/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)**.