

TEMESCAL VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Quality Of The Water You Drink



Temescal Valley Water District has prepared this 2023 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.

Continuous Testing

Temescal 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



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

In 2023 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 I 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 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



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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 2023 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

General Water Quality Info continued...

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:

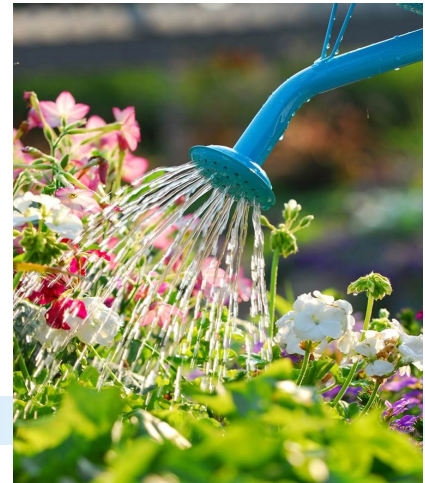
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial 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 SDWS 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 2023 Water Quality Report.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # detections	# months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coli form Bacteria	(In a mo.) 1	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coli form or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 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

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	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;	
Copper (ppb)	2020	30	0.21	0	1.3	300 ug/l	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		Major Sources in Drinking Water
			Range	Average	

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR DISINFECTION RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
Total Trihalomethanes Distribution System(TTHM)(d)	PPB	80	NA	22.0-58.0	Highest LRAA 44.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) Distribution	PPB	60	NA	ND-9.3	Highest LRAA 5.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual Distribution System	PPM	[4.0 as CL2]	[4 as CL2]	0.02-2.6	Highest LRAA 1.04	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

	Units of Measure	State/Fed MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	DLR (CCRD) [RL]	Riverside System ^a	
					Combined Source Water	
					Average ^b	Range ^c
Primary Standards, Mandatory Health Related Standards						
Clarity						
Turbidity	NTU, Highest Single Measurement			TT	NA	0.07 NR
Turbidity	Lowest Monthly % ≤0.3 NTU			TT	NA	100 NR
Microbiological^d						
Total Coliform	Number of Positive for Year			---	[0]	3
	Highest Monthly %			5	[0]	1
<i>E. coli</i>	Number Positive for Year			0	[0]	0
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) ^e	CFU/mL			NA	NA	10
Disinfectant^f						
Chlorine	mg/L			[4]	[4]	1.1 ND - 2.97
Disinfection Byproducts^g						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ^h	µg/L			80	NA	1 55 4.1 - 84
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ⁱ	µg/L			60	NA	1 10 ND - 17
Bromate ^h	µg/L			10	0.1	1 6.7 ND - 20
Bromodichloromethane	µg/L			NA	0.06	1.0 11.1 ND - 29
Bromoform	µg/L			NA	0.5	1.0 4.4 ND - 19
Chloroform	µg/L			NA	0.4	1.0 11.2 ND - 36
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L			NA	0.1	1.0 9.7 1.4 - 22
Disinfection Byproduct Precursors						
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) ^h	mg/L			TT	NA	0.3 2.2 1.8 - 2.7
Inorganic Chemicals						
Aluminum	µg/L			1000	600	50 ND ND - 90
Arsenic	µg/L			10	0.004	2 ND ND - 4
Fluoride	mg/L			2	1	0.1 0.6 ND - 0.8
Nickel	µg/L			100	12	10 ND ND - 29
Nitrate (N)	mg/L			10	10	0.4 1.9 ND - 6.9
Perchlorate	µg/L			6	1	2 ND ND - 2.5
Radiological						
Gross Alpha	pCi/L			15	(0)	3 ND ND - 6
Gross Beta ^l	pCi/L			50	(0)	4 ND ND - 4
Radium 228	pCi/L			5	0.019	1 ND ND - 1
Uranium	pCi/L			20	0.43	1 1.3 ND - 10.8
Secondary Standards, Aesthetic Standards						
Aluminum	µg/L			200	600	50 ND ND - 90
Chloride	mg/L			500	NA	NA 41 29 - 95
Sulfate	mg/L			500	NA	0.5 46 5.4 - 69
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L			1000	NA	NA 233 200 - 460
Color	Color Units			15	NA	[1] ND ND - 1
Odor	TON			3	NA	1 2 ND - 2
Specific Conductance	µS/cm			1600	NA	NA 402 357 - 600
pH	pH units			NA	NA	NA 8.4 7.3 - 8.7
Turbidity	NTU			5	NA	0.1 ND ND - 0.96
Notification Levels, Nonregulatory Standards						
Boron ^l	µg/L			NL = 1000	NA	100 130 NR
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) ^l	ng/L			NL = 10	3	[2] 2 ND - 5
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) ^l	ng/L			NL = 6.5	NA	(4) ND ND - 4
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) ^l	ng/L			NL = 500	NA	(3) ND ND - 3
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) ^l	ng/L			NL = 3	NA	(3) ND ND - 3
Vanadium	µg/L			NL = 50	NA	3 ND ND - 7
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring						
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid ^l	µg/L			NA	NA	NA 0.08 ND - 0.33
Chromium, Hexavalent	µg/L			NA	0.02	1 ND ND - 1.2
Germanium ^l	µg/L			NA	NA	NA 0.28 ND - 0.44
Lithium	µg/L			NA	NA	(9) ND ND - 9.1
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) ^l	ng/L			NA	NA	(3) ND ND - 7
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) ^l	ng/L			NA	NA	(3) ND ND - 4
Other Parameters Tested						
Alkalinity, Total	mg/L			NA	NA	NA 84 57 - 200
Calcium	mg/L			NA	NA	NA 27 17 - 69
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential ^l	mg/L			NA	NA	NA 2.3 0.6 - 4.1
Corrosivity (as Aggressiveness Index) ^l	AI			NA	NA	NA 12.0 11.9 - 12.1
Corrosivity (as Saturation Index) ^l	SI			NA	NA	NA 0.28 0.13 - 0.42
Hardness	mg/L			NA	NA	NA 104 79 - 220
Magnesium	mg/L			NA	NA	NA 9 6 - 14
Potassium	mg/L			NA	NA	NA 2.5 ND - 3.3
Silica ^l	mg/L			NA	NA	[5] 15 11 - 20
Sodium	mg/L			NA	NA	NA 40 21 - 44

AI, Aggressiveness Index
 CFU/mL, colony-forming units per milliliter
 DLR, Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting
 Mg/L, milligrams per liter
 ND, Not Detected at or above CCRDL, DLR, or RL
 Ng/L, nanograms per liter
 NR, No Range
 µg/L, micrograms per liter

^lWater quality data reported for Western Municipal Water District's (WMWD) Riverside System reflects water quality for all sources of water distributed during the reporting year. The sources of water within the Riverside System include treated groundwater from WMWD's Arlington Desalter, Chino Desalter Authority's Chino Desalter II, and 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.
^hAverage provided reflects flow-weighted average accounting for all sources of water distributed during the reporting year, unless indicated otherwise.
ⁱRange provided reflects range of all sample results.
^jData not flow-weighted, solely based on data sampled and collected by WMWD in the Riverside distribution system.
^kWestern sampled 1,221 locations for Total Coliform, E.Coli and HPC in 2023. 9 out of the 10 samples that had an HPC greater than 500 CFU/mL were collected on a single day that had a high wind advisory. All of the samples had a detectable residual and were absent for Total Coliform and E.Coli. It is suspected that the samples may have been contaminated and thus not valid, repeat samples were taken and all HPC results were below 500 CFU/mL.
^lBased 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.
^mThe average concentration provided is the highest Running Annual Average for all sites.
ⁿThe values reported are based solely on Metropolitan Water District's Mills Water Treatment Plant source only.
^oThe average reported is not flow weighted since only a single water source was sampled for the reported constituent.
^pThe CCRDL is based on the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMRS) minimum reporting levels (MRLs) for 25 EPA 533 constituents.



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.

BOARD MEMBERS

Fred Myers
President

Michael Buckley
Vice President

David Harich
Secretary/Treasurer

John Butler
Director

Jerry Sincich
Director

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

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

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 2023, we received a Monitoring Violation for Lead and Copper 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
Lead and copper	Every 3 years	0	June 1 to September 30, 2023	June 1 to September 30, 2024

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

What happened? What is being done?

During 2023, we did not complete all sampling for lead and copper monitoring. Therefore, we will collect 30 lead and copper samples during the period between June 1 to September 30, 2024 and submit the results of this monitoring to the State Water Resources Control Board. For more information, please contact Paul Bishop, Superintendent at (951) 277-1414 or 22646 Temescal Canyon Road, Temescal Valley, CA 92883.

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. 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 effective since July 2021. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. These revisions add the requirements of 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)** or visit water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.