

APPENDIX G: CCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: GLEN EDEN SUN CLUB

Water System Number: CA3301283

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on July 8, 2019 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Art Bell
Signature: [Signature]
Title: General Manager
Phone Number: (951) 2774650 Date: 7-3-2019

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: placed in residents mailbox

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) Bulletin boards in rec area
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www.

☐ For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Glen Eden Sun Club

Report Date: 6-9-19

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 - December 31, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & general location of source(s): Three wells are located at undisclosed locations on the property and water from Temescal Valley Water District.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: _____

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: _____

For more information, contact: Art Bell

Phone: 951-277-4650

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.

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).

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 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

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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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 *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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)

requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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

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 by-products 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.)	0	1 positive monthly sample	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)	(from 4/1/16-12/31/16)	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) 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

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8-9-17	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8-9-17	5	0.165	0	1.3	0.3	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)	10-20-16	46	46-46	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10-20-16	220	210-230	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
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	2018	6.2	0.92-11	10	10	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ug/L)	8-5-18	4.9	4.9	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (Haloacetic acids) (ug/L)	8-5-18	N/D	N/D	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/L)	2013	0.3	0.2-0.5	MDRL 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	MRDLG 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	10-20-16	8.1	8.1	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2009	4.48	4.14-4.9	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	10-20-16	0.33	0.33-0.33	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ug/L)	10-20-16	2.85	ND-5.7	5.0	0.02	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sulfate (mg/L)	10-20-16	41	40-42	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride (mg/L)	10-20-16	44.5	40-49	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; seawater influence
Total dissolved solids (TDS) (mg/L)	10-20-16	400	380-420	1000	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	10-20-16	655	640-670	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Turbidity (NTU)	10-20-16	1.24	0.9-2.4	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Iron (ug/L)	10-20-16	135	ND-270	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

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 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 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. Glen Eden Sun Club 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

**TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING
FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

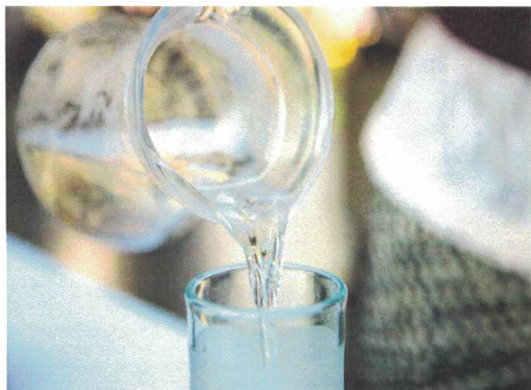
**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples,
Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT**

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

TEMESCAL VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

2018 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Quality Of The Water You Drink



Temescal Valley Water District has prepared this 2018 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

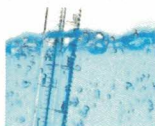
Temescal Valley's supplier, the Western Municipal Water District works with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the State Water Resources Control Board and independent certified testing laboratories to continuously monitor the quality of the water supplies. Metropolitan, the supplier 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



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



Dry 2018 water year comes to an end in California

During 2018 Californians were bidding farewell to a dry water year (October 2017-September 2018), which saw precipitation totals fall below the annual average for much of the state. The return to drier than average conditions was a let-down following an extremely wet water year in 2017 that had helped bring about drought relief.

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 waste and unreasonable use of water and to promote water conservation. Please see additional conservation measures on our website. We know water conservation is a challenge with this dry weather, but we can all make a difference by working together as a community.

In this issue:

Our Water Supply	1
Terms To Know	2
2018 Water Quality Table	3
Special Health Information	4

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 2018 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

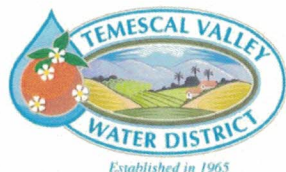
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	HAA5	Haloacetic Acids (Five)
PHG	Public Health Goal	LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	SI	Saturation Index (Langelier)
NA	Not Applicable	$\mu\text{S/cm}$	MicroSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter ($\mu\text{mho/cm}$)
ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	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 2018 and data supplied by Metropolitan Water District from 2018 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
		Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	TVWD Levels Range Average		Major Sources in Drinking Water	
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards								
CLARITY								
Turbidity (a)		NTU	5	NA	ND	ND	Soil runoff	
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (b)		CFU/mL	TT	NA	ND-1	ND	Naturally present in the environment	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum		PPB	1000	600	ND-120	58	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion	
Nitrate (as N)		PPM	10	10	0.6	0.6	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion	
Fluoride (c)		PPM	2.0	1	0.6-0.9	0.8	Water additive for dental health	
Arsenic		PPB	10	0.004	ND	ND	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes	
RADIOLOGICALS								
Uranium		pCi/L	20	0.43	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS								
Total Trihalomethanes Distribution System(TTHM)(d)		PPB	80	NA	12-32.0	Highest LRAA 27.3 ppd.	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Haloacetic Acids (five) Distribution		PPB	60	NA	ND-5.2	Highest LRAA 10	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Total Chlorine Residual Distribution System		PPM	[4.0 as CL2]	[4 as CL2]	0.1-2.2	Highest LRAA 0.84	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Bromate		PPB	10	0.1	ND-10	3.7	By-product of drinking water ozonation	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)		PPM	TT	NA	1.6-3.2	Highest RAA 2.3	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts	
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards								
Aluminum		PPB	1000	200	ND-120	58	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion	
Chloride		PPM	500	NA	79-91	85	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Color		Units	15	NA	1	1	Naturally occurring organic material	
Odor Threshold (e)		TON	3	NA	2	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials	
Specific Conductance		µS/cm	1600	NA	514-518	516	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence	
Sulfate		PPM	500	NA	34-46	40	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)		PPM	1000	NA	272-283	278	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING								
Boron		PPB	NL=1000	NA	160	160	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
N-Nitrosodiemethylamine (NDMA)		PPT	NA	3	ND	ND	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes	
Vanadium		PPB	NL=50	NA	ND	ND	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge	
OTHER PARAMETERS								
Alkalinity		PPM	NA	NA	66-74	70	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate	
Calcium		PPM	NA	NA	16-20	18	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Chlorate		PPB	NL=800	NA	ND	ND	By-product of drinking water chlorination; Industrial process	
Corrosivity (f)		SI	NA	NA	0.15-0.31	0.23	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors	
Hardness		PPM	NA	NA	86-98	92	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium, and calcium present in the water	
Magnesium		PPM	NA	NA	11-12	12	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
pH		pH units	NA	NA	8.4-8.5	8.5	NA	
Potassium		PPM	NA	NA	2.8-2.9	2.8	Salt present in the water; naturally occurring	
Sodium		PPM	NA	NA	62-63	62	Salt present in the water; naturally occurring	

Footnotes

- Metropolitan monitors turbidity at the CFE locations using continuous and grab samples. Turbidity, a measure of the cloudiness of the water, is an indicator of treatment performance. Turbidity was in compliance with the TT primary drinking water standard and the secondary drinking water standard of less than 5 NTU.
- All distribution system samples had detectable total chlorine residuals and no HPC was required. However, plant effluents' HPC were analyzed to ensure chlorine disinfection.
- Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.
- No MCL exceedance occurred in the Distribution System. Compliance with State and Federal TTHM MCL is based on LRAA.
- No Odor Threshold MCL exceedance occurred in Mills Treatment Plant Effluents because no values were higher than the MCL of 3. The MCL was not violated.
- Positive SI index = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes.



Temescal Valley Water District

22646 Temescal Canyon Road

Temescal Valley, CA 92883

Phone: 951-277-1414 Fax: 951-277-1419

BOARD MEMBERS

C.W. Colladay
President

Paul Rodriguez
Vice President

Fred Myers
Director

David Harich
Director

John Butler
Director

Board meets at 8:30 a.m. the fourth Tuesday of each month at
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. 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)**.