

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Report Date: 07/01/2022

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Two active groundwater wells located on the property and water purchased from Temescal Valley Water District.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source water assessment was conducted for the Glen Eden Water System in October 2002. The Sources were considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: above ground storage tanks, drinking water treatment plants, parks, transportation corridors, and sewer collection systems. A detailed copy of the assessment is available from the Glen Eden Sun Club General Manager, Art Bell.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: The board meetings are the second Sunday of every month in the boardroom and on Zoom

For More Information, Contact: General Manager Art Bell 951-277-4650

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, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Glen Eden Sun Club a 951-277-4650 para asistirlo en español.

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.

Term	Definition
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.
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)
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, and 4 list all 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 Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2017	5	ND	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
								industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2017	5	0.165	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2. 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)	12/27/2019	45.5	42-49	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12/27/2019	205	200-210	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 3. 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 (ppm)	2021	3.8	1.8-7.1	10	10	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2020	21.2	18.7-23.7	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	.37	0.34-.75	MDRL 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	MRDLG 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2016-2019	5.7	3.3-8.1	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2021	5.85	5.7-6.0	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	11/17/2019	0.21	0.21	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
HAA5 (Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	2020	3.85	1.1-6.6	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Commented [S11]: Have last measured GA for Well 1 in 2016, and last measured for Well 3 in 2019 (and TVWD is generally low for GA so ignoring for now - will have to include in next year's CCR), so date range would be 2016-2019.

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sulfate (ppm)	11/17/2019	41	37-45	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride (ppm)	11/17/2019	49.5	37-62	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; seawater influence
Total dissolved solids (TDS) (ppm)	11/17/2019	410	380-440	1000	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	11/17/2019	635	590-680	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Turbidity (NTU)	11/17/2019	0.3	0.3	5	N/A	Soil runoff

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. 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. 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: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised 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 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. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

2021 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Quality Of The Water You Drink

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

In 2021 our District faced significant uncertainty as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. One thing that our customers can be certain of is that Temescal Valley Water District's team of essential workers continue to deliver safe water to our customers 24/7. Temescal Valley's water is rigorously monitored and tested, allowing our customers to consume it with confidence.

Temescal Valley Water District continues to reduce





Temescal Valley Water District has prepared this our reliance on potable water by expanding our non2021 Consumer Confidence Report to describe potable water delivery system to developments in the where our water comes from, what it contains and Valley. We are currently at a Stage I Normal how it compares with state and federal drinking water Conservation Conditions which asks customers to standards for safety, appearance, taste and smell. use water wisely and to practice water conservation measures to prevent the waste and unreasonable use

Temescal Valley's Potable Water supply comes from of water and to promote water conservation. Please multiple sources including Northern California via the see additional conservation measures on our website. California Aqueduct, Colorado River and locally

We know water conservation is a challenge with this produced groundwater supplies. The imported water dry weather, but we can all make a difference by travels hundreds of miles via aqueducts 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.

working together as a community.

Learn more on efficient irrigation and rebates at

Continuous Testing

www.temescalvwd.com

Temescal Valley's supplier, the Western serves, has one of the even more testing, with 100 Western Municipal Water District most sophisticated water quality bacteriological samplings and 20 works with the Metropolitan monitoring and treatment physical samplings taken from 40 Water District of Southern programs in the world. different locations each month. California, the State Water

They perform continuous daily The sources of drinking water Resources Control Board and monitoring and several hundred (both tap water and bottled independent certified testing additional water) include rivers, lakes, laboratories to continuously samplings each streams, ponds, reservoirs, monitor the quality of the water month. Western springs and wells. As supplies. Metropolitan, the water



and Temescal travels over the surface of the Valley perform land or through the ground, it

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.

as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such

In this issue:

Our Water Supply	1
Terms To Know	2
2021 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 2021 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

- 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 storm 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.

from sewage treatment plants,

water runoff, agricultural application,

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 SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

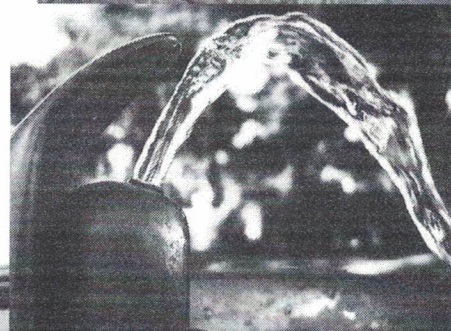
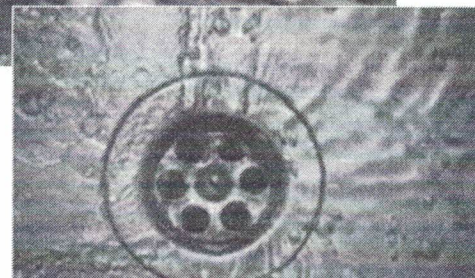
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

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		

septic systems, agricultural livestock and septic systems.

operations, and wildlife.

☐☐ Radioactive contaminants, that can

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts be naturally occurring or be the and metals, that can be naturally-result of oil and gas production and occurring or result from urban mining activities.

storm water runoff, industrial or

In order to ensure that tap water is safe

domestic wastewater discharges, oil to drink, the U.S. Environmental and gas

production, mining, or

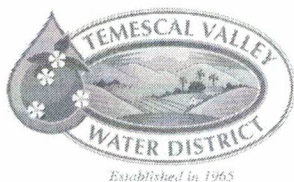
Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State

farming.

Water Resources Control Board (State

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 2021 Water Quality Report.

Microbiological	Highest # detections	# months in violation	MCL						MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coli form Bacteria	(In a mo.) 1	0	3 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; erosion of natural deposits	
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	14.0-24.0	Highest LRAA 22.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
Haloacetic Acids (five) Distribution			PPB	60	NA	ND-4.9	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 0.82	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment		
							State/Fed MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MCLG] [MRDLG]		Riverside System ^a
										Combined Source Water
				Units of Measure					DLR	Average ^b Range ^c
Primary Standards, Mandatory Health Related Standards										
Clarity										
Turbidity				NTU, Highest Single Measurement			TT	NA	NA	0.06 NA
Turbidity				Lowest Monthly % ≤0.3 NTU			TT	NA	NA	100 NA
Microbiological										
Total Coliform				% Positive Monthly Samples			5	[0]	NA	0.18 0-1.7
<i>E. coli</i>				Number Positive for Year			0	[0]	NA	0 NR
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)				CFU/mL			NA	NA	NA	ND ND-45
Disinfectant										
Chlorine				mg/L			[4]	[4]	NA	2.1 0.21-2.9
Disinfection Byproducts										
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ^d				µg/L			80	NA	1	24 ND-36
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ^d				µg/L			60	NA	1	6 ND-6.4
Bromate ^a				µg/L			10	0.1	1.0	4.1 ND-8.6
Bromodichloromethane				µg/L			NA	0.06	1.0	ND ND-1.0
Bromoform				µg/L			NA	0.5	1.0	1.2 ND-2.1
Dibromochloromethane				µg/L			NA	0.1	1.0	ND ND-2.0
Disinfection Byproduct Precursors										
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) ^e				mg/L			TT	NA	0.3	2.0 1.6-2.4
Inorganic Chemicals										
Aluminum ^b				µg/L			1000	600	50	ND ND-85
Arsenic				µg/L			10	0.004	2	ND ND-3.7
Chromium, Total				µg/L			50	(100)	10	ND NR
Fluoride				mg/L			2	1	0.1	0.74 ND-0.9
Nitrate (N)				mg/L			10	10	0.4	1.0 ND-6.5
Perchlorate				µg/L			6	1	2	ND ND-2.4
Selenium				µg/L			50	30	5	ND ND-5.1
Organic Chemicals										
Synthetic Organic Compounds										
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)				ng/L			200	3	10	ND ND-12
Radiological										
Gross Alpha				pCi/L			15	(0)	3	ND ND-4
Gross Beta				pCi/L			50	(0)	4	ND ND-6
Radium 228				pCi/L			NA	0.019	1	ND NR
Uranium				pCi/L			20	0.43	1	1.0 ND-8.3
Lead and Copper, Tap Sampling										
Copper				mg/L, 90th Percentile			AL = 1.3	0.3	0.05	0.08 ND-0.84
Secondary Standards, Aesthetic Standards										
Aluminum ^f				µg/L			200	600	50	ND ND-85
Chloride				mg/L			500	NA	NA	75 12-93
Sulfate				mg/L			500	NA	0.5	61 8.0-74
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)				mg/L			1000	NA	NA	320 220-400
Color				Color Units			15	NA	NA	ND ND-3.0
Odor				TON			3	NA	1	2 NR
Specific Conductance				µS/cm			1600	NA	NA	571 370-612
pH				pH units			NA	NA	NA	8.4 7.0-10
Turbidity				NTU			5	NA	0.1	ND ND-0.62
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring										
Chlorate				µg/L			NL = 800	NA	20	32 NR
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid				µg/L			NA	NA	NA	0.01 ND-0.33
Chromium, Hexavalent				µg/L			NA	0.02	1	ND ND-3.9
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)				ng/L			NL = 10	3	NA	3.8 NR
Germanium				µg/L			NA	NA	NA	ND ND-0.44
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)				ng/L			NL = 5.1	NA	NA	0.63 ND-4.7
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)				ng/L			NL = 6.5	NA	NA	0.72 ND-5.9
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)				ng/L			NL = 500	NA	NA	0.37 ND-2.9
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)				ng/L			NA	NA	NA	0.37 ND-4.2
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)				ng/L			NA	NA	NA	2.7 2.3-5.1



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

C.W. Colladay
President

David Harich
Vice President

Fred Myers
Secretary/Treasurer

Michael Buckley
Director

John Butler
Director

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)**.