2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Report Date: 2024

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, 2023 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Glen Eden Sun Club Name 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 *E. coli* 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

Term	Definition
	economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Public Health Goal (PHG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	[0]	[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	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	06/20/2023	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	06/20/2023	5	0.170	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)	11/01/2022	44.89	40-61	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	11/01/2022	188.77	180-230	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 (ppm) Well 1 Well 3	 2023 2023	 4.76 6.21	 3.0-6.4 1.0-9.1	10	10	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and

						sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	0.95	0.8-1.0	MDRL 4.0 (as Cl 2)	MRDLG 4.0 (as Cl2)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2022	4.9	ND-10	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2022	5.48	ND-8.6	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	0.25	ND-0.8	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	2023	21.53	18.6-31.8	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	2023	3.4	ND-6.8	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
ARSENIC (ug/L)	2022	ND	ND-2.9	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes

Table 5. 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)	2022	36.86	30-72	500 mg/L	N/A	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; industrial wastes

Chloride (ppm)	2022	41.41	32-77	500 mg/L	N/A	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; seawater influence
Total dissolved solids (TDS) (ppm)	2022	360.56	340-430	1000 mg/L	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2022	574.55	540-670	1600 µS/cm	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	0.2	ND-1.5	5 Units	N/A	Soil runoff
Odor---Threshold	2022	1	ND-2	3 Units	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Foaming Agents [MBAS]	2022	0.08	N/D-0.16	500 µg/L	N/A	Municipal and industrial waste discharges

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Boron (mg/L)	2022	12.87	ND-160	1 mg/L	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.

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.

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

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

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Failure to monitor for Disinfection Byproducts	Glen Eden is required to collect samples for Total Trihalomethanes (hereinafter "TTHM") analysis on an annual monitoring frequency from distribution locations approved by Riverside County for compliance with the Disinfection Byproduct Rule (hereinafter "DBPR").	For July 2021 and July 2022	Glen Eden collected TTHM samples during the first quarter of 2023 to make up for the missed 2022 samples.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Failure to monitor for Disinfection Byproducts	Glen Eden is required to collect samples for Haloacetic Acids (hereinafter “HAA5”) analysis on an annual monitoring frequency from distribution locations approved by Riverside County for compliance with the Disinfection Byproduct Rule (hereinafter “DBPR”).	For July 2021 and July 2022	Glen Eden collected HAA5 samples during the first quarter of 2023 to make up for the missed 2022 samples.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Total Trihalomethanes" or "TTHM" means the sum of the concentrations.
milligrams per liter (mg/L) of the trihalomethane compounds (bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane), rounded to two significant figures after addition.

"Haloacetic acids (five)" or "HAAS" means the sum of the concentrations in
milligrams per liter (mg/L) of the haloacetic acid compounds (monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid), rounded to two significant figures after addition.

Glen Eden has since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The samples, taken on February 20, 2023, show we are currently meeting drinking water standards. We would also like you to know that these tests were properly conducted in 2018 2019, and 2021. The results of these tests varied between Not Detectable to 25% of the Maximum Concentration Limit for these contaminants. The results of the February 20, 2023, test was similar to those prior year tests.
Our failure to collect these samples on an annual basis versus a 3-year basis was the result of our operator's erroneous interpretation of the State DRINC portal and reliance on a statement in the 2018 Blending Plan Acceptance document and in the 2020 Small Water Company Permit and Inspection report, both issued by the Riverside County Department of Environmental Health stating that the samples could be taken on a 3-year cycle. The latter document was internally inconsistent and specified sampling on an annual basis elsewhere in the document. Our corrective action as directed by the State Water Board is to perform laboratory testing of the DBP contaminants in February and July of this year and to adhere strictly to the 2014 approved DBP monitoring plan going forward unless officially changed.