2019 ANNUAL Water Quality Report

& CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para obtener más información o traducción, comuníquese con nosotros por teléfono: (951) 845-9581 o por correo electrónico a info@bcvwd.org

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

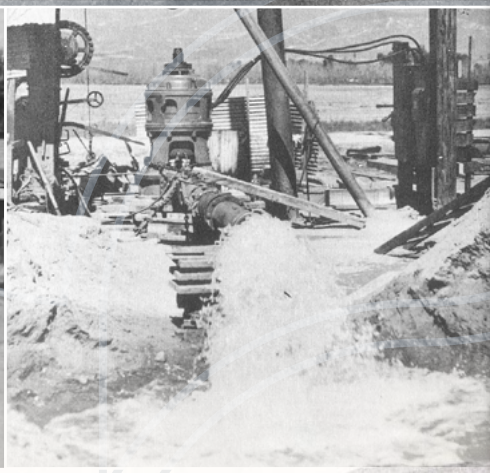
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District a 560 Magnolia Ave. (951)845-9581 para asistirlo en español.

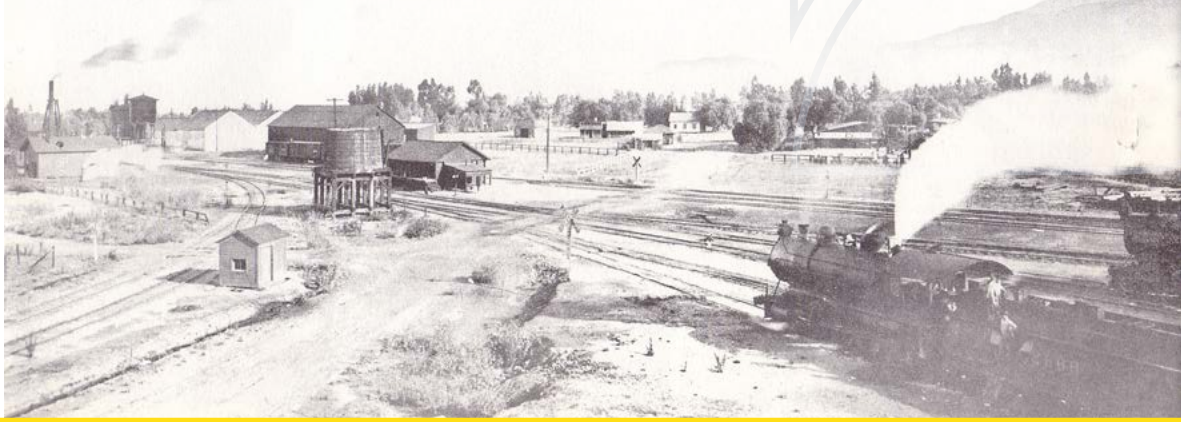
这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District 以获得中文的帮助: 560 Magnolia Ave. (951)845-9581

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District 560 Magnolia Ave. o tumawag sa (951)845-9581 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District tại 560Magnolia Ave. (951)845-9581 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District ntawm 560 Magnolia Ave. (951)845-9581 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.





A Message from the General Manager

I am pleased to share this water quality report with you, our customers.

At Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District, we are dedicated to providing safe water and dependable service without fail. You can count on us to test and monitor the water we deliver, and ensure it meets all state and federal drinking water standards.

This year has been particularly challenging, with the coronavirus (COVID-19) creating a global crisis that has people concerned for their health and safety. While there is still much that we do not know about the virus, we can be sure that the water served by BCVWD is not impacted and water supplies are not threatened.

Throughout the year, BCVWD conducts hundreds of tests for bacteria, viruses and other contaminants in accordance with state regulations. In this report, you will find only the results of those constituents that had a concentration at a level that is detectable with current laboratory analysis methods during 2019.

We are honored that you have entrusted us with your water service. Our highly trained and competent staff will continue to uphold our strict standards, as the District has done for more than a century.

Sincerely,

Daniel K. Jaggers
General Manager

COVID-19 update: Water supplies remain safe

BCVWD continues to monitor the ever-evolving situation with coronavirus (COVID-19) to ensure the safety of the public and employees.

The water we deliver is safe to drink and use and is unaffected by the virus, which is transmitted from person to person through droplets produced when an infected person talks, coughs or sneezes. It should also be noted that public water systems like BCVWD treat and disinfect source water, which would remove or inactivate the virus if it were ever present in the water.

The District pulls hundreds of water samples throughout the year to ensure treatment effectiveness and water safety. This includes daily and weekly samples to test for bacteria, contaminants and successful disinfection.

BCVWD also temporarily closed its offices to the public but maintained essential water delivery and customer service operations. The District provides updates on its website, bcvwd.org, and customer service is available by calling (951) 845-9581.

Understanding your monthly bill helps save water and money

New information has been added to BCVWD bills to make it easier for customers to know how much water they are using and what it costs – key factors for efficient use indoors and out.

The monthly bill contains other important information that can help customers save water and money, such as the meter reading, rate tiers, usage history and what the money from payments is spent on.

To help customers understand their bill, the District created a “How to Read Your Bill” guide that can be found online at bcvwd.org.

Make water conservation part of the stay-at-home routine

Even with people working and spending more time at home these days, the need for efficient water use hasn’t changed. In fact, now is the perfect time to evaluate consumption and conservation efforts.

Here are some tips for saving water indoors:

Turn off the faucet while washing hands. Water is only needed for wetting and rinsing, not the 20 seconds of scrubbing in between.

Run full loads in the dishwasher. Try soaking dishes in a container instead of prewashing under running water. No dishwasher? Use bowls of soapy water and rinse water to hand wash dishes.

Wash only full loads of laundry. Consider which cycle you’re using — some take less water and still clean well.

Check for running toilets. Put a few drops of food coloring in the tank. If the color appears in the bowl without flushing, you’ve got a leak.

Don’t forget the outdoors, where up to 70% of a home’s water is used:

Check sprinklers. Adjust nozzle direction and reduce overspray to avoid watering sidewalks. Clear clogs in sprinkler heads for better flow and adjust pressure to get even coverage.

Look for leaks. Wet, soggy grass or puddles that consistently form in the same areas outside indicate a leak.

Update landscaping. Replace grass with native and drought-tolerant plants.

Find more tips in the *Conservation Pocket Guide* at **bcvwd.org**.

Emergency preparedness is a critical component of District operations

In California, residents, businesses and utilities must always be prepared for emergencies such as earthquakes, wildfires and public safety power shutoffs.

As the agency dedicated to providing the community with a safe and reliable water supply, BCVWD is always ready to respond to crisis situations. Our planning includes emergency water storage, and incident-specific response procedures with a strategy for communicating vital information to the public.

BCVWD has more than a three-year emergency water supply in the underground aquifer known as the Beaumont Basin.

The District also prepares to coordinate with and help neighboring agencies in disaster situations, even if they do not directly impact BCVWD's own water service and delivery. In October 2019, during the 1,000-acre Sandalwood fire in Calimesa, BCVWD ensured the recharge ponds were as full as possible so that firefighting helicopters would have access to the water if needed.

The District also sent messages to its email notification list informing customers about the fire, which not only posed a threat to the community but also could have impacted water service. Power outages and inclement weather can sometimes impact water delivery.

BCVWD shares information regarding major water service outages via its alert system, which posts updates to the District's website, sends an automatic email notification and puts a message on the phone system notifying those who call the District's phone number.

Stay Informed! Be Prepared!

Sign up to receive emails from BCVWD. Visit **bcvwd.org** and click on **Email Notifications** on the top right side of the page.

THE SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground Water

Name & general location of source(s): City of Beaumont, Cherry Valley, and Edgar Canyon

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:
Source water assessments for the sources were completed in 2002 and 2004. A source water assessment is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area, and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources. If you would like to review the Source Water Assessments, please feel free to contact our office during regular office hours.

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.

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.

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.

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. We did not have any violations to report.

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 (U.S. EPA).

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 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.

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: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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)

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

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 month) 0	0	5.0% of monthly samples are positive	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (State Total Coliform Rule)	2019 0	0	*A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive*	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	2019 0	0	*(a)*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL
(b) 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	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. of Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2018	30	<0.005	0	15	0.2	12	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2018	30	0.16	0	1.3	0.3	Not Applicable	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)	2017-2019	23.3	14-38	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2017-2019	173.3	130-240	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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. Beaumont-Cherry

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) (ppm)	2019	3.4	0.64-6.9	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2017-2019	0.43	0.23-0.64	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2017-2019	1.1	0-3.7	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2017-2019	0.81	0-2.56	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Chromium (ppb)	2016-2019	2.5	0-12	50	50	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] (ppt)	2011-2019	<10	<10-44	200	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, vineyards, tomatoes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2019	2.5	0-8.0	80	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2019	3.2	0-2.3	60	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	0.7	0.6-0.7	[4.0 as Cl_2]	[4 as Cl_2]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

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
Iron (ppb)	2017-2019	<100	<100-450	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride (ppm)	2017-2019	17.5	0-46	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (NTU)	2017-2019	0.17	<0.1-1.7	5	None	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2017-2019	256.6	200-350	1000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2017-2019	440	350-590	1600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2017-2019	22	10-48	500	None	Runoff/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
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2017-2019	173.3	130-220	None	N/A
Calcium (ppm)	2017-2019	42.3	35-64	None	N/A
Magnesium (ppm)	2017-2019	16	12-20	None	N/A
Ph (PH Units)	2017-2019	8.0	7.7-8.3	None	N/A

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. [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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

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 in 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 advise from your health care provider.

Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
560 Magnolia Avenue, Beaumont, CA 92223

HOURS & CONTACT

Monday – Thursday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
(Closed on Friday)

Phone: (951) 845-9581

Email: info@bcvwd.org

Online: bcvwd.org

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Board meetings are open to the public and take place the 2nd Wednesday and 4th Thursday of each month. All Board meetings will take place via teleconference until further notice. Find agendas and participation instructions 72 hours in advance of each meeting online at ***bcwd.org.***

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