

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 www.epa.gov/lead. Edgemont Elementary School is of recent construction, 2017, and additional testing is not required.

Drinking Water Fluoridation

The Metropolitan Water District began fluoridating their drinking water supplies in November 2007; Metropolitan supplies the majority of Western's imported water source, which Box Springs Mutual Water Company, in turn supplies to you. For more information on Metropolitan's fluoridation program, please call 1.800.354.4420 or visit www.mwdh2o.com.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Si el informe no está disponible en su lengua materna, nosotros le alentamos a identificar alguien que lo entienda y puede traducir para usted.

Water delivered by Box Springs to our customers will remain below the regulated dosage of 2 parts per million (ppm) with an optimal level of 0.8 ppm. This follows the recommendations of the California Division of Drinking Water, the U.S. Centers of Disease Control and Prevention, and the American Dental Association. Fluoride levels in drinking water are limited under California state regulations at a maximum dosage of 2 parts per million (ppm). Groundwater is blended with the imported Metropolitan water source. Because of the blending, your water will normally be in the 0.5 ppm range, below the optimal level.

Drinking fluoridated water on a regular basis makes the use of fluoride tablets or drops unnecessary. However, the continued use of fluoride treatments by professional dental caregivers is recommended. Customers who do not wish to drink fluoridated water should know that most bottled waters contain levels of fluoride below the optimum range. Home water treatment units that use reverse osmosis membrane filtration will effectively remove fluoride. However, activated carbon filters will not. As always, customers should check for state certification for fluoride removal on any home water treatment unit being considered.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment lists possible contaminants that might affect the quality of your water sources. In December 2002, the Metropolitan Water District completed its source water assessment of its State Water Project supply. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. An assessment of the groundwater well for the water system was completed in April 2002. The well is considered most vulnerable to the following activity associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: historical animal feeding operations. The sources are most vulnerable to the following activity not associated with any detected contaminants: gas stations. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Marcel Lyon, Lead Operator at 951.653.6419.

How You Can Be Involved

Box Springs Mutual Water Company's Board of Directors normally meets the first Monday of the month at 7:00 pm at the Mutual's office at 21740 Dracaea Ave. to consider issues related to the company. Due to COVID-19, the meeting schedule can change. Please call to confirm times and dates. You are encouraged to attend.

Terms & Abbreviations You Need to Know

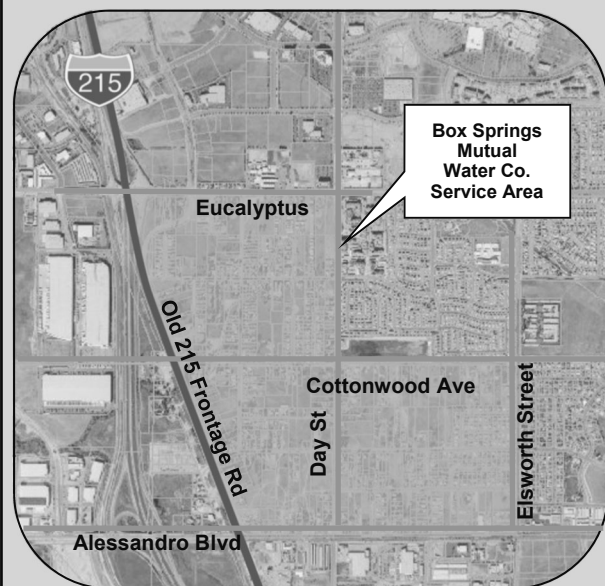
This water quality table inside provides data on the levels of constituents detected and how these compare to state standards. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, through representative, are more than a year old. General chemistry and lead copper testing is on a tri-annual testing schedule.

Measurement Terms

- **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.
- **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.
- **Notification Level (NL):** The level at which notification of the public water system's governing body is required. Prior to 2005, NL was known as the Action Level (AL).
- **Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.
- **Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. 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.

The Source of Your Water Supply

About 60% of your water supply is pumped groundwater. You'll see this listed as Well #17 on the Water Quality Table. About 40% of your water is supplied by Western Municipal Water District. Western purchases its water supplies from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and the City of Riverside. The water Western supplies comes from Northern California via the California Aqueduct and its treated at Metropolitan's Henry J. Mills Water Treatment Plant in Riverside. The two waters are blended to reduce the higher nitrate content of the well water to a State Water Resources Control Board approved level.



Box Springs Mutual Water Company

2023 Water Quality Report

A report on the monitoring and results of your drinking water supply in calendar year 2022



Covering the period from January through December 2022, this annual water quality report, provided to you by Box Springs Mutual Water Company, gives you a snapshot of important information about your drinking water. Box Springs water is safe and healthy to drink; for those individuals with special health concerns, please read below.

Note: Industrial and commercial users, including hospitals, medical centers and health clinics, please forward this report to your Environmental Compliance Manager.

If you have questions, suggestions or comments about the information contained in this Water Quality Report, or for additional copies, please contact Marcel Lyon at 951.653.6419. If you are a landlord or manage a multi-unit dwelling, please contact us to order as many additional copies of the report as you need to ensure your tenants receive this important information.

Obteniendo Mas Información en Espanol

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Si desea más información, por favor contacte a Misty Rose a 951.440.0097

Sophisticated Water Quality Monitoring

The Box Springs Mutual Water Company performs weekly bacteriological and physical samplings. These samplings are compared to more than 175 state and federal standards providing data on the condition of the water supply's purity and aesthetics. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Water Resources Control Board the agencies responsible for establishing drinking water quality standards, including prescribing the regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Why is There Anything in My Water?

Sources of drinking water (both tap 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 due to these activities include:

- *Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture, 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, which 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, which 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 prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Department 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 (1.800.426.4791).

How Your Water Is Treated

About 60% of Box Springs water is supplied by a local well with the balance being delivered from Metropolitan Water District's Henry J. Mills Water Treatment Plant on Alessandro Boulevard.

The natural filtered well water only requires a small amount of liquid chlorine to meet disinfection standards. Water from the Mills Treatment Plant goes through complex treatment process and is disinfected with chloramine. Chloramines are a combination of chlorines and ammonia. Under rare or unusual operational situation, there may be a possibility for chloramine to be delivered to Box Springs hence the special warning below.

Special Exceptions (Kidney Dialysis/Aquariums)

Customers who have unique water quality needs and who use specialized home treatments, such as kidney dialysis machines, should make the necessary adjustments to remove chloramines. Like chlorine, chloramines are toxic to dialysis water. Customers who have fish tanks in their homes or businesses should also take precautions to remove chloramines prior to adding water to tanks. Effective treatments include using granular-activated carbon filters or using chemicals specifically designed to remove chloramines. Allowing drinking water to stand, boiling water, and chemicals to remove chlorine will NOT remove chloramines.

Special Health Information

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 and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available on the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1.800.426.4791).

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 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.

Lead. 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. Box Springs Mutual Water Company 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

The chart below provides you with data on the levels of specific constituents detected in the water supply and how these compare to state standards. In no instance does the water you receive exceed any of these regulatory standards.

2022 Water Quality Table										Box Springs Mutual Water Company
Primary Drinking Water Standards Mandatory Health Related Standards	Units of Measure	State/Fed MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Well #17	Western	Average	Blended System	Average	Major Source of Contaminant	
Clarity				Range	Range		Range			
System Turbidity (a) (c)	NTU	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND - 1.20	0.15	Soil runoff	
Inorganic Chemicals										
Chromium, Total	µg/L	50	100	1.2	NT	NT	NT	NT	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, natural deposit erosion	
Copper (b) (c)	mg/L	1.3 (AL)	0.3	0.029	NA	NA	ND - 0.660	0.51	Internal corrosion of household pipes	
Fluoride (c)	mg/L	2.0	1	0.38	NA	NA	0.47 - 0.57	0.51	Erosion of natural deposits, added for dental health	
Lead (b) (c)	µg/L	15 (AL)	0.2	ND	NA	NA	ND - 0.002	0.001	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system	
Nitrate (c) as nitrogen	mg/L	10	10	11 - 13	NA	NA	4.1 - 9.3	6.6	Animal feeding operation (historical)	
Radionuclides										
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	0	4.56	ND - 10	ND	NT	3.1	Erosion of natural deposits	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.30	ND - 8.6	1.5	NT	1.4	Erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection Byproducts										
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) (c)	µg/L	60	NS	NA	NA	NA	2.8 - 9.1	5.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Chlorine Residual (c) as Cl ₂	mg/L	[4.0]	[4]	NA	NA	NA	0.22 - 0.73	0.48	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (c)	µg/L	80	NS	NA	NA	NA	15.0 - 43.0	32.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Secondary Standards – Aesthetic Standards										
Inorganic Chemicals										
Chloride	mg/L	500	NS	200	12 - 77	66	NT	110	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NS	940	320 - 610	535	NT	769	Substance that forms ions when in water	
Sulfate	mg/L	500	NS	72	7.3 - 72	58	NT	66	Naturally occurring	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	1000	NS	820	170 - 390	306	460 - 580	511	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Additional Monitoring/Other Parameters										
Hardness	mg/L	NS	NS	320	110 - 220	137	NT	235	Erosion of natural deposits	
pH	pH unit	NS	NS	7.2	7.2 - 9.9	8.2	6.7 - 7.8	7.2	A measure of how acidic or basic a solution is	
Sodium	mg/L	NS	NS	84.0	22 - 61	55	NT	71	Erosion of natural deposits	
per and polyfluoraklyl (PFAS)										
PFBS	ng/L	NL = 500	NA	4.0 - 6.4	ND - 3	ND	NA	ND	Groundwater contamination is typically localized and associated with an industrial facility where these chemicals were manufactured or used in other products, airfields which used the chemicals for firefighting.	
PFHpA	ng/L	NA	NA	ND - 4.8	ND	ND	NA	ND		
PFHxS	ng/L	NA	NA	9.0 - 11	ND - 3	ND	NA	5.2		
PFHxA	ng/L	NA	NA	7.6 - 10	ND - 6.5	ND	NA	5.6		
PFOS	ng/L	NL = 6.5	NA	ND	ND - 4.9	ND	NA	ND		
PFOA	ng/L	NL = 5.1	NA	5.6 - 7.4	ND - 4.6	ND	NA	ND		

AL Regulatory Action Level
MCL Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
mg/L milligrams per liter
NA Not Applicable
ND Not Detected
ng/L nanograms per liter
NS No MCL Standard
NT Testing Not Performed
NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units; a measure of the suspended material in water
PHG Public Health Goal
pCi/L picoCuries per liter
µg/L micrograms per liter
µS/cm MicroSiemens per centimeter
< Less than
[] Brackets refer to MRDL or MRDLG
(a) Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water.
(b) For lead/copper testing, the 90th percentile for the ten homes tested for lead was <0.005 ppm, the 90th percentile for copper was 0.500 ppm. Latest testing is dated July 2019. See "Special Health Information" section.
(c) Sampled within the distribution system.
Remaining constituents are calculated from Well #17 (08/02/2022 sampling) and 2022 Western water sampling results.

A Footnote of Note
What exactly does "parts per million" mean? In the Water Quality Table, you'll note that detectable substances are measured in parts per million and so on. Here are some ways to visualize these amounts mentioned in your water quality report:

- Parts per million (ppm) can be thought of as one penny in \$10,000; one minute in two years; or even one automobile in bumper-to-bumper traffic from Cleveland to San Francisco.
- Parts per billion (ppb) can be better understood as one penny in \$10,000,000; one minute in 2,000 years; or how about one 4-inch hamburger in a chain of hamburgers circling the Earth at the equator.