2020

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) tests the quality of drinking water through an independent laboratory for the constituents required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2020 - December 31,2020. Last year, as in years past, your metered tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and State Drinking Water Health Standards.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe está disponable en español en linea en **www.jcsd.us/customers/about-your-water/consumer-confidence-report-water-quality-report.**

由于此报告书包含着有关饮用水的重要信 息,因此希望各位跟能够翻译或理解报告书 内容的人对话。

Báo cáo này chứa đựng thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Hãy đọc hoặc nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng. Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

Itong documento ay naglalaman nang mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa tubig na maaring inumin. Maaring isalin sa taong nakakaintidi.

이 보고서는 당신의 식수와 관련된 중요한 정보 를 포함하고있으니 번역하시거나 보고서의 내용 을 이해할 수 있는 분과이야기 하시기 바랍니다.

jurupa
COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Serving Jurupa Valley and Eastvale

SERVICES: WATER | SEWER | STREET LIGHTS | FRONTAGE MAINTENANCE | GRAFFITI ABATEMENT | PARKS & RECREATION

Maintaining a Reliable Water Supply, Now and Into the Future

As the General Manager of Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD), I take pride in being part of a team that serves the community. JCSD continues to develop innovative ways of securing new water supplies, promoting water use efficiency, and serving our growing population.

Our dedicated team of water professionals continues to demonstrate resilience and determination in the face of adversity during the current global COVID-19 crisis. Uninterrupted service was possible due to years of preparation and planning, as well as our team's unwavering commitment to public service and the community. Through unprecedented times, JCSD's staff continues to reliably deliver water and wastewater services, and will continue to do so into the future.

In alignment with the California State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water, we provide detailed information about the quality of your drinking water in our 2020 Annual Water Quality Report. We look forward to sharing this information on the water system and the water professionals who ensure that our customers receive drinking water that meets or exceeds all state and federal standards. I encourage you to read this report to learn more about the District and your water supply.

Chris Berch
General Manager
Jurupa Community Services District

Exceptional Water Quality

JCSD is committed to proactively and transparently providing our customers with water that meets or exceeds all water quality standards.

From time to time, our customers may hear about contaminants in water that are affecting local, national and worldwide water quality, including recent stories on perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl chemicals (known as PFAS).

We vigilantly test our water thousands of times per year and continuously monitor regulations to ensure our customers receive drinking water that meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. Water quality information is available year-round on our website: **www.jcsd.us** as well as in this report.

About PFAS

Found in non-stick cookware, firefighting foam and stain resistant household coatings

PFAS is found in water; however, water agencies don't add these chemicals to water

PFAS enters our water supply as a result of manufacturing, landfills and wastewater discharge

JCSD meets all regulatory levels for PFAS

About JCSD

1956 Founded

40.8 Square Mile Service Area

133,361 Population Served

33,117 Service Connections

460 Miles of Water Lines

100% Groundwater from Local Wells

The Value of Your Tap Water

Did you know that the tap water in your home costs less than one cent per gallon? In comparison to bottled water, which is less regulated and loosely monitored, tap water must meet rigorous scientific testing before it enters your home. Your tap water is an exceptional value, especially considering the amount of resources that it takes to pump, test and deliver this resource. Here's a breakdown to explain your water bill:

Monthly Service Charge

This charge covers the majority of the costs to treat and deliver tap water to your home or business. These include maintaining, repairing and replacing water infrastructure, pumping and water quality testing.

Tiered Water Costs

JCSD's rate structure is a tiered system. This means that you pay more when you use more water. Water is billed in hundred cubic feet (HCF). Each HCF is 748 gallons.

Tier 1 1-12 HCF (748-8,976 gallons)

Generally covers all inside uses including cooking, cleaning and personal use.

Tier 2 13-20 HCF (9,724-14,960 gallons)

Generally for efficient outdoor use.

Tier 3 21-30 HCF (15,708-22,440 gallons)

Generally used by residences with larger landscapes.

Tier 4 30+ HCF (22,440 gallons or more)

Generally for large landscapes or inefficient water usage.

Sewer Base Charge

This charge covers the majority of the costs to safely remove and treat wastewater from your toilets, sinks, showers and washing machines. Dirty water is then delivered to one of two wastewater treatment plants where contaminants are removed and water is returned into the water cycle with minimum impact to the environment. This includes maintaining, repairing and replacing sewer infrastructure.

Sewer HCF Charge

This charge is based on water use and capped at 8 HCF. It directly relates to the average amount of wastewater generated from indoor uses.

Water Use Efficiency

Small changes can make a big difference. JCSD offers customers many resources to help achieve their water saving goals.

- Free Irrigation System Audit
- Rebates
- YardScapes Program
- Flume Program
- Landscape Classes
- Water-saving Tips
- Turf Replacement Program

<$ 0.01

The cost of one gallon of tap water

Ratepayer $ Hard at Work

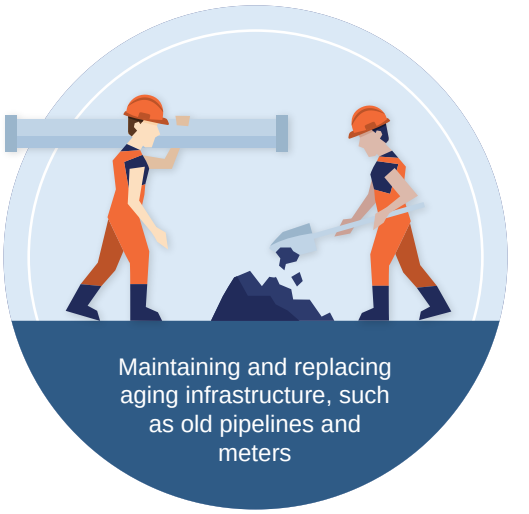
Granite Hill Pipeline (GHP)

JCSD has benefited from local groundwater aquifers to supply our water throughout the last 64 years. During that time, several things have changed in the region to impact our water supply including an increase in population, reoccurring droughts and new regulations.

JCSD staff has sought solutions to mitigate these and other changes. Two important components of water supply are reliability and redundancy. This means that multiple water sources or pipelines are available in the event that one or more become inoperative for any reason. On a regular basis, JCSD staff proposes, plans and budgets for projects to improve both reliability and redundancy. These projects can be found in the Water Master Plan and the 2020-2021 Annual Budget on JCSD's website: **www.jcsd.us**.

The GHP is a water infrastructure project that will meet JCSD's goals of cost efficiency, improved reliability, and redundancy. Currently in the construction phase, the project will allow more efficient delivery of water between two pressure zones. This will save a significant amount of energy associated with reduced pump operations. Additionally, the pipeline may be used to convey water between regional partners at a later date. The GHP will be constructed in two phases. All work is scheduled to be completed by end of 2021.

Projects of this scope and scale require a significant amount of time and planning but they are the cornerstone of water supply reliability. It is one more way to ensure safe and reliable drinking water, now and in the future.



Maintaining and replacing aging infrastructure, such as old pipelines and meters

Developing regional partnerships and projects to ensure we have a local, reliable water source for years to come

Information About Your Water

Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) tests the quality of drinking water through an independent laboratory for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020. Last year, as in years past, your metered tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and State Drinking Water Health Standards.

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

All water delivered in 2020 was produced from wells.

- JCSD wells are located near Interstate 15 and Highway 60
- Chino I Desalter wells are located in Chino near Chino Airport
- Roger D. Teagarden Ion Exchange Treatment Plant is located near Interstate 15 and Highway 60
- Wells 17/18 Ion Exchange Treatment Facility is located near Interstate15 and Highway 60
- Chino II Desalter wells are located near Interstate 15 and Bellegrave Ave.

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 an effort to protect public health, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Division of Drinking Water 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 requires all water systems to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

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).
- **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 is a non-regulatory, health-based advisory level established for contaminants in drinking water for which maximum contaminant level has not been established.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard (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 SDWS do not affect health at the MCL levels.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in a drinking water.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA 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 and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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).

Nitrate (as N) 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 serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin (methemoglobinemia or Blue-Baby Syndrome). Nitrate (as N) 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.

Abbreviations

mg/L – milligrams per liter = parts per million (ppm) (1 ppm is equivalent to 1 second in 11.5 days)

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L – pico Curies per liter (a measure of radiation)

NA – Not Applicable

µg/L – micrograms per liter = parts per billion (ppb)

ND – Not Detectable at testing limit

ng/L – nanograms per liter = parts per trillion (ppt)

µS/cm – microsiemens per centimeter, a unit of conductance (1 µS/cm = 1 µmho/cm)

If lead in drinking water is 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. JCSD 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 online at epa.gov/lead.

Fluoride is a naturally occurring compound. JCSD does not add fluoride to its water supply. More information on fluoride in drinking water can be found on the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Division of Drinking Water Fluoridation website: **waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation** or the U.S. EPA website: **epa.gov/ccr/how-water-systems-comply-ccr-requirements**.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Constituents	[1]1110 Zone (Chino II)		[1]980 Zone (JCSD)		[1]870 Zone (JCSD)	
	Highest % of Monthly Positives	No. of Months in Violation	Highest % of Monthly Positives	No. of Months in Violation	Highest % of Monthly Positives	No. of Months in Violation
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	0%	0	0%	0	0.79%	0
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (State Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Reporting Unit	No. of Samples	90th % Level Detected	No. of Samples	90th % Level Detected	No. of Samples (Collected in 2019)	90th % Level Detected
Lead (Pb)	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	ND
Copper (Cu)	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	0.10

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTION OF PRIMARY CONSTITUENTS

Constituents	Reporting Unit	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection
Chromium (Total Cr)	µg/L	0.11	ND - 3.9	4.4	4.2 - 4.6	2.5	2.2 - 5.6
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	ND	ND - 0.15	0.12	0.10 - 0.13	0.11	0.11
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	5.1	4.0 - 5.3	6.2	3.9 - 8.4	7.2	6.3 - 7.3
Arsenic	µg/L	ND	ND	2.5	2.0 - 2.9	ND	ND
Selenium	µg/L	ND	ND	7.9	5.7 - 10	ND	ND
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	ND	ND	(2) ND	(2) ND - 3.23	ND	ND
Uranium	pCi/L	ND	ND	(2) 1.25	(2) 1.25	ND	ND
Total THM (Trihalomethanes)	µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	8.9	5.2 - 12.5
Chlorine	mg/L	1.21	0.67 - 1.56	1.27	1.10 - 1.56	1.29	1.02 - 1.55

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

TABLE 4 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTION OF SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS

Constituents	Reporting Unit	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	79	12 - 87	64	63 - 64	138	25 - 150
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	µmho/cm	491	350 - 520	540	540	737	430 - 770
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	8.6	8.1 - 13	20	19 - 20	22	22
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	308	240 - 320	345	340 - 350	587	280 - 620
Turbidity	NTU	0.15	0.10 - 0.30	0.11	ND - 0.22	0.15	ND - 0.29

Unregulated Constituents

TABLE 5 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS

Constituents	Reporting Unit	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection
Hexavalent Chromium	µg/L	ND	ND - 4.0	4.4	4.3 - 4.5	2.3	2.0 - 5.4
Calcium (Ca)	mg/L	53	44 - 54	73	73	96	59 - 100
Magnesium (Mg)	mg/L	8.1	5.6 - 9.2	7.2	7.1 - 7.2	10.0	5.2 - 11
Potassium (K)	mg/L	1.8	1.4 - 2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.0 - 2.4
pH	pH Units	8.1	8.0 - 8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0 - 8.1
Total Alkalinity	mg/L	106	100 - 140	140	140	132	130 - 150
Total Silica	mg/L	19	13 - 25	25	25	25	25
Sodium (Na)	mg/L	30	24 - 31	25	25	35	23 - 36
Total Hardness (CaCO3)	mg/L	164	130 - 170	210	210	287	170 - 300

TABLE 6 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTION OF CONSTITUENTS WITH NOTIFICATION LEVEL

Constituents	Reporting Unit	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection
1, 4 Dioxane	µg/L	NA	NA	0.27	0.20 - 0.32	0.26	0.24 - 0.29
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.66	ND - 3.61
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	3.93	(3) ND - 7.7

Footnotes:
(1) NOTE: All water quality data reported in 2020 CCR table were taken from treated water sample locations. JCSD does not report contaminants in the table that are not detected, or are detected below the DLR across all the zones. **JCSD uses Sodium Hypochlorite (Chlorine) for disinfection. JCSD does not use Chloramines.**
(2) NOTE: For 980 Zone (JCSD), the data for Gross Alpha were taken in 2015 and the Uranium were taken in 2019 from 980 Blend Points A and B.
(3) NOTE: There is currently not an MCL regarding PFAS chemicals. JCSD sampled PFAS chemicals according to SWRCB (State Water Resources Control Board) DDW (Department of Drinking Water) PFAS monitoring order. Any source of water that exceeded the Notification Level (NL) has been put on emergency stand-by and would only be used in time of emergencies. All sources above the Response Level (RL) have been removed from the system and will not be used until treatment is in place. Board notification made on March 2020.

[1]870 Zone (Chino I)		Drinking Water Standard Information		
Highest % of Monthly Positives	**No. of Months in Violation**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
0%	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	Naturally present in the environment
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

No. of Samples	**90th % Level Detected**	**Number of Sites Exceeding (AL)**	**Action Level (AL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
NA	NA	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers: erosion of natural deposits
NA	NA	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Average Level Detected	**Range of Detection**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
ND	ND	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
ND	ND	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
4.2	4.0 - 4.4	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
ND	ND	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
ND	ND	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
ND	ND	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
ND	ND	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
ND	ND	80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
1.35	1.19 - 1.53	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Average Level Detected	**Range of Detection**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
105	100 - 110	500	NA	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
580	560 - 600	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
1.1	1.0 - 1.2	500	NA	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
450	380 - 520	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
0.10	ND - 0.21	5	NA	Soil runoff

Average Level Detected	**Range of Detection**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
ND	ND	NA	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposit
53	47 - 58	NA	NA	One of the elements that make up the Earth's crust as components of many rock-forming minerals
12	11.0 - 13	NA	NA	One of the elements that make up the Earth's crust as components of many rock-forming minerals
1.2	1.0 - 1.3	NA	NA	One of the elements that make up the Earth's crust as components of many rock-forming minerals
7.9	7.8 - 8.0	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
97	74 - 120	NA	NA	Leaching out from rocks and natural deposits
8.0	8.0	NA	NA	NA
30	29 - 31	NA	NA	Generally found in ground and surface water
180	160 - 200	NA	NA	Generally found in ground and surface water

Average Level Detected	**Range of Detection**	**NL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Health Effects**
NA	NA	1	NA	1, 4 Dioxane exposures resulted in cancer, based on studies in laboratory animal
ND	ND	5.1	NA	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals
ND	ND	6.5	NA	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals

An assessment of the drinking water sources for Jurupa Community Services District was completed in July 2017. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Known Contaminant Plumes, Plastics/Synthetics Producers, Junk/Scrap/Salvage Yards, Metal Plating/Finishing/Fabricating, Fleet/Truck/Bus Terminals, and Gas Stations. A copy of the complete assessment is available at 11201 Harrel Street. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting the Water Quality Department at: (951) 685-7434, Ext. 104.

Total of nine schools from Corona-Norco Unified School District have requested to conduct lead sampling and the results can be found at waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/leadsamplinginschools. Total of 15 schools from Jurupa Unified School District were sampled by independent group and the results can be found at their own website: jurupausd.org/our-district/planning/mo/Pages/AB-746-Potable-Water-Systems---Lead-Testing.aspx. For additional information regarding your water quality, please contact our Water Quality Department at: (951) 685-7434, Ext. 104.

Information About Your Drinking Water

For more information about this report,

please contact the Environmental Services Department at **(951) 685-7434, Ext. 104,** or visit www.jcsd.us/customers/about-your-water/consumer-confidence-report-water-quality-report.
JCSD holds regular Board of Directors meetings on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 6 p.m. at the District Office: 11201 Harrel Street, Jurupa Valley, CA 91752.

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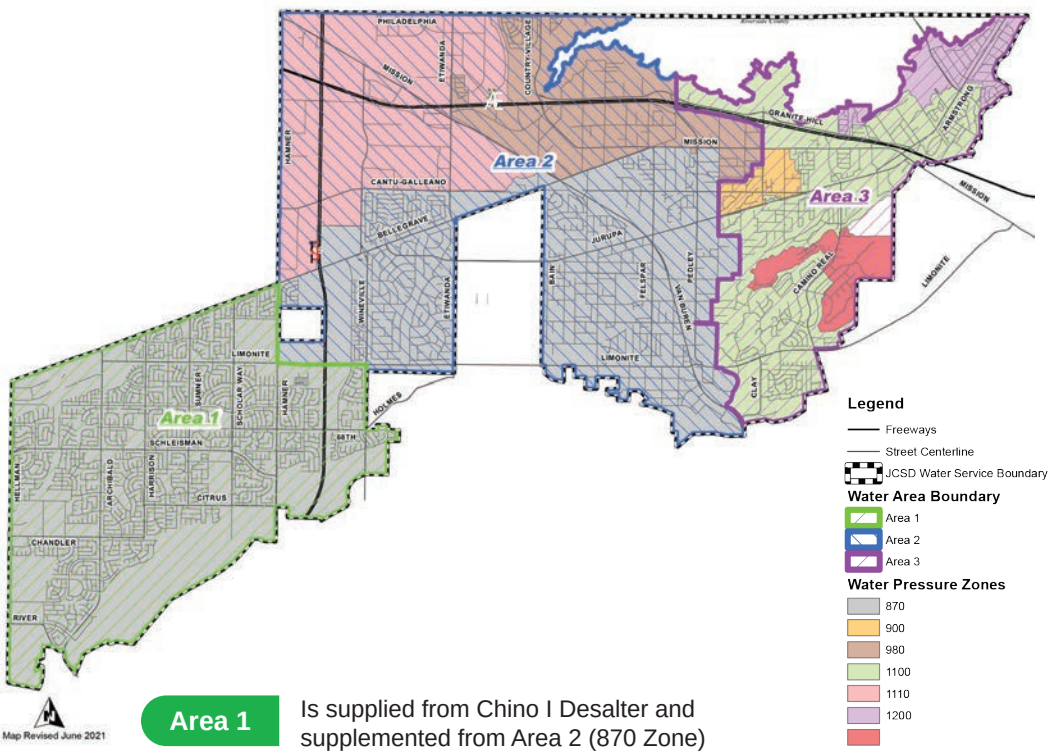

Area 1 Is supplied from Chino I Desalter and supplemented from Area 2 (870 Zone)

Area 2 Is supplied from Roger Teagarden IXP, 17/18 IXP, Chino II Desalter and additional wells in the 870, 980 and 1110 Zones

Area 3 Is supplied primarily from Area 2, occasionally from Area 1 during low water demand periods (900, 1100, 1200, 1350 zones)