

# 2021 Annual WATER QUALITY Report



COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Proudly serving Jurupa Valley and Eastvale

Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) tests drinking water quality 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, 2021 – December 31, 2021. 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 disponible en español en línea en [www.JCSD.us/WaterQuality](http://www.JCSD.us/WaterQuality).

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 정보를 포함하고있으 니 번역하시거나 보고서의 내용을 이해할 수 있는 분과이야기 하 시기 바랍니다.



# Quality Water Service You Can Be Proud Of

Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) is pleased to present our Consumer Confidence Report that details your 2021 water quality. Our team takes great pride in serving clean, safe water to the residents of Jurupa Valley and Eastvale.



**Chris Berch**  
General Manager  
Jurupa Community  
Services District

The quality, reliability, and safety of your water are a top priority at JCSD. I am pleased to report that the drinking water we deliver to your homes and businesses meets or exceeds all state and federal standards.

Through long-term planning, strategic investments, and exceptional water resources management, JCSD provides reliable water service to our community. The JCSD team is pursuing and developing innovative ways to secure new water supplies, promote water use efficiency, and serve our growing population.

This Consumer Confidence Report provides detailed information about the quality of your drinking water, in alignment with the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water.

I encourage you to read this report to learn more about JCSD and your water supply.



## Our Team Is Always Monitoring Your Water

JCSD proactively and transparently provides our customers with water that meets or exceeds all water quality standards. JCSD conducts approximately 36,000 tests per year and continuously monitors for regulatory changes to ensure our customers receive drinking water that meets these high standards.

On occasion, customers may hear news stories about contaminants in water, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, commonly known as PFAS. The diagram to the right explains sources of PFAS and its relation to the water supply. You can rest assured that JCSD is vigilant in our testing and monitoring.



### 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



JCSD meets all regulatory levels for PFAS



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



# About JCSD

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## Investments in Your Water System

### Benedict Reservoir Replacement Project

To ensure a safe, reliable water supply, critical functions such as pipeline replacement, system upgrades, and rehabilitation are planned and performed diligently at JCSD.

The Engineering Department's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) manages the planning and execution of multiple projects, including diversification of JCSD's water portfolio, valve restorations, and expanding capacity. One such project is the Benedict Reservoir Replacement Project.



This capital improvement project expands the Benedict Reservoir to store more water, enhancing JCSD's ability to respond to peak water demands and fire protection needs. Before construction, Benedict Reservoir held approximately 210,000 gallons of water. The new 1.1 million-gallon steel water reservoir allows JCSD to increase its reserve more than five times.

The work focused on recoating the interior of an existing reservoir and necessary site work, water main tie-in, foundations and structural support. The project, which enhances JCSD's water supply reliability, was completed late 2021.

## 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 can be less regulated, 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.





# Drought Resilient Together

As drought conditions persist into a third year, it is critical to redouble efforts to save water. JCSD has been ahead of the drought, thanks to planning, infrastructure investments, water supply reliability expansion, customer education, and numerous rebate programs. In addition to JCSD's long-term strategy and continuous monitoring of water availability, several formal actions have been adopted by the JCSD Board of Directors:

**Since August 8, 2016**, JCSD has been at a Drought Response Level 2, which mandates that all JCSD customers reduce their water use by 10% to 20% compared to 2016 levels.

**On June 28, 2020**, the JCSD Board of Directors adopted a Water Shortage Contingency Plan through its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, designed to reduce water consumption during drought and water supply emergencies.

**On October 11, 2021**, the JCSD Board of Directors adopted Resolution No. 3192, in support of a Water Supply Alert due to severe drought conditions, calling on customers to voluntarily reduce their water use by 15% and take advantage of conservation rebate programs.

JCSD customers responded by reducing their water use by about 15% over the remainder of 2021. By using water efficiently and wisely, JCSD and our customers can be *Drought Resilient Together*.



## Drought Demands Extra Water-saving Efforts

As dry conditions intensify and the state of drought emergency in California continues, we ask customers to use water as efficiently as possible every day. Since up to 70% of a home's water is used outdoors, that is a great place to start trimming for the most significant impact.

### Check Out These Water-saving Ideas



Opt for waterwise plants and trees in your landscape



Set mower blades to 3 inches to allow grass to shade the ground, reducing evaporation



Install drip irrigation

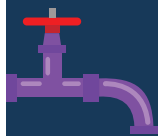


Fix leaks and adjust sprinkler heads to avoid overspray



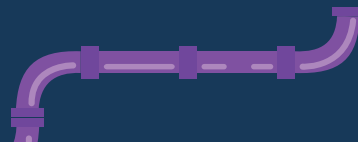
Add a weather-based irrigation controller

JCSD offers rebates for devices that improve water efficiency. Customers can receive up to \$200 for installing drip irrigation and \$2.50 per square foot for replacing grass with native and drought-resistant plants. Details on rebates for indoor and outdoor water-saving devices are available online at [JCSD.us/Conservation](https://www.jcsd.us/Conservation) or [socalwatersmart.com](https://www.socalwatersmart.com).



**While you're saving at home, our team is working to develop a new sustainable water source: recycled water.**

Recycled water will be provided to public entities such as schools and businesses for outdoor and industrial uses. Construction of the purple pipe system is set to begin in mid-2023 and recycled water is expected to start flowing in 2024. For information on the latest developments and rules relating to the drought, visit [JCSD.us/Drought](https://www.jcsd.us/Drought).



# 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, 2021 - December 31, 2021. 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. Favor de comunicarse JCSD at (951) 685-7434 para asistirlo en español.

## All water delivered in 2021 was produced from groundwater 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 Interstate 15 and Highway 60
- Chino II Desalter wells are located near Interstate 15 and Belgrave 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 Water Board) Division of Drinking Water prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Please refer to map on back panel for your specific water supply zone. 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 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, though representative, are more than one year old.

## 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. 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. 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.

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 [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.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 Board Division of Drinking Water Fluoridation website: [waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation](http://waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation) or the U.S. EPA website: [epa.gov/ccr/how-water-systems-comply-ccr-requirements](http://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.

## **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)

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Constituents	<sup>(1)</sup> 1110 Zone (Chino II)		<sup>(1)</sup> 980 Zone (JCSD)		<sup>(1)</sup> 870 Zone (JCSD)	
	Highest Monthly Detections	No. of Months in Violation	Highest Monthly Detections	No. of Months in Violation	Highest Monthly Detections	No. of Months in Violation
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (State Revised 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	1.10	ND - 3.9	4.6	3.0 - 6.1	1.2	1.0 - 2.0
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	ND	ND - 0.16	ND	ND - 0.13	ND	ND - 0.11
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	5.5	4.4 - 5.5	7.1	4.3 - 8.8	5.8	5.5 - 7.0
Perchlorate	µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND - 3.5	ND	ND - 2.3
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	ng/L	ND	ND - 12	ND	ND	ND	ND
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	ND	ND	ND	ND - 3.32	ND	ND - 5.51
Uranium	pCi/L	ND	ND	<sup>(2)</sup> 1.25	<sup>(2)</sup> 1.25	ND	ND
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	3.5	ND - 7.2
Chlorine	mg/L	1.28	0.56 - 2.16	1.26	0.91 - 1.68	1.28	0.82 - 1.80

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	72	12 - 74	40	30 - 50	88	74 - 160
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	µS/cm	526	370 - 530	435	430 - 440	575	530 - 800
Sulfate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	mg/L	8.7	8.0 - 15	15	12 - 18	11	8.5 - 21
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	318	230 - 320	315	310 - 320	386	320 - 710
Turbidity	NTU	ND	ND - 0.44	ND	ND - 0.56	ND	ND - 0.61

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 - 3.9	3.8	2.5 - 5.1	ND	ND - 1.7
Calcium (Ca)	mg/L	50	42 - 50	61	54 - 67	60	50 - 110
Magnesium (Mg)	mg/L	9.9	5.6 - 10	7.2	6.4 - 7.9	9.8	9.3 - 12
Potassium (K)	mg/L	1.3	1.3 - 1.7	2.0	1.6 - 2.3	1.6	1.3 - 3.1
pH	pH Units	8.2	7.9 - 8.2	8.1	8.0 - 8.1	8.1	7.9 - 8.2
Total Alkalinity	mg/L	130	100 - 140	115	110 - 120	130	130
Total Silica	mg/L	18	11 - 25	24	19 - 29	22	15 - 28
Sodium (Na)	mg/L	44	23 - 45	25	24 - 26	44	37 - 45
Total Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	169	130 - 170	180	170 - 190	187	160 - 320

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
N-Nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA)	ng/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND
1, 4 Dioxane	µg/L	0.23	ND - 0.94	0.093	0.087 - 0.099	0.25	0.23 - 0.27
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND - 3.0	2.3	2.1 - 3.8
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ng/L	ND	ND - 2.2	ND	ND	ND	ND

## Footnotes:

(1) NOTE: All water quality data reported in 2021 CCR table were taken from treated water sample locations. JCSD does not report contaminants in the table that are not detected. JCSD uses Sodium Hypochlorite (Chlorine) for disinfection. JCSD does not use Chloramines.

(2) NOTE: For 980 Zone (JCSD), the data for Uranium was taken in 2019 from 980 Blend Points A and B.

<sup>(1)</sup> 870 Zone (Chino I)		Drinking Water Standard Information			Water supply zones on back panel.
Highest Monthly Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL		PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
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)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
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 and aluminum factories
2.5	1.6 - 4.0	10		10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
ND	ND	6		1	Environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts
ND	ND	200		1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
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
1.30	0.87 - 1.59	[4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]		[4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL		PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
105	100 - 110	500		NA	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
512	370 - 580	1600		NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
0.52	ND - 0.80	500		NA	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
362	220 - 460	1000		NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
ND	ND - 0.16	5		NA	Soil runoff
Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL		PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
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
49	34 - 61	NA		NA	One of the elements that make up the earth's crust as components of many rock-forming minerals
11	7.8 - 13	NA		NA	One of the elements that make up the earth's crust as components of many rock-forming minerals
ND	ND - 1.4	NA		NA	One of the elements that make up the earth's crust as components of many rock-forming minerals
7.7	7.1 - 7.9	NA		NA	Erosion of natural deposits
96	64 - 140	NA		NA	Leaching out from rocks and natural deposits
8.6	8.3 - 8.8	NA		NA	NA
26	24 - 29	NA		NA	Generally found in ground and surface water
170	120 - 210	NA		NA	Generally found in ground and surface water
Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Notification Level		PHG (MCLG)	Health Effects
3.1	3.1	10		NA	N-nitrosodiethylamine exposures resulted in cancer in a variety of laboratory animals
ND	ND	1		NA	1,4 Dioxane exposures resulted in cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals
ND	ND	5.1		0.007	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals
ND	ND	6.5		1.0	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 9 schools from Corona-Norco Unified School District have requested to conduct lead sampling and the results can be found at [https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/leadsamplinginschools.html](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/leadsamplinginschools.html) and total of 15 schools from Jurupa Unified School District were sampled by independent group and the results can be found at their own website at <https://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 Environmental Services Department at: (951) 685-7434 Ext. 104.





## COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Proudly serving Jurupa Valley and Eastvale

11201 Harrel Street  
Jurupa Valley, CA 91752

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## 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 [JCSD.us/CCR2021](http://JCSD.us/CCR2021).

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 91752.

### Find Us On Social Media



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### Board of Directors



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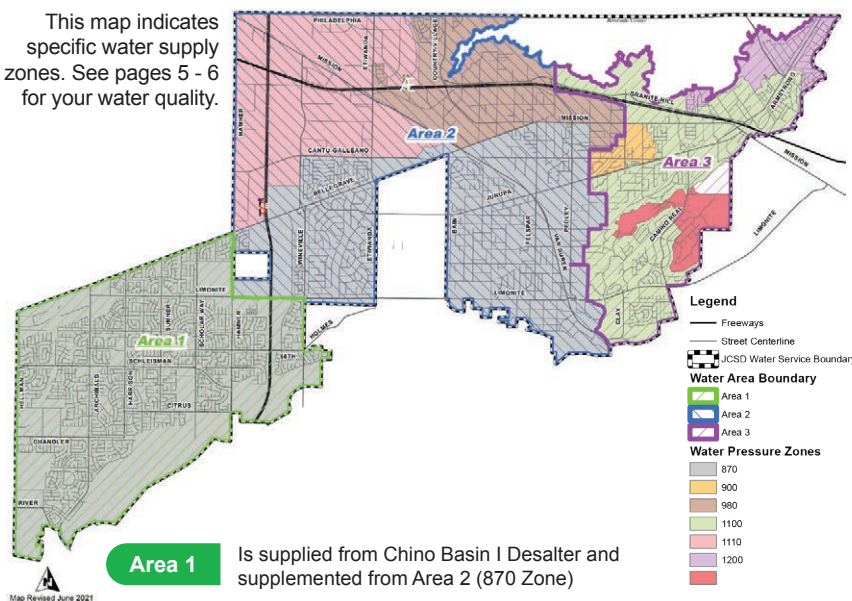


Division 3  
**Betty Folsom**  
Director



**Chris Berch**  
General Manager

This map indicates specific water supply zones. See pages 5 - 6 for your water quality.



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

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

**Area 3** Is supplied from Roger Teagarden IXP, 17/18 IXP, Chino Basin II Desalter and additional wells in the 870, 980 and 1110 Zones