Jurupa
COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Proudly serving Jurupa Valley and Eastvale

2022 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

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, 2022 – December 31, 2022. 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. Please contact Jurupa Community Services District at (951) 685-7434, x104 for assistance in translation.

www.JCSD.us

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Jurupa Community Services District a (951) 685-7434, x104 para asistirlo en español.

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 포함하고있으 니 번역하시거나 보고서의 내용 을 이해할 수 있는 분과이야기 하 시기 바랍니다.

Find Us:

WATER TESTING, TREATMENT AND CAPITAL PROJECTS PROMISE SAFETY AND RELIABILITY

At Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD), we take pride in delivering safe, clean water and service you can depend on. But our responsibility to our customers doesn't end there. JCSD is also committed to supporting public health through extensive water testing and treatment, and protecting the community's assets by investing in our water production and delivery system.

This Water Quality Report details the results of the thousands of tests we conducted on water samples in 2022, along with important information about JCSD's projects and programs. JCSD also utilizes state-of-the-art treatment methods to convert groundwater into a reliable drinking water source.

As you will see in this document, testing shows that the water treated by JCSD meets or exceeds state and federal drinking water standards for health and safety.

While supporting public health and water reliability are at the top of our priorities, so are fiscal responsibility and preventative maintenance. Wise and well-planned investments through our capital improvement program keep the system operating efficiently, and extend the life of pipes, pumps, and other equipment to avoid expensive emergency repairs.

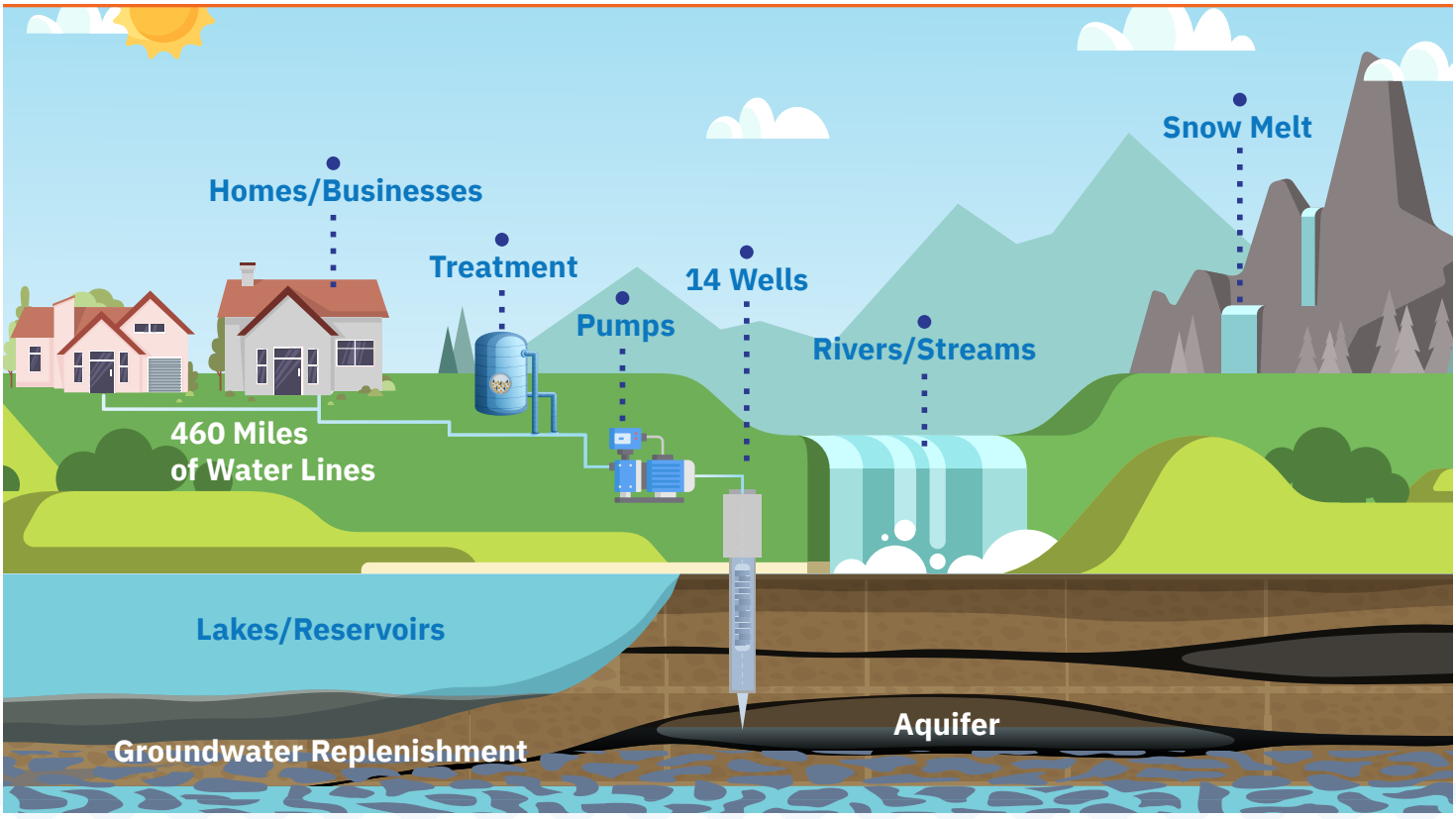
One of our biggest initiatives is JCSD's Regional Recycled Water Project, which you can read about on page 9. Construction of this new water source is covered largely by state, federal, and county funding, promising to ease the financial impact on JCSD customers.

I am excited by the progress and developments underway at JCSD. Please take a moment to read through this report to find out more about your water and what JCSD is doing to guarantee high-quality service for customers.

Chris Berch
General Manager
Jurupa Community Services District

Jurupa
COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Proudly serving Jurupa Valley and Eastvale

WHERE YOUR DRINKING WATER COMES FROM



JCSD's water supply is right under your feet! That's because our sole source of water comes from the Chino Groundwater Basin. The water is stored underground in an aquifer that is replenished by rain and snow in the surrounding mountains. The Chino Basin is one of the largest groundwater basins in Southern California.

JCSD has 14 wells that pump water from the basin. Water is delivered to homes and businesses through a complex system of 460 miles of water lines that are buried underground throughout Eastvale and Jurupa Valley. JCSD conducts over 35,000 water quality tests and utilizes an independent laboratory for water analysis. As a result of JCSD's continued testing and investments in treatment infrastructure, customers can be confident in their water quality.

WELLHEAD TREATMENT PROJECT PROTECTS DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

As part of an ongoing commitment to the health and well-being of our community, Jurupa Community Services District is safeguarding the water supply by utilizing the latest technology and industry leading practices.

The recently completed Well No. 13 and 17 Wellhead Treatment Project is the latest example of JCSD addressing groundwater contamination from per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances, or PFAS, which are synthetic, long-lasting compounds that were used in common household and commercial products and fire suppressants.

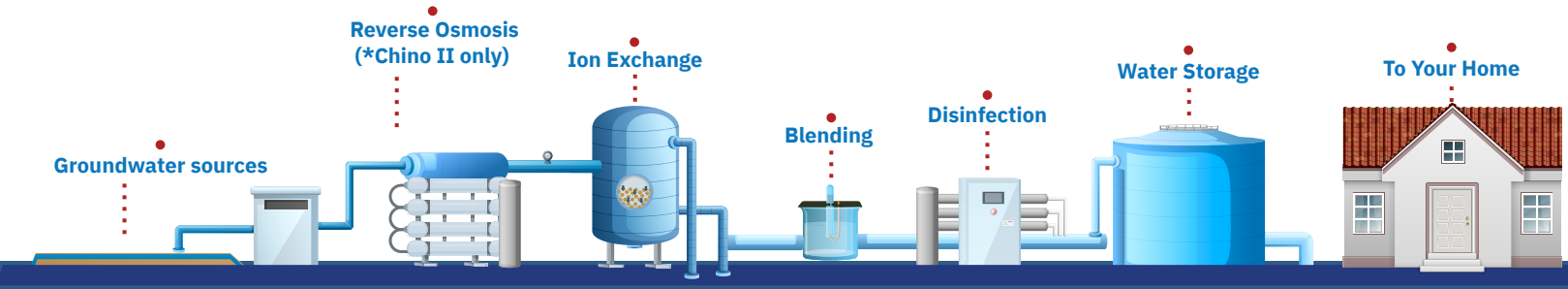
JCSD's project uses resin adsorption treatment systems at two well sites to remove PFAS from pumped groundwater. In addition to treating for PFAS, JCSD has also joined a lawsuit against DuPont, 3M Company, and other manufacturers of PFAS that have made their way into groundwater throughout the nation. **By seeking accountability and financial restitution from the responsible parties, JCSD aims to alleviate the financial burden on ratepayers while ensuring safe, clean drinking water delivery to customers.**

JCSD'S WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

Customers can be confident that their water is treated to meet and exceed federal and state quality standards. JCSD primarily uses ion exchange, which is a process where undesirable ions in water, like nitrates and PFAS, are removed. In addition, JCSD also utilizes blending, where different sources of water are combined and treated. Together, these treated water sources ensure our customers receive high quality water.

JCSD also operates a treatment facility for the Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA) that uses reverse osmosis (RO), air stripping, ion exchange, and blending to produce drinking water. The RO concentrate from the desalter then goes to the Concentrate Reduction Facility to maximize water recovery.

The CDA treats groundwater extracted from the lower Chino Basin and distributes the drinking water to member agencies. While the water our customers receive is primarily from JCSD and CDA, there may be times during the year when they also receive water from the neighboring Rubidoux Community Services District.



THE SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

Both tap water and bottled water can come from 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.

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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. 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 on pages 6-7 of this report list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling. 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. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than a year old.

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR 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. 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** or the U.S. EPA website: **epa.gov/ccr/how-water-systems-comply-ccr-requirements**.

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. Jurupa Community Services 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. 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 or at **http://www.epa.gov/lead**.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (**1-800-426-4791**).

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.

TABLE 1 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING

Microbiological	Highest Monthly Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	0%	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (E. coli)	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

Lead & Copper	Reporting Unit	No. of Samples (Collected in 2022)	90th % Level Detected	No. of Sites Exceeding (AL)	Action Level (AL)	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead (Pb)	µg/L	52	ND	3	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers: erosion of natural deposits
Copper (Cu)	mg/L	52	0.21	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Disinfection Byproducts	Reporting Unit	LRAA	Range of Detection	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	µg/L	16.0	1.5 - 16.0	80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	µg/L	2.4	ND - 2.4	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TABLE 2 - MANDATORY HEALTH RELATED-STANDARDS

Analytes	Reporting Unit	(1)(2) Area 1		(1)(3) Area 2		(1)(4) Area 3		MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Major Sources in Drinking Water
		Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection			
Aluminum (Al)	µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 180	1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (AS)	µg/L	ND	ND - 2.6	ND	ND - 2.6	ND	ND - 2.7	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Selenium (SE)	µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND - 6.0	ND	ND - 6.0	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)
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	ND	ND - 0.16	ND	ND - 0.16	ND	ND - 0.50	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	5.1	1.5 - 6.2	5.3	1.8 - 8.8	5.3	1.5 - 10	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ClO_4)	µg/L	ND	ND - 2.0	ND	ND - 2.0	ND	ND - 7.0 (6)	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	ng/L	NA	NA	ND	ND - 14	ND	ND - 14	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
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	(5) ND	(5) ND - 5.51	(5) ND	(5) ND - 5.51	ND	ND - 8.81	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (U)	pCi/L	(5) ND	(5) ND	(5) ND	(5) ND	ND	ND - 6.85	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (Cl_2)	mg/L	1.26	0.41 - 1.87	1.26	0.41 - 1.87	1.25	0.41 - 2.20	[4.0 as Cl_2]	[4 as Cl_2]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

TABLE 3 - AESTHETIC STANDARDS

Analytes	Reporting Unit	(1)(2) Area 1		(1)(3) Area 2		(1)(4) Area 3		MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
		Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection			
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	78	12 - 100	70	12 - 120	71	12 - 120	500	NA	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese (Mn)	µg/L	ND	ND	8.3	5.5 - 14	ND	ND - 66 (7)	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Color	Color Units	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 15	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	µS/cm	443	320 - 560	442	320 - 560	453	320 - 760	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO_4)	mg/L	8.3	0.50 - 14	10	0.50 - 33	13	0.50 - 86	500	NA	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	325	220 - 460	319	220 - 460	325	220 - 510	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	ND	ND - 0.69	ND	ND - 0.69	ND	ND - 4.1	5	NA	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

TABLE 4 - UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING

Analytes	Reporting Unit	(1)(2) Area 1		(1)(3) Area 2		(1)(4) Area 3		MCL [NL]	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
		Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection			
Hexavalent Chromium (Cr^6)	µg/L	ND	ND - 4.0	ND	ND - 4.0	ND	ND - 4.0	NA	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposit
Calcium (Ca)	mg/L	53	31 - 69	53	31 - 75	54	31 - 89	NA	NA	One of the elements that make up the earths crust's as components of many rock-forming minerals
Magnesium (Mg)	mg/L	8.5	5.5 - 14	8.3	5.5 - 14	7.9	5.5 - 14	NA	NA	One of the elements that make up the earths crust's as components of many rock-forming minerals
Potassium (K)	mg/L	1.5	1.0 - 1.9	1.5	1.0 - 2.4	1.6	1.0 - 3.9	NA	NA	One of the elements that make up the earths crust's as components of many rock-forming minerals
pH	pH Units	8.0	7.3 - 8.0	8.0	7.3 - 8.0	8.0	7.2 - 8.4	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Alkalinity	mg/L	110	48 - 230	114	48 - 230	118	48 - 230	NA	NA	Leaching out from rocks and natural deposits
Total Silica	mg/L	14	7.7 - 18	16	ND - 26	16	ND - 26	NA	NA	NA
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	ND	ND - 0.77	ND	ND - 0.77	ND	ND - 0.77	NA	NA	Various natural and man-made sources
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 7.0	NA	NA	NA
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 16	NA	NA	NA
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 21	NA	NA	NA
Sodium (Na)	mg/L	28	22 - 32	27	22 - 32	29	22 - 76	NA	NA	Generally found in ground and surface water
Total Hardness ($CaCO_3$)	mg/L	166	110 - 450	167	110 - 450	171	110 - 450	NA	NA	Generally found in ground and surface water
1, 4 Dioxane ($C_4H_8O_2$)	µg/L	0.14	ND - 0.21	0.14	ND - 0.35	0.18	ND - 0.53	[1.0]	NA	1, 4 Dioxane exposures resulted in cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals
Boron (B)	µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 170	[1000]	NA	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats
Vanadium (V)	µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND - 7.1	ND	ND - 7.1	[50]	NA	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 3.8	[500]	NA	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice

TABLE FOOTNOTES

(1) NOTE: All water quality data reported in the 2022 Water Quality Report 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: Area 1 is supplied by 870 PZ

(3) NOTE: Area 2 is supplied by 870 PZ, 980 PZ, and 1110 PZ

(4) NOTE: Area 3 is supplied by 900 PZ, 1100 PZ, 1200 PZ, and 1350 PZ and supplemented by Area 2 and Rubidoux Community Services District (RCSD)

(5) NOTE: Monitoring last completed in 2021

(6) NOTE: Following the detection of 7 ppb, RCSD collected a confirmation sample within 48 hours. Results of confirmation sample was < 2.0 ppb. Average of the two samples is 3.5 ppb which does not exceed the MCL of 6 ppb

(7) NOTE: Compliance is based on a Running Annual Average (RAA), which is below the MCL of 50 ppb

A 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**. In the Jurupa Unified School District, 15 schools were sampled by an independent group, and the results can be found on their 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**

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)

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

- **Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA):** The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
- **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.

EXPANDING SUPPLY WITH RECYCLED WATER

RECYCLED WATER IS COMING TO JURUPA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Later this year, JCSD will break ground on its Regional Recycled Water Project. This new source of water will primarily be used for irrigating parks, schools, medians, and other uses such as dust control at construction sites. Stringent federal and state regulations govern the treatment and monitoring of recycled water, guaranteeing its compliance with public health and safety guidelines.

With California facing recurring droughts, JCSD's Regional Recycled Water Project holds immense importance for the region's response to water conservation and drought mitigation. Incorporating recycled water into JCSD's water portfolio will significantly reduce our reliance on potable water, a valuable and finite resource.

Upon completion, JCSD aims to deliver 215 million gallons of recycled water annually – enough to offset the annual water supply to 1,320 homes for a year! The system is scheduled to begin operating in 2025.

Eastvale and Jurupa Valley will directly benefit from this sustainable supply. The recycled water network, signified by purple pipe, will cover the west end of Bellegrave Avenue, Scholar Way, 65th Street, and Hellman Avenue.

Introducing recycled water marks a significant milestone in JCSD's commitment to sustainable water management. With purple pipes becoming common, JCSD and its customers actively contribute to a more resilient and environmentally conscious future.

JCSD RECOGNIZED WITH FOUR INDUSTRY AWARDS

The California Water Environment Association (CWEA) has recognized Jurupa Community Services District at its annual state conference for four awards received in the Santa Ana River Basin Section (SARBS) category. The awards were initially presented during the annual regional conference in Anaheim, California.

The CWEA awards recognize outstanding water industry contributions and celebrate the wastewater professionals who go above and beyond.

Rudy Soria, JCSD's Water Utility Technician III, was awarded the Silver Collection System Person of the Year, recognizing an individual's innovation and excellence in collection systems maintenance. Rudy also received first place in the Gimmicks & Gadgets category for successfully inventing The Soria Sag-Finder. Rudy's invention is a gauge attachment used in sewer pipe inspections, resulting in cost-saving solutions for JCSD.

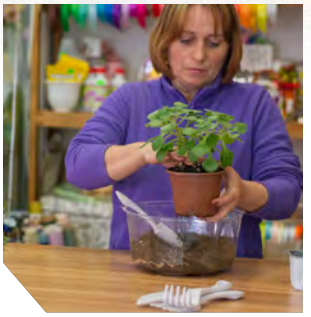
Aaron Guydosh, JCSD's Mechanical Systems Technician II, won first place in the Operations and Maintenance Gimmicks and Gadgets Award. Guydosh's invention, the Guydosh SC-Lift provides a safer solution when replacing the panels in a shaftless screw conveyor and saves JCSD and ratepayers thousands of dollars annually.

Quincy McCall, who was JCSD's Industrial Waste Inspector I before retiring, was awarded the Gold P3S Person of the Year, which recognizes professionals for exceptional achievement and contribution to the profession while being an active member of the CWEA. McCall was noted for being responsible, reliable, and a natural leader.

JCSD is lucky to have such passionate employees and natural leaders!

WORKING TOGETHER TO CONSERVE

Thanks to this winter's series of atmospheric rivers and a declaration by the governor ending the drought, JCSD's Board of Directors was able to ease water restrictions in April.



JCSD is now at a Drought Response Level 1 (Drought Watch), which calls for a voluntary conservation target of up to 10 percent. Despite the improvement in water supply, customers are urged to continue being water efficient so resources are available for the next drought.

Conservation is a way of life in California, and JCSD has numerous programs to help customers save water. JCSD offers landscape classes to educate residents on effective landscaping techniques. The next class, is focused on irrigation and is scheduled for Saturday, July 22, 2023, at JCSD headquarters, 11201 Harrel St., Jurupa Valley. To attend the course, please RSVP at www.JCSD.us/Conservation.

Additionally, JCSD's rebate program supports customers in upgrading their older fixtures with water-efficient models. Below are the two types of rebates we offer:

JCSD REBATES

We offer a drip-irrigation rebate of up to $200 and a significant discount on a Flume water monitoring device.

SOCAL WATERSMART REBATES

Available through JCSD's partnership with the Metropolitan Water District, SoCal WaterSmart offers a variety of rebates, from turf replacement to appliance reimbursement.

Learn more about rebates by visiting **www.JCSD.us/Rebates**

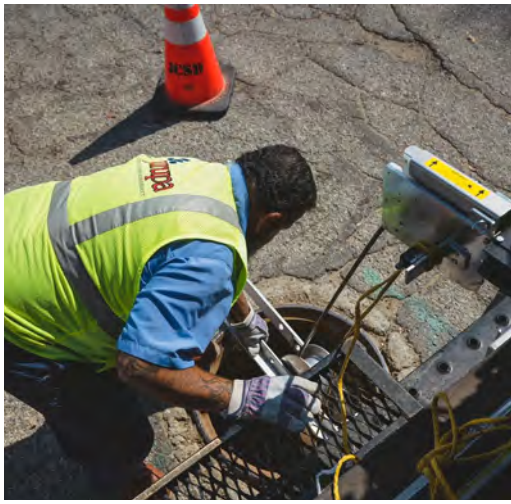
By working together and embracing conservation measures, residents can contribute to ensuring a sustainable water supply for the future. For more information on water efficiency and conservation, visit www.JCSD.us/Conservation.

GRANT FUNDING SAVES CUSTOMERS MONEY

JCSD has been awarded $33 million in grant funding for its Regional Recycled Water Project.

JCSD obtained a $12 million grant from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, $16 million from the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, and $5 million from the State of California.

This public funding will significantly offset the budgeted expenses for the Regional Recycled Water Project and exemplifies **JCSD's commitment to ratepayers and preserving our valuable water resources.**



WATER SYSTEM INVESTMENTS

JCSD continuously monitors the condition of water and sewer lines and plans for major replacement projects to ensure uninterrupted service to customers.

This year, JCSD will complete two major sewer and water line projects, both of which are set to wrap up in November 2023:

- Rutile Street, Steve Avenue, 53rd Street and 56th Street – upsizing almost 4,000 feet of water line and 3,900 feet of sewer line, along with new utility holes, connections, meter boxes, and street paving. **Cost: $6 million**.
- Hunter Street, Fleming Street, Hastings Boulevard, Gordon Way, Dalley Way and Jeffrey Place – replacing 1,880 feet of water line and 5,250 feet of sewer line. Cost: **$4 million**.

Prioritizing replacement projects is based on a pipeline's age, size, material, and service history. The Rutile Street area water mains were installed in 1965, but some assets are over 80 years old. This preventative maintenance saves ratepayer dollars from costly emergency repairs and ensures JCSD is prepared for the future.

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COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
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11201 Harrel Street
Jurupa Valley, CA 91752

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/WaterQuality**.

*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. Information about the Board of Directors and their meetings can be found at **www.JCSD.us/Board***

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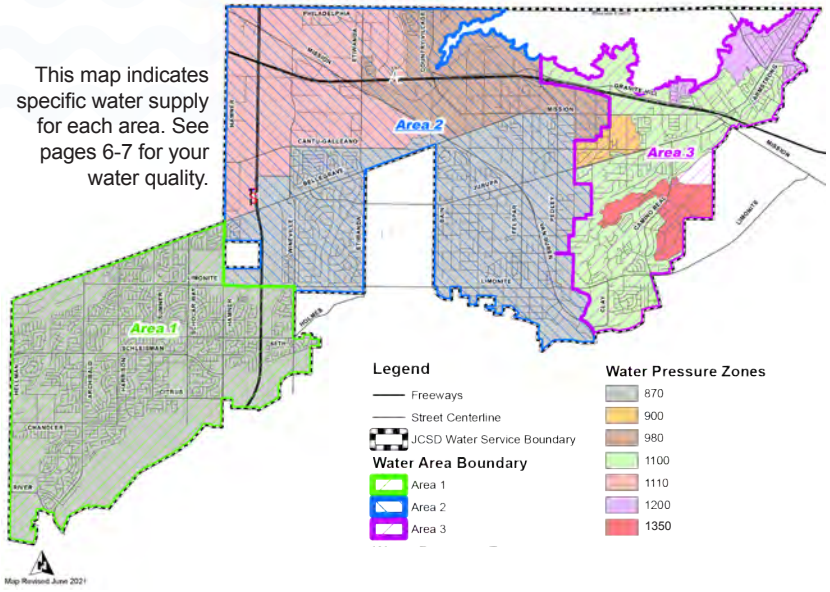
This map indicates specific water supply for each area. See pages 6-7 for your water quality.



Area 1 Is supplied by 870 PZ

Area 2 Is supplied by 870 PZ, 980 PZ, and 1110 PZ

Area 3 Is supplied by 900 PZ, 1100 PZ, 1200 PZ, and 1350 PZ, and supplemented by Area 2 and Rubidoux Community Services District (RCSD)

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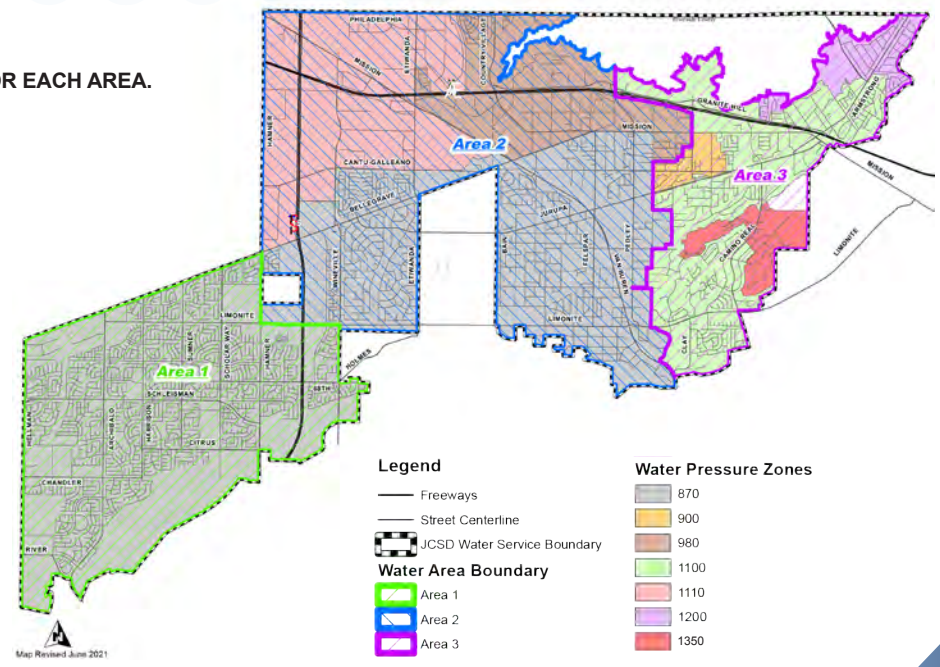

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