

# TEMESCAL VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

## 2021 WATER QUALITY REPORT

### The Quality Of The Water You Drink



Temescal Valley Water District has prepared this 2021 Consumer Confidence Report to describe where our water comes from, what it contains and how it compares with state and federal drinking water standards for safety, appearance, taste and smell.

Temescal Valley's Potable Water supply comes from multiple sources including Northern California via the California Aqueduct, Colorado River and locally produced groundwater supplies. The imported water travels hundreds of miles via aqueducts to the Metropolitan Water District's Henry J. Mills Treatment Plant in Riverside, where it is treated before delivery to Temescal Valley and on to our customers.

## Continuous Testing

Temescal Valley's supplier, the Western Municipal Water District works with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the State Water Resources Control Board and independent certified testing laboratories to continuously monitor the quality of the water supplies. Metropolitan, the supplier of most of the water

Western serves, has one of the most sophisticated water quality monitoring and treatment programs in the world.

They perform continuous daily monitoring and several hundred additional samplings each month. Western and Temescal Valley perform



working together as a community.

Learn more on efficient irrigation and rebates at [www.temescalvwd.com](http://www.temescalvwd.com)



**TVWD delivers safe, clean drinking water 24-hours a day, 7-days a week.**

In 2021 our District faced significant uncertainty as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. One thing that our customers can be certain of is that Temescal Valley Water District's team of essential workers continue to deliver safe water to our customers 24/7. Temescal Valley's water is rigorously monitored and tested, allowing our customers to consume it with confidence.

Temescal Valley Water District continues to reduce our reliance on potable water by expanding our non-potable water delivery system to developments in the Valley. We are currently at a Stage I Normal Conservation Conditions which asks customers to use water wisely and to practice water conservation measures to prevent the waste and unreasonable use of water and to promote water conservation. Please see additional conservation measures on our website. We know water conservation is a challenge with this dry weather, but we can all make a difference by

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Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

If you have questions, suggestions or comments about the information contained in this 2021 Water Quality Report please contact Paul Bishop at (951) 277-1414 ext. 6324. If you are a landlord or manage a multi-dwelling, please contact us to order as many additional copies of the report as you need for distribution to your tenants or visit our website at [www.temescalvwd.com](http://www.temescalvwd.com)

## General Water Quality Info continued...

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 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 storm water 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 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, that 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 (State

Board) 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.

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 (800) 426-4791.



## Terms To Know

**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.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximum 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 (USEPA).

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The Highest level of 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 disinfectant added for water treatment 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.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

## Abbreviations

MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	HAA5	Haloacetic Acids (Five)
PHG	Public Health Goal	LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	SI	Saturation Index (Langelier)
NA	Not Applicable	µS/cm	MicroSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm)
ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	ppt	Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppm	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	TOC	Total Organic Carbon
ND	None Detected	NL	Notification Level
N	Nitrogen	pCi/L	PicoCuries per Liter
TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes		

This report is based on requirements supplied by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water revised through January 2020 and data supplied by Metropolitan Water District from 2021 Water Quality Report.

Microbiological		Highest # detec- tions	# months in violation	MCL					MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria	
Total Coli form Bacteria		(In a mo.) 1	0	3 positive monthly sample					0	Naturally present in the environment	
Fecal Coli form or <i>E. coli</i>		(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>					0	Human and animal fecal waste	
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR LEAD AND COPPER RULE											
Lead & Copper Rule (and reporting limits)	Sample Year	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	RDL	Schools Lead Testing Year	Typical Source of Contaminant		
Lead (ppb)	2020	30	ND	0	15	2.0	5.0		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits		
Copper (ppb)	2020	30	0.21	0	1.3	300 ug/l	50		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		
			Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	TVWD Levels		Major Sources in Drinking Water			
					Range		Average				
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR DISINFECTION RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS											
Total Trihalomethanes Distribution System(TTHM)(d)			PPB	80	NA	14.0-24.0		Highest LRAA 22.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
Haloacetic Acids (five) Distribution			PPB	60	NA	ND-4.9		Highest LRAA 1.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
Total Chlorine Residual Distribution System			PPM	[4.0 as CL2]	[4 as CL2]	0.02-2.2		Highest LRAA 0.82	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment		
				Units of Measure			State/Fed MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	DLR	Riverside System <sup>a</sup> Combined Source Water Average <sup>b</sup> Range <sup>c</sup>	
Primary Standards, Mandatory Health Related Standards											
Clarity											
Turbidity				NTU, Highest Single Measurement			TT	NA	NA	0.06	NA
Turbidity				Lowest Monthly % ≤0.3 NTU			TT	NA	NA	100	NA
Microbiological											
Total Coliform				% Positive Monthly Samples			5	[0]	NA	0.18	0-1.7
E. coli				Number Positive for Year			0	[0]	NA	0	NR
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)				CFU/mL			NA	NA	NA	ND	ND-45
Disinfectant											
Chlorine				mg/L			[4]	[4]	NA	2.1	0.21-2.9
Disinfection Byproducts											
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) <sup>d</sup>				µg/L			80	NA	1	24	ND-36
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) <sup>d</sup>				µg/L			60	NA	1	6	ND-6.4
Bromate <sup>e</sup>				µg/L			10	0.1	1.0	4.1	ND-8.6
Bromodichloromethane				µg/L			NA	0.06	1.0	ND	ND-1.0
Bromoform				µg/L			NA	0.5	1.0	1.2	ND-2.1
Dibromochloromethane				µg/L			NA	0.1	1.0	ND	ND-2.0
Disinfection Byproduct Precursors											
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) <sup>e</sup>				mg/L			TT	NA	0.3	2.0	1.6-2.4
Inorganic Chemicals											
Aluminum <sup>f</sup>				µg/L			1000	600	50	ND	ND-85
Arsenic				µg/L			10	0.004	2	ND	ND-3.7
Chromium, Total				µg/L			50	(100)	10	ND	NR
Fluoride				mg/L			2	1	0.1	0.74	ND-0.9
Nitrate (N)				mg/L			10	10	0.4	1.0	ND-6.5
Perchlorate				µg/L			6	1	2	ND	ND-2.4
Selenium				µg/L			50	30	5	ND	ND-5.1
Organic Chemicals											
Synthetic Organic Compounds											
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)				ng/L			200	3	10	ND	ND-12
Radiological											
Gross Alpha				pCi/L			15	(0)	3	ND	ND-4
Gross Beta				pCi/L			50	(0)	4	ND	ND-6
Radium 228				pCi/L			NA	0.019	1	ND	NR
Uranium				pCi/L			20	0.43	1	1.0	ND-8.3
Lead and Copper, Tap Sampling											
Copper				mg/L, 90th Percentile			AL = 1.3	0.3	0.05	0.08	ND-0.84
Secondary Standards, Aesthetic Standards											
Aluminum <sup>f</sup>				µg/L			200	600	50	ND	ND-85
Chloride				mg/L			500	NA	NA	75	12-93
Sulfate				mg/L			500	NA	0.5	61	8.0-74
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)				mg/L			1000	NA	NA	320	220-400
Color				Color Units			15	NA	NA	ND	ND-3.0
Odor				TON			3	NA	1	2	NR
Specific Conductance				µS/cm			1600	NA	NA	571	370-612
pH				pH units			NA	NA	NA	8.4	7.0-10
Turbidity				NTU			5	NA	0.1	ND	ND-0.62
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring											
Chlorate				µg/L			NL = 800	NA	20	32	NR
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid				µg/L			NA	NA	NA	0.01	ND-0.33
Chromium, Hexavalent				µg/L			NA	0.02	1	ND	ND-3.9
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)				ng/L			NL = 10	3	NA	3.8	NR
Germanium				µg/L			NA	NA	NA	ND	ND-0.44
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)				ng/L			NL = 5.1	NA	NA	0.63	ND-4.7
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)				ng/L			NL = 6.5	NA	NA	0.72	ND-5.9
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)				ng/L			NL = 500	NA	NA	0.37	ND-2.9
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)				ng/L			NA	NA	NA	0.37	ND-4.2
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)				ng/L			NA	NA	NA	2.7	2.3-5.1
Vanadium				µg/L			NL = 50	NA	3	ND	ND-5.7
Other Parameters Tested											
Alkalinity, Total				mg/L			NA	NA	NA	98	79-160
Boron				µg/L			NL = 1000	NA	100	156	NR
Calcium				mg/L			NA	NA	NA	32	24-70
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential				mg/L			NA	NA	NA	1.6	1.4-2.6
Corrosivity (as Aggressiveness Index)				AI			NA	NA	NA	9.92	12.0-12.2
Corrosivity (as Saturation Index)				SI			NA	NA	NA	0.25	0.25-0.34
Hardness				mg/L			NA	NA	NA	130	110-210
Magnesium				mg/L			NA	NA	NA	11	5.6-14
Potassium				mg/L			NA	NA	NA	3.2	1.0-3.5
Silica				mg/L			NA	NA	NA	0	11-25
Sodium				mg/L			NA	NA	NA	64	23-76

AI, Aggressiveness Index  
CFU/mL, colony-forming units per milliliter  
DLR, Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting  
mg/L, milligrams per liter  
ng/L, nanograms per liter  
NR, No Range  
µg/L, micrograms per liter

<sup>a</sup>Water quality data reported for Western Municipal Water District's Riverside System reflects water quality for all sources of water distributed during the reporting year. The sources of water within the Riverside System include treated groundwater from Western Municipal Water District's Arlington Desalter, Chino Desalter Authority's Chino Desalter II, and Riverside Public Utilities, along with surface water from Metropolitan Water District's Mills Water Treatment Plant . Only contaminants detected above the DLR are reported, with the exception of those included for reference.

<sup>b</sup>Average provided reflects flow-weighted average accounting for all sources of water distributed during the reporting year.

<sup>c</sup>Range provided reflects range of all sample results.

<sup>d</sup>Based on values as reported in Quarterly TTHM/HAAS Reports to Division of Drinking Water. The minimum and maximum concentrations are provided based on the results for all sample locations. The average concentration provided is the highest of Locational Running Annual Average for all sites.

<sup>e</sup>The average concentration provided is the highest Running Annual Average for all sites.





## Temescal Valley Water District

22646 Temescal Canyon Road  
Temescal Valley, CA 92883  
Phone: 951-277-1414 Fax: 951-277-1419

Board meets at 8:30 a.m. the fourth Tuesday of each month at 22646 Temescal Canyon Road, Temescal Valley, CA 92883. Meetings are open to the public.

### **BOARD MEMBERS**

**C.W. Colladay**  
President

**David Harich**  
Vice President

**Fred Myers**  
Secretary/Treasurer

**Michael Buckley**  
Director

**John Butler**  
Director

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## Special Health Information

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this public notice directly (for example; people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses) you can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. 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. Temescal Valley Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. 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/safewater/lead>.

## Additional Information

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2018. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Beginning April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

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/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)**.