TEMESCAL VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Quality Of The Water You Drink

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

Temescal Valley Water District (TVWD) has prepared this 2024 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 water supply comes from Northern California via the California Aqueduct. It begins as snow melt in the Northern Sierra Nevada mountains. Before reaching the Aqueduct, it travels through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, then through 444 miles of the Aqueduct 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.

Temescal Valley Water District in coordination with our wholesaler Western Municipal Water District continues to develop local water supplies. Diversified supplies in addition to conservation practices by our customers reduces supply risks.

The District strives to further reduce potable water reliance for irrigation by expanding our non-potable water delivery infrastructure to developments in the Valley. We are currently at a Stage 1 Normal Conservation Conditions, which asks customers to use water wisely and to practice water conservation measures to prevent the wasteful and unreasonable use of water and to promote water conservation. Please see additional conservation measures on our website. We know additional water conservation is a challenge is a in Southern California, but we can all make a difference by working together as a community.

Learn more on efficient irrigation and rebates at www.temescalvwd.com

In this issue:

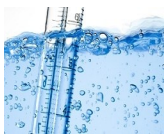
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

If you have questions, suggestions or comments about the information contained in this 2024 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

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 even more testing, with 100 bacteriological samplings and 20 physical samplings taken from 40 different locations each month.



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.

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 SDWDs 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 2023 Water Quality Report.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # detections	# months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coli form Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	0 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coli form or *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	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 (#Schools)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2024	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)	2024	30	0.12	0	1.3	300 ugl	1.0		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 Range	TVWD Levels Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR DISINFECTION RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
Total Trihalomenthanes Distribution System(TTHM)(d)	PPB	80	NA	12.0-25.0	Highest LRAA 35.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) Distribution	PPB	60	NA	ND-5.1	Highest LRAA 5.1	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 1.10	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

	Units of Measure	State/Fed MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	DLR (CCRDL) [RL]	Riverside System[a] Combined Source Water Average[b]	Riverside System[a] Combined Source Water Range[c]
Primary Standards, Mandatory Health Related Standards						
Clarity						
Turbidity	NTU, Highest Single Measurement	TT	NA	NA	0.09	NR
Turbidity	Lowest Monthly % ≤0.3 NTU	TT	NA	NA	100	NR
Microbiological[d]						
Total Coliform	Number of Positive for Year	---	[0]	NA	1	
	Highest Monthly %	5	[0]	NA	1	
E. coli	Number Positive for Year	0	[0]	NA	0	
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)[e]	CFU/mL	NA	NA	NA	1	
Disinfectant[d]						
Chlorine	mg/L	[4]	[4]	NA	1.5	ND - 3.1
Disinfection Byproducts						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)[d,f]	µg/L	80	NA	1	42	2.3 - 86
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)[d,f]	µg/L	60	NA	1	9	ND - 7
Bromate[g,h]	µg/L	10	0.1	1	7.9	ND - 19
Bromodichloromethane[d]	µg/L	NA	0.06	1.0	3.2	ND - 8.3
Bromoform[d]	µg/L	NA	0.5	1.0	2.2	1 - 6.4
Chloroform[d]	µg/L	NA	0.4	1.0	2.5	ND - 6.3
Dibromochloromethane[d]	µg/L	NA	0.1	1.0	3.2	ND - 7.6
Disinfection Byproduct Precursors						
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)[h]	mg/L	TT	NA	0.3	2.2	1.5 - 2.5
Inorganic Chemicals						
Aluminum	µg/L	1000	600	50	ND	ND - 110
Arsenic	µg/L	10	0.004	2	ND	ND - 6.5
Chromium, Hexavalent	µg/L	10	0.02	0.1	0.38	ND - 2.1
Fluoride	mg/L	2	1	0.1	0.6	ND - 0.9
Nitrate (N)	mg/L	10	10	0.4	1.6	ND - 6.8
Perchlorate	µg/L	6	1	1	ND	ND - 2.9
Selenium	µg/L	50	30	5	ND	ND - 16
Radiological						
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	ND	ND - 4.7
Radium 228	pCi/L	NA	0.019	1	ND	ND - 1
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	1.2	ND - 11.7
Secondary Standards, Aesthetic Standards						
Aluminum	µg/L	200	600	50	ND	ND - 110
Chloride	mg/L	500	NA	[2]	50	20 - 81
Sulfate	mg/L	500	NA	0.5	39	4 - 72
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	1000	NA	[2]	243	120 - 380
Color	Color Units	15	NA	[1]	1.57	ND - 2
Odor	TON	3	NA	1	ND	ND - 1
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	421	200 - 580
pH	pH units	NA	NA	NA	8.5	7.5 - 8.8
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.1	ND	ND - 0.5
Notification Levels, Nonregulatory Standards						
Boron	µg/L	NL = 1000	NA	100	110	ND - 210
Chlorate[h]	µg/L	NL = 800	NA	[10]	78	NR
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)[i]	ng/L	NL = 3	NA	(3)	ND	ND - 3.1
Vanadium	µg/L	NL = 50	NA	3	ND	ND - 6.3
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring						
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid[i]	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	0.08	ND - 0.33
Germanium[i]	µg/L	NA	NA	[0.3]	ND	ND - 0.44
Lithium[i]	µg/L	NA	NA	(9)	ND	ND - 9.1
Perfluoro-N-Butanoic acid (PFBA)[i]	µg/L	NA	NA	(5)	ND	ND - 5.4
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)[i]	ng/L	NA	NA	(3)	ND	ND - 8.1
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)[i]	ng/L	NA	NA	(3)	ND	ND - 4.4
Other Parameters Tested						
Alkalinity, Total	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	86	40 - 180
Calcium	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	26	15 - 67
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential[h]	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	2.9	1.2 - 4.4
Corrosivity (as Aggressiveness Index)[h]	AI	NA	NA	NA	12.2	12.2 - 12.3
Corrosivity (as Saturation Index)[h]	SI	NA	NA	NA	0.40	0.40 - 0.41
Hardness	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	105	54 - 210
Magnesium	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	10	2.5 - 13
Potassium	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	2.6	1.1 - 3.4
Silica[k]	mg/L	NA	NA	[5]	14	5.3 - 19
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	43	16 - 54

AI, Aggressiveness Index

CFU/mL, colony-forming units per milliliter

DLR, Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting

Mg/L, milligrams per liter

ND, Not Detected at or above CCRDL, DLR, or RL

Ng/L, nanograms per liter

NR, No Range

µg/L, micrograms per liter

[a]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.

[b]Average provided reflects flow-weighted average accounting for all sources of water distributed during the reporting year, unless indicated otherwise.

[c]Range provided reflects range of all sample results from all sources of water distributed during the reporting year.

[d]Data not flow-weighted, soley based on data sampled and collected by Western Municipal Water District in the Riverside distribution system.

[e]Western took 1,237 samples that were analyzed for Total Coliform, E.Coli and HPC from its routine distribution system locations in 2024. Only one (1) of those samples had an HPC greater than 500 with no detectable residual.

[f]Based on values as reported in Quarterly TTHM/HAA5 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.

[g]The average concentration provided is the highest Running Annual Average for all sites.

[h]The values reported are based solely on Metropolitan Water District's Mills Water Treatment Plant source water.

[i]The values reported are based solely on Riverside Public Utilities source water and is from their 2019 UCMR4 data.

[j]The CCRDL is based on the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) minimum reporting levels (MRLs) for 25 EPA 533 constituents.

[k]The values reported are based solely on Chino Desalter Authority's Chino Desalter II source water.

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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.

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. 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 effective since July 2021. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. These revisions add the requirements of 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)** or visit water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.