

**Jurupa Community Services District  
Water Quality Report  
2013**

Primary Drinking Water Standards

**Table 1 - Sampling Results Showing Detection of Coliform Bacteria**

Microbiological Constituents	1110 Zone (Chino II)		980 Zone		870 Zone (IXP)		870 Zone (Chino I)		Rubidoux Inter-Tie		Drinking Water Standard Information		
	Highest % of Monthly Positives	No. of Months in Violation	Highest % of Monthly Positives	No. of Months in Violation	Highest % of Monthly Positives	No. of Months in Violation	Highest % of Monthly Positives	No. of Months in Violation	Highest % of Monthly Positives	No. of Months in Violation	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	0%	0	0%	0	0.76%	0	0%	0	2.3%	0	More than 5% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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

**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 2013)	90th % Level Detected	No. of Samples	90th % Level Detected	No. of Samples	90th % Level Detected	Number of Sites Exceeding (AL)	Action Level (AL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (Pb)	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (Cu)	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	0.21	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**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	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
<sup>(1)(7)</sup> Chromium (Total Cr)	µg/L	1.2	ND - 3.7	3.8	3.1 - 4.5	2.2	1.8 - 2.5	ND	ND	1.5	1.5	<sup>(1)(7)</sup> 50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	ND	ND - 0.2	0.2	0.1 - 0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2 - 0.4	0.6	0.3 - 0.7	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate (as NO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	23	15 - 25	<sup>(2)</sup> 27	<sup>(2)</sup> 19 - 31	<sup>(2)</sup> 24	<sup>(2)</sup> 15 - 32	15	13 - 19	21	<sup>(3)</sup> 14 - 38	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	ND	ND	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	4.7	3.2 - 5.8	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	ND	ND	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	4.6	3.4 - 5.3	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	<sup>(4)</sup> ND - 4.4	ND	ND	ND	<sup>(4)</sup> ND - 4.8	6	6	Discharge from aerospace and other industrial facilities
1, 1-Dichloroethylene (1, 1 DCE)	µg/L	ND	ND	NA	NA	ND	<sup>(5)</sup> ND - 0.6	ND	ND	NA	NA	6	10	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	µg/L	ND	ND	ND	<sup>(6)</sup> ND - 0.6	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (Metal degreaser)
Total THM's (Trihalomethanes)	µg/L	ND	ND	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	16	ND - 25	80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	µg/L	ND	ND - 2.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND	ND	4.0	ND - 6.2	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	mg/L	1.5	0.7 - 1.7	1.3	0.8 - 1.8	1.4	0.6 - 1.8	0.7	0.6 - 1.0	0.9	0.4 - 2.0	[4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

**Table 4 - Sampling Results Showing Detection of Secondary Constituents**

Constituents	Reporting Unit	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contamination								
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	67	8.7 - 76	74	61 - 86	91	41 - 140	87	82 - 92	57	23 - 69	500	NA	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	µmho/cm	501	350 - 540	605	580 - 630	630	460 - 800	519	185 - 585	796	730 - 830	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	mg/L	10	7.4 - 14	20	19 - 21	13	10 - 15	7.5	7.3 - 7.7	78	73 - 91	500	NA	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	314	240 - 380	380	360 - 400	385	280 - 490	318	106 - 360	492	460 - 550	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color	unit	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 5	15	NA	Naturally -occurring organic materials
Turbidity	NTU	ND	ND - 0.9	ND	ND - 0.3	ND	ND - 0.3	ND	ND	0.2	ND - 3.2	5	NA	Soil runoff
Calcium (Ca)	mg/L	56	41 - 63	76	74 - 78	75	55 - 95	55	55	83	83	NA	NA	One of the elements that make up the earth's crust's as components of many rock-forming minerals
Magnesium (Mg)	mg/L	8.4	5.5 - 10	8.3	7.4 - 9.1	8.9	7.8 - 10	12	12	13	13	NA	NA	One of the elements that make up the earth's crust's as components of many rock-forming minerals
Potassium (K)	mg/L	1.5	1.4 - 1.7	2.3	2.2 - 2.4	2.2	1.7 - 2.6	1.4	1.3 - 1.4	4	4	NA	NA	One of the elements that make up the earth's crust's as components of many rock-forming minerals
pH	Standard Unit	7.7	7.5 - 8.0	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.5 - 7.8	7.2	7.0 - 7.5	7.4	7.4 - 7.5	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	µg/L	ND	ND - 60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 50	ND	ND	500	NA	Municipal and Industrial waste discharges
Total Alkalinity	mg/L	102	87 - 140	130	130	125	120 - 130	96	92 - 100	220	220	NA	NA	Alkalinity is a measure of the buffering capacity of water, or the capacity of bases to neutralize acids

**Table 5 - Sampling Results Showing Detection of Sodium and Hardness**

Constituents	Reporting Unit	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contamination								
Sodium (Na)	mg/L	25	22 - 28	29	29	28	23 - 33	30	29 - 31	61	33 - 72	NA	NA	Generally found in ground and surface water
Total Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	176	120 - 200	225	220 - 230	225	170 - 280	190	190	257	230 - 310	NA	NA	Generally found in ground and surface water

**Table 6 - Sampling Results Showing Detection of Unregulated Constituents**

Constituents	Reporting Unit	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Notification Level	PHG (MCLG)	Health Effects								
Boron	µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	125	110 - 140	170	ND - 260	1000	NA	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals
<sup>(1)(7)</sup> Hexavalent Chromium (Collected in 2013)	µg/L	2.1	0.8 - 3.4	4.0	3.1 - 4.9	2.5	2.0 - 2.9	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.7	<sup>(1)(7)</sup> NA	NA	NA
Total Silica	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trichloropropane (1, 2, 3 - TCP)	ng/L	ND	ND	NA	NA	ND	ND - 7	<sup>(8)</sup> 17	12 - 23	NA	NA	<sup>(8)</sup> 5	NA	Some People who use water containing Trichloropropane (1, 2, 3-TCP) in excess of the notification level over many years may have increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals

(1) NOTE: The sum of chromium-3 (trivalent chromium) and chromium-6 (hexavalent chromium) gives the value for total chromium with a MCL of 50 µg/L.

(2) NOTE: Under permit for CA Department of Public Health Services, JCSD may blend higher nitrate water sources with lower sources, all under the MCL which were administrative in nature to achieve an acceptable blend. This water is to be blended with all wells within this zone to maintain a maximum blended limit below 36 mg/L (which is 80% of the maximum contaminant level of 45 mg/L).

(3) NOTE: For nitrate at Rubidoux Intertie the single high value of 38 mg/L was taken from a well before blending.

(4) NOTE: For perchlorate at 870 Zone (IXP) the treated water samples taken at IXP Product had the highest Range of Detection of 4.4 µg/L. The untreated water (raw water) samples taken from the 870 Zone IXP wells before treatment had the highest Range of Detection of 7.3 µg/L. At Rubidoux Intertie, the untreated (raw water) sample taken from a single well had the highest Range of Detection of 4.8 µg/L.

(5) NOTE: For 1, 1 dichloroethylene (DCE) at 870 Zone (IXP) the treated water samples taken at IXP Product had the highest Range of Detection of 0.58 µg/L. The untreated water (raw water) samples taken from the well before treatment had the highest Range of Detection of 3.4 µg/L.

(6) NOTE: For tetrachloroethylene (PCE) at 980 Zone the treated water samples taken at 980 blending point had highest sample result of 0.63 µg/L. The untreated water (raw water) samples taken from the well prior to blending at 980 Zone Blending Point had the highest Range of Detection of 0.97 µg/L.

(7) NOTE: For hexavalent chromium the values reported came from treated water samples. The untreated water (raw water) samples at 980 Zone had the highest Range of Detection of 5.4 µg/L and 870 zone (IXP) had the highest Range of Detection of 5.2 µg/L. The Chino II Wells before treatment had the highest Range of Detection of 4.4 µg/L. The hexavalent chromium (DLR=0.06 µg/L) and total chromium (DLR=1.0 µg/L) utilize different extraction methods and use different instruments. The hexavalent chromium result may come back higher than total chromium result due to this process.

(8) NOTE: Board notification made in July 2008.

JCSD uses Sodium Hypochlorite (Chlorine) for disinfection. JCSD does not use Chloramines.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for Jurupa Community Services District was completed in July 2006. 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 and Junk/Scrap/Salvage Yards.

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. 198

For additional information regarding your water quality, please contact our Water Quality Department at: (951) 685-7434 Ext. 198.

Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) tests the quality of drinking water for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations.

**This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013.**

Last year, as in years past, your metered tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Drinking Water Health Standards.

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

**All water delivered in 2013 was produced from wells.**

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

**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 order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the USEPA and the California State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent.** The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department 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.

**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 USEPA 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. USEPA Centers for Disease Control (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 in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin (methemoglobinemia or Blue-Baby Syndrome). Nitrate levels above 45 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 at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

California State Department of Public Health Fluoridation website link: [www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx)

**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 USEPA.

**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.

**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 SDWSs 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.



**JURUPA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT – (951) 685-7434 – WWW.JCSD.US**

# INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

## 2013 Consumer Confidence Report

*Jurupa Community Services District holds regular Board of Director Meetings on the second and fourth Monday of each month at the District Office located at: 11201 Harrel Street, Jurupa Valley, at 7:00 p.m. For more information contact the Board/GM Services Department at: (951) 685-7434.*

Insert new postage stamp

**Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

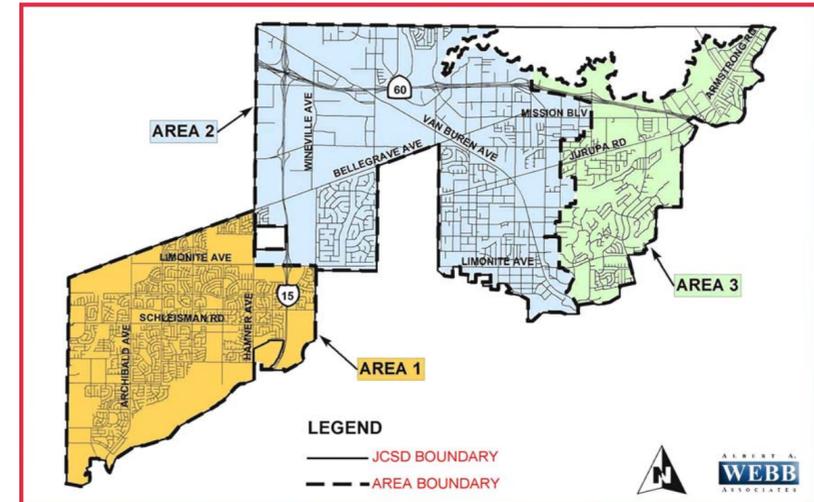
**Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

**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 byproducts 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.



**AREA 1- (870 ZONE) IS SUPPLIED FROM CHINO I DESALTER & SUPPLEMENTED FROM AREA 2**

**AREA 2- IS SUPPLIED FROM ROGER TEAGARDEN IXP, 17/18 IXP, CHINO II DESALTER, & ADDITIONAL WELLS IN THE 870, 980 & 1110 ZONES**

**AREA 3 - (900, 1100, 1200, 1350 ZONES) IS SUPPLIED PRIMARILY FROM AREA 2, OCCASIONALLY FROM AREA 1 DURING LOW WATER DEMAND PERIODS & SUPPLEMENTED FROM RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**

<b><u>Abbreviations</u></b>	
<b>mg/L</b>	milligrams per liter = parts per million (ppm) (1 ppm is equivalent to 1 second in 11.5 days)
<b>NA</b>	Not Applicable
<b>ND</b>	Not Detectable at testing limit
<b>ng/L</b>	nanograms per liter = parts per trillion (ppt)
<b>NTU</b>	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
<b>pCi/L</b>	pico Curies per liter (a measure of radiation)
<b>µg/L</b>	micrograms per liter = parts per billion (ppb)
<b>µS/cm</b>	microsiemens per centimeter, a unit of conductance (1 µS/cm = 1 µmho/cm)