



YOUR 2015 WATER QUALITY REPORT



Temescal Valley Water District

June 2016

The Quality Of The Water You Drink



Temescal Valley Water District has prepared this 2015 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.

Drought Continues

After five consecutive years of Southern California drought, Temescal Valley Water District has been working to reduce our potable water use by expanding our reclaimed water system and water conservation program for the region, and although our efforts have resulted in a notable reduction in potable water use, the Governor's mandate has resulted in steeper reduction requests.

The State Water Resources Control Board has recently changed the conservation framework, this will allow Temescal Valley Water District and you, our customers the ability to better manage our water resources and still meet the State's goals.

During the past twelve months Temescal Valley Water District residents have achieved a 26% reduction in their water use as compared to 2013/2014. We know water conservation is a challenge with this dry weather, but we can all make a difference by working together as a community. Please visit temescalvwd.com for more info.

Continuous Testing Ensures Quality

Temescal Valley's supplier, the Western Municipal Water District works with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the California State Department of Health Services 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

In this issue:

Our Water Supply	1
Terms To Know	2
2015 Water Quality Table	3
Special Health Information	4

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 2015 Water Quality Report please contact Ken Caldwell 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

General Water Quality Info continued...

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:

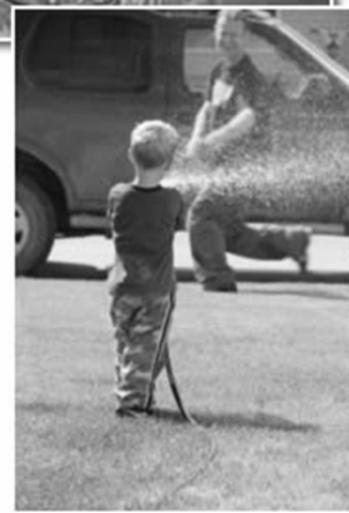
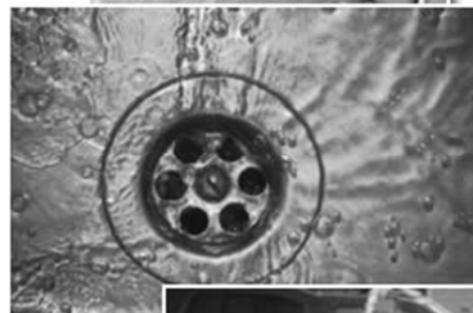
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial 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 California 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.

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 SDWS 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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

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 are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

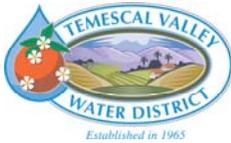
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	HAA5	Holacetic Acids (Five)
PHG	Public Health Goal	RAA	Running Annual Average
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	SI	Saturation Index (Langelier)
NA	Not Applicable	µS/cm	MicroSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm)
ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per 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		

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # detections	# months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coli form Bacteria	(In a mo.) 1	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	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

	Units	State or Federal MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	TVWD Levels		Major Sources in Drinking Water
				Range	Average	
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards						
CLARITY					(Highest)	
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	ND	ND	Soil runoff
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Aluminum (b)	PPB	1000	600	64-180	115	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion
Nitrate (as N) (c)	PPM	10	10	ND-0.9	0.5	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
Fluoride (i)	PPM	2.0	1	0.6-0.9	0.7	Water additive for dental health
Arsenic	PPB	10	0.004	2.2	2.2	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
RADIOLOGICALS						
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND-4	2	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (FEDERAL RULE)						
Total Trihalomethanes Distribution System(TTHM)(d) d ¹	PPB	80	NA	13.0-55.0	Highest RAA 38.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) Distribution (e)	PPB	60	NA	ND-15	Highest RAA 9.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual Distribution System	PPM	[4.0]	[4.0]	0.28-2.2	Highest RAA 0.82	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Bromate (f)	PPB	10	(0)	2.2-12	4.5	By-product of drinking water ozonation
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards						
Aluminum (b)	PPB	1000	600	64-180	115	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Chloride	PPM	500	NA	76-96	86	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	1	1	Naturally occurring organic material
Corrosivity (g)	SI	Non-corrosive	NA	0.18-0.22	0.20	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Odor Threshold (h)	TON	3	NA	2	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	580-660	623	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	PPM	500	NA	81-84	83	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	PPM	1000	NA	335-364	350	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING						
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	PPT	NA	NA	2.2-2.5		By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
OTHER PARAMETERS						
Boron	PPB	NA	NL=1000	210	210	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Alkalinity	PPM	NA	NA	77-84	81	
Calcium	PPM	NA	NA	27-30	29	
Chlorate	PPB	NA	NL=800	36	36	By-product of drinking water chlorination; Industrial process
Hardness	PPM	NA	NA	102-124	113	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
HPC	CFU/ml	NA	NA	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
Magnesium	PPM	NA	NA	6.0-12	9.0	
pH	pH units	NA	NA	8.2-8.3	8.2	
Potassium	PPM	NA	NA	2.2-3.2	2.7	
Sodium	PPM	NA	NA	77-82	80	
TOC	PPM	TT	NA	1.3-3.1	2.3	Various natural and man-made sources
Vanadium	PPB	NL=50	NA	9.0	9.0	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
LEAD AND COPPER						
	# of samples	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Public Health Goal	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	30	<0.005	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	30	0.13	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Footnotes

- (a) As Primary Standard, the turbidity levels of the filtered water were less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the online measurements taken each month and did not exceed 1 NTU for more than one hour. Turbidity, a measure of the cloudiness of the water, is an indicator of treatment performance.
- (b) Aluminum, copper, MTBE and thiobencarb have both primary and secondary standards.
- (c) State MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which is the equivalent of 10 mg/L as N.
- (d) Reporting level is 0.5 ppb for each of the following: bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane.
- d¹ HEALTH EFFECT - Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (e) HEALTH EFFECT - Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (f) Bromate reporting level is 3 ppb.
- (g) Positive SI index = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes
- (h) Metropolitan utilizes a flavor-profile analysis method that can detect odor occurrences more accurately. For more information, call MWD at (213) 217-6850.
- (i) Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.



Temescal Valley Water District

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PRESORTED STANDARD
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
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PERMIT NO. 4508

We're on the web!
www.temescalvwd.com

C.W. Colladay
President

Paul Rodriguez
Vice President

Grant Destache
Director

Damon De Frates
Director

John Butler
Director

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. 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

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)**.