TEMESCAL VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

2017 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Quality Of The Water You Drink

Temescal Valley Water District has prepared this 2017 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.

Southern California Drought Conditions Continue

After record rainfall in 2017, the March 2018 rainfall was again below average in Northern California. While most of the large storage reservoirs are filled to levels that provide drought relief this year, the Northern Sierra Snowpack is at about 15% of normal for this time of year.

Temescal Valley Water District is working to reduce our potable water reliance by expanding our non-potable water delivery system to developments in the Valley. Although ongoing efforts throughout the Temescal Valley community have resulted in a reduction in potable water use, our current conservation restrictions will continue. We are currently at a Stage 1 Normal Conservation Conditions which asks customers to conserve 10% from 2014 usage. Please see the conservation measures on our website. We know water conservation is a challenge with this dry weather, but we can all make a difference by working together as a community.

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

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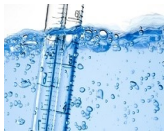
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

If you have questions, suggestions or comments about the information contained in this 2017 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

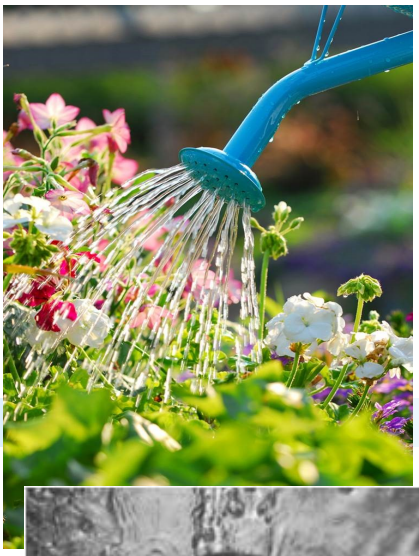
dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 2018 and data supplied by Metropolitan Water District from 2017 Water Quality Report.

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

	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	TVWD Levels Range	TVWD Levels Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards						
CLARITY						
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	ND	ND	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (b)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Aluminum	PPB	1000	600	ND-85	93	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion
Nitrate (as N)	PPM	10	10	0.5	0.5	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use: sewage: natural erosion
Fluoride (c)	PPM	2.0	1	0.6-0.9	0.7	Water additive for dental health
Arsenic	PPB	10	0.004	ND	ND	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
RADIOLOGICALS						
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS						
Total Trihalomenthanes Distribution System(TTHM)(d)	PPB	80	NA	11.0-57.0	Highest LRAA 34.0 ppd.	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) Distribution	PPB	60	NA	ND-15.0	Highest LRAA 15.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual Distribution System	PPM	[4.0 as CL2]	[4 as CL2]	0.2-2.2	Highest LRAA 0.78	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Bromate	PPB	10	0.1	ND-7.8	3.2	By-product of drinking water ozonation
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	PPM	TT	NA	1.6-3.2	Highest RAA 2.6	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards						
Aluminum	PPB	1000	200	ND-85	93	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Chloride	PPM	500	NA	30-41	36	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	1	1	Naturally occurring organic material
Odor Threshold (e)	TON	3	NA	3	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	278-307	292	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	PPM	500	NA	26-39	32	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	PPM	1000	NA	163-170	166	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING						
Boron	PPB	NL=1000	NA	100	100	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
N-Nitrosodiemethylamine (NDMA)	PPT	NA	NA	ND-2.4		By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Vanadium	PPB	NL=50	NA	8.9	8.9	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
OTHER PARAMETERS						
Alkalinity	PPM	NA	NA	41-55	48	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
Calcium	PPM	NA	NA	13-14	14	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chlorate	PPB	NL=800	NA	23	23	By-product of drinking water chlorination; Industrial process
Corrosivity (f)	SI	NA	NA	0.13-0.19	0.16	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Hardness	PPM	NA	NA	58-63	60	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Magnesium	PPM	NA	NA	6.1-7.5	6.8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH	pH units	NA	NA	8.7-8.8	8.7	NA
Potassium	PPM	NA	NA	1.8-2.1	2.0	Salt present in the water; naturally occurring
Sodium	PPM	NA	NA	32	32	Salt present in the water; naturally occurring
LEAD AND COPPER	Lead and copper sampling was completed in 2017					
	# of samples	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Public Health Goal	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	32	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	32	0.12	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Footnotes

(a) As a 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) All distribution system samples had detectable total chlorine residuals and no HPC was required. However, plant effluents' HPC were analyzed to ensure chlorine disinfection.

(c) Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.

(d) No MCL exceedance occurred in the Distribution System. Compliance with State and Federal TTHM MCL is based on LRAA.

(e) No Odor Threshold MCL exceedance occurred in Mills Treatment Plant Effluents because no values were higher than the MCL of 3. The MCL was not violated.

(f) Positive SI index = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes.

Temescal Valley Water District

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

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Director

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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.

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 2016. 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 new 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)**.