

2009 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District Report Date: July 2010

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2009.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Well Water

Name & location of source(s): City of Beaumont, Cherry Valley and Edgar Canyon

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Completed November 2003, updated annually

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Second Wednesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. Please see board meeting agenda posted at the B.C.V.W.D. office for meeting agenda 72 hours before all board meetings.

For more information, contact: Dwan Lee Jr. Phone: (951) 845-9581

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

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 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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs 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.

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 that a water system must follow.

Variations and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

T.O.N.: Threshold odor number

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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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 allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.
Fecal Coliform 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

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER
Monitoring Completed in 2009

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ug/l)	30	0	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/l)	30	0.18	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	2009	16.85 mg/l	11 - 24 mg/l	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness	2009	167 mg/l	110 - 210 mg/l	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Calcium	2009	43 mg/l	29 - 55 mg/l	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Magnesium	2009	28 mg/l	8.4 - 18 mg/l	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Potassium	2009	1.47 mg/l	1.1 - 2.0 mg/l	none	none	N/A

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride	2009	0.43 mg/l	0.3 - 0.5 mg/l	2 mg/l	1 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Health effects- Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4mg/l over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/l may get mottled teeth.
Nitrate	2009	6.3 mg/l	2.7 - 18 mg/l	45 mg/l	none	Runoff, leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank and sewage; erosion of natural deposits. Health effects- Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. Pregnant women who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may experience anemia.
Alkalinity	2009	172.8 mg/l	140 - 190 mg/l	none	none	N/A
Monobromoacetic Acid	2009	2.15 ug/l	0 – 3.4 ug/l	none	none	Byproduct of disinfection.
Bicarbonate	2009	213.84 mg/l	180 - 230 mg/l	none	none	N/A
Halocetic Acids {HAA5}	2009	6 ug/l	0 - 6.4 ug/l	60 ug/l	none	Byproduct of disinfection. Health effects- Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Dibromochloromethane	2009	0.64 ug/l	0 – 0.78 ug/l	none	none	Byproduct of disinfection.
Chloroform	2009	0.59 ug/l	0 - 0.74 ug/l	none	none	Byproduct of disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	2009	1.5 ug/l	0 - 1.9 ug/l	100 ug/l	none	Byproduct of disinfection. Health effects- Some people who use 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.
Monochloroacetic Acid	2009	2.95 ug/l	0 – 3.0 ug/l	none	none	Byproduct of disinfection.
Gross Alpha Particles	2009	1.5 pCi/L	1.27 – 1.74 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	none	Erosion of natural deposits. Health effects- Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chromium	2009	7.4 ug/l	3.5 - 18 ug/l	50 ug/l	none	Erosion of natural deposits; chrome plating; discharge from steel and pulp mills. Health effects- Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis.

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity	2009	0.25 NTU	0.2 – 0.68 NTU	5 NTU	none	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Health effects- Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.
Chloride	2009	8 mg/l	4 - 22 mg/l	none	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sulfate	2009	22.53 mg/l	8.5 - 43 mg/l	none	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm or micro-mhos)	2009	422.85 umhos/cm	340 - 550 umhos/cm	1,600 umhos/cm	1,600 umhos/cm	Substances that form ions when in water.
PH (PH units)	2009	7.3 PH units	6.8 – 7.8 PH units	none	none	N/A
MBAS (Foaming agents)	2009	0.101 mg/l	0.07 – 0.14 mg/l	0.5 mg/l	none	Municipal and industrial waste discharge.
Total Dissolved Solids or TDS	2009	228.57 mg/l	170 - 300 mg/l	1000 mg/l	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District has a nine year waiver to sample Synthetic Organic Chemicals (soc) from January 1, 2002 through December 31, 2010.

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District is 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. Lead and Copper monitoring samples must be collected during the months of June, July, August or September. Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District did not pull these samples until October 1, 2009, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during the scheduled monitoring months. It is important to understand that Lead and Copper samples are pulled by the consumer at structures with copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982 or lead pipes and/or lead service lines. The results of these samples indicate the level of Lead and Copper leaching from in-home plumbing and can be used as an indicator of the aggressiveness of source water. Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District is scheduled to continue Lead and Copper monitoring in the year 2012.

In 2006 the District experienced increased nitrate levels that have been traced to on-site septic systems. Levels at two separate sources have exceeded ½ the MCL of (45mg/l). On March 28, 2006 well 21 tested at 32mg/l and on May 31, 2006 well 16 tested at 40mg/l. Title 22 of the California Regulations Related to Drinking Water require, "For public water systems using groundwater, the repeat monitoring frequency shall be for at least one year following any one sample in which the concentration is greater than or equal to 50 percent of the MCL. After four consecutive quarterly samples are less than the MCL, a system may request that the Department reduce monitoring frequency to annual sampling".

The District is voluntarily blending the water from the two sources mentioned above with other sources which have maintained acceptable Nitrate levels. Since January 2006 the District increased monitoring at wells 16 and 21 from quarterly to monthly and in March 2006 the District decided to further increase monitoring to biweekly at the two sources and also the blended water from their respective storage tanks.

The District experienced increased nitrate levels from well 16 and well 21 again in 2007. The highest level of detection from well 16 was 43 mg/l and the highest level of detection from well 21 was 32 mg/l during the year of 2007.

The District continued nitrate monitoring in 2008. The highest level of detection from well 16 was 41 mg/l and the highest level of detection from well 21 was 14mg/l.

The District continued nitrate monitoring in 2009. The highest level of detection from well 16 was 35 mg/l and the highest level of detection from well 21 was 15 mg/l. The average level of detection from these two wells and their respective storage tanks are as follows:

The average results for 2009 are as follows:

Well 16, 23 mg/l Well 21, 13.5 mg/l

Blended Water:

Vineland Reservoir, 12.18 mg/l Cherry Reservoir, 11.91 mg/l

Typical source of contamination,

Runoff, leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank and sewage; erosion of natural deposits. **Health effects- Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. Pregnant women who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may experience anemia.**

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 the water poses a health risk. 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.

Is the water safe to drink?

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. Since your water has met federal and state standards, it is considered safe or "potable". In accordance with state and federal regulations, your drinking water is routinely monitored for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include but are not limited to inorganic contaminants, lead, copper, nitrates, radiological contaminants, volatile and synthetic contaminants, disinfection byproduct and microbiological contaminants. Additional information about drinking water contaminants and possible health risks can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

What's new at B.C.V.W.D.?

Over 14,210 feet of new ductile iron pipe and a two million gallon storage tank have been installed to further develop the District's recycled water system. 8,412 feet of 24" ductile iron pipe was installed on Desert Lawn Drive from Cherry Valley Blvd. to Champions Drive. This pipeline was completed on February 24, 2010. 2,777 feet of 24" ductile iron pipe was installed on Brookside Avenue from Lemon Avenue to Cherry St. and was completed March 17, 2010. 3,021 feet of 16" ductile iron pipe was installed at the end of Ring Ranch Rd. Some portions of this line were bored under Noble Creek Wash to connect with an existing 16" ductile iron pipe on Oak Valley Parkway. These pipelines have completed the "loop" and eliminated the unidirectional delivery of water through our recycled system. The two million gallon storage tank is across the wash from the District's Recharge Facility on Cherry Valley Blvd. and Beaumont Avenue. The two million gallon storage tank was completed in April of 2010 and will act as the blending point of recycled and imported state water. With these projects, the District's recycled system is nearly complete. The recycled water project will help insure a safe and reliable water supply for our growing community. We appreciate the support and understanding of our rate payers as we move forward with our recycled water system.

Conservation! Stop in or check the districts web site at bcvwd.org for ideas on saving water (and money). Conservation is everyone's responsibility.