

2020ANNUAL Water Quality Report

& CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT PUBLISHED JULY 2021

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para obtener más información o traducción, comuníquese con nosotros por teléfono: (951) 845-9581 o por correo electrónico a info@bcvwd.org

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 to December 31, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District a 560 Magnolia Ave. (951)845-9581 para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District 以获得中文的帮助: 560 Magnolia Ave. (951)845-9581

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District 560 Magnolia Ave. o tumawag sa (951)845-9581 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District tại 560Magnolia Ave. (951)845-9581 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District ntawm 560 Magnolia Ave. (951)845-9581 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.















A message from the General Manager

This past year, our community faced many obstacles in addition to dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic. We were confronted with a significant fire season, followed by the danger of flooding, mudslides and debris flow during the fall, winter and spring.

At Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD), we were reminded of the importance of emergency preparedness, which the District has always taken seriously. Our team battled fires that threatened our water system facilities and took steps to protect the area during the rainy season after the fires. We also learned that not all emergencies come in the form of a natural disaster, as COVID-19 shut down our communities and altered our daily lives.

And we learned, more than ever, the value of partnerships – of working together and supporting one another. BCVWD partnered with many agencies as we adjusted our operations, protected residents and assets, and continued to provide safe, reliable water and uninterrupted service. As we turn to the year ahead, I am encouraged by the strength and resilience I continue to see in our partnerships, community and team at BCVWD.

BCVWD remains dedicated, as always, to the safety and reliability of your drinking water. Our supplies are sampled and tested rigorously throughout the year, and the results are detailed in this Water Quality Report. You will find that your drinking water continues to meet all federal and state regulations.

On behalf of BCVWD, thank you for your continued trust in allowing us to serve you.

Sincerely,

Daniel K. Jaggers General Manager



BCVWD office reopens to the public

Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD) pivoted its operations to keep employees and the community safe during the COVID-19 pandemic, including temporarily closing its office to the public while remaining dedicated to exceptional service.

On June 15, 2021, BCVWD's office returned to its regular business hours. The public can now visit the District office to make payments or meet with customer service representatives Monday through Thursday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. The office is closed on Fridays. BCVWD will continue to monitor the COVID-19 situation and make adjustments as necessary. Learn more at **bcvwd.org**.



Preparing for fire season

California's ongoing dry weather has increased the risk of wildfires and the District is ready to respond in the event a disaster occurs.



BCVWD has a disaster plan for all emergencies, including fires. Our water outage notification system will alert customers in the event of a service interruption and a plan is in place for communicating important emergency updates to the public.

The District has a 35-million-gallon storage capacity in our system and purchases and stores water for use in emergency situations, when it is economically responsible.

During the 2020 fire season, BCVWD's team worked around the clock to protect District facilities and the water supply from the Apple and El Dorado fires. BCVWD also provided water from its ponds to emergency responders and helped clean up combustible material in the canyon.

When the fire risk turned to danger of flooding, debris flow and mudslides, the District partnered with other local agencies to prepare ahead of time and mitigate possible impacts to the community and water system.

Residents should also have a safety and evacuation plan in place. Disaster planning tips are available at **ready.gov**.





Keeping informed during an emergency or utility outage is important for protecting the health and safety of your family. To sign up for water service outage alerts, visit **bcvwd.org/email-notifications**. To get local emergency alerts specific to the County of Riverside, go to **rivcoready.org/AlertRivCo**.



Conservation remains vital as California confronts drought

With the state facing another severe drought, Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD) remains dedicated to providing a reliable supply of water today and into the future. The District is monitoring supply conditions and has set up long-term plans for meeting water demands even during multiple years of extreme drought.

As the summer season approaches, customers can help mitigate drought impacts by taking simple steps to conserve water. Here are some ways you can save water at home:



Update landscaping to native or drought-tolerant plants.



Check sprinklers for leaks, clogs and overspray; adjust nozzles to avoid spraying sidewalks.



Look for and fix leaks inside and outside your home.



Wash your car at a commercial car wash that uses recycled water, instead of at home.



Reduce indoor water use by turning off the faucet while washing your hands or brushing your teeth and running the dishwasher and washing machine only with full loads.

For more water-saving tips, visit **bcvwd.org/water-conservation-tips**. View the District's long-term water management plan at **bcvwd.org/ documents/urban-water-management-plan**.

To monitor California drought conditions, visit droughtmonitor.unl.edu/ CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?CA. Your water delivery system

GROUNDWATER

CAPACITY

WELLS

RESERVOIRS













State Water Project Edgar Canyon (groundwater)

♦ Little San Gorgonio Creek



The sources of drinking water

TYPE OF WATER SOURCE(S) IN USE: Groundwater

NAME AND GENERAL LOCATION OF SOURCE(S): City of Beaumont, Cherry Valley, and Edgar Canyon

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT INFORMATION: Source water assessments for the sources were completed in 2002 and 2004. A source water assessment is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area, and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources. If you would like to review the Source Water Assessments, please feel free to contact our office at (951) 845-9581 during regular office hours.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and 0 petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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.



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 U.S. EPA 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. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law 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 State Board 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 guality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. BCVWD did not have any violations to report.

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 (U.S. EPA).

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 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 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.

Variances and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Board to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (μg/L) **ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L) **ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L) **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Table 1 - Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants (Complete if Bacteria Detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) 0	0	5.0% of monthly samples are positive	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (State Total Coliform Rule)	2020 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
<i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	2020 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.

Table 2 - Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper No. of 90th Lead and Copper No. of Sites No. of Schools Sample Percentile Typical Source of (Complete if lead or Exceeding AL PHG Samples Requesting copper detected in Date Level Contaminant Collected AL Lead the last sample set) Detected Sampling Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges 30 15 Lead (ppb) 2018 < 0.005 0 0.2 12 from industrial manufacturers: erosion of natural deposits Internal corrosion of household plumbing Not systems; erosion Copper (ppm) 2018 30 0.16 0 1.3 0.3 of natural deposits; Applicable leaching from wood preservatives Table 3 - Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness Average **Chemical or Constituent** Sample PHG **Typical Source of** Range of MCL Level Detections (MCLG) Contaminant (And Reporting Units) Date Detected Salt present in the water and Sodium (ppm) 2018-2020 199 13-35 None None is generally naturally occurring Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally Hardness (ppm) 2018-2020 179.7 120-240 None None magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's 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. U.S. EPA/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).

	Table 4 - Detec	ction of Contamina	nts with a Primary Dr	inking Water Standard
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	Detection of Contaminants with a <u>rimary</u> brinking water standard					S van au
Chemical or Constituent (And Reporting Units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	2020	3.1	0.72-7.0	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2018-2020	0.37	0.23-0.64	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2018-2020	2.37	0.4-5.72	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2018-2019	0.82	0-2.56	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Chromium (ppb)	2018-2020	4.5	0-16	50	50	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2020	2.5	0-5.7	80	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2020	0	0-0	60	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2020	0.7	0.6-0.8	[4.0 asCl2]	[4 as Cl2]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Table 5 - Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (And Reporting Units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
lron (ppb)	2018-2020	0	0	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride (ppm)	2018-2020	11.8	0-46	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (NTU)	2018-2020	0.14	<0.1-0.44	5	None	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2019-2020	248.9	180-350	1000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2018-2020	426	340-590	1600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2018-2020	27	10-47	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Table 6 - Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (And Reporting Units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2018-2020	175.1	130-210	None	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2018-2020	46.4	33-64	None	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2018-2020	15	7-20	None	NA
PH (PH Units)	2018-2020	8.0	7.4-8.3	None	NA



you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at **www.epa.gov/lead**.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such Nitrate in levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness, symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 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 advise from your health care provider.





Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District 560 Magnolia Avenue, Beaumont, CA 92223

HOURS & CONTACT

Monday – Thursday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Closed on Friday) Phone: (951) 845-9581 Email: info@bcvwd.org Online: bcvwd.org

For more information or questions regarding the 2020 Water Quality Report, please contact Assistant Director of Operations James Bean at 951-845-9581 or james.bean@bcvwd.org.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Daniel Slawson, President Division 3 Lona Williams, Vice President Division 2 David Hoffman, Treasurer Division 5 Andy Ramirez, Secretary Division 1 John Covington, Member Division 4

Board meetings are open to the public and take place the 2nd Wednesday and 4th Thursday of each month. Find agendas and participation instructions 72 hours in advance of each meeting online at **bcvwd.org.**

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