



# 2021 ANNUAL Water Quality Report

& CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

PUBLISHED JULY 2022



*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](mailto:info@bcvwd.org)*



## A message from the General Manager

Our region, like the rest of California, faced unprecedented trials over the past few years from COVID-19, wildfires, severe winter storms and extreme drought. As your water agency, it is our duty to provide dependable, safe water and Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD) is proud to accomplish this task amid these serious challenges.

At BCVWD, we take our job even further by committing to actions that protect not only the water supply, but also our community and the residents who live, work and play here.

During the wildfires of 2020, our staff was in the field protecting our water facilities and resources. BCVWD crews were out in the community again this winter to stem the risk of flooding, debris flows and mudslides intensified by the burn scars.

Collaboration was key to persevering through these obstacles and, as our state grapples with severe and extended dry weather periods, partnerships will remain vital. We are working with other regional water agencies to continue to ensure a reliable water supply and we need your help. It is time to step up our game and YOU are a key partner in these conservation efforts. Small changes can make a big impact.

It is important to note that even though the entire state is required to follow water-saving drought mandates, BCVWD's water supply remains stable – thanks to careful planning and stored water. To support conservation and continue to preserve local water supplies for the future, BCVWD enacted Stage 3 of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in June. We will be enforcing the conservation measures and associated penalties.

We are dedicated to doing what it takes to protect our water resources from natural disasters and emergencies as well as bacteria and contaminants. We are pleased to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all state and federal regulations, as evidenced in this Water Quality Report.

Thank you for your ongoing support in our dedication to service, quality, community and stewardship.

Sincerely,

**Daniel K. Jagers**  
BCVWD General Manager

*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, 2021, 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 560 Magnolia 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.*



## Taking it to the tap: behind the scenes at BCVWD

The BCVWD team plays a critical role in your ability to turn on the tap and have a steady, safe stream of water – and it takes more than you may think! Here's a quick peek at what goes on behind the scenes at BCVWD:



**Water Quality and Safety** – BCVWD employees pull hundreds of water samples a year to make sure your water is safe. This includes daily and weekly samples to test for bacteria and contaminants and ensure successful disinfection.



**System Improvements and Upgrades** – We complete maintenance of existing system components, including pipes, pumps, wells and reservoirs, and construction of new projects to guarantee we can meet the water needs of our community today and in the future.



**Emergency Response** – Whether it is responding to a water leak in the street or protecting the community and our water resources from natural disasters, the BCVWD team works around the clock to ensure a continuous, dependable supply.



**Sustainability and Stewardship** – We are dedicated to managing our region's water resources in a sustainable manner while also keeping up with demand. Our team evaluates water challenges and opportunities, and makes strategic decisions such as purchasing and storing extra imported water for later use.



**Leadership** – Our locally elected Board of Directors provides guidance and makes decisions on matters ranging from improvement projects and rate setting to drought response and long-term planning.



**Meter Reading** – Staff members read your water meter to collect water use data. The information collected is not only used to generate your bill, it can also signal if there's a leak! Stay tuned for information to come on our smart meter upgrade project, also known as Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI).



**Customer Service** – We pride ourselves on providing exceptional customer service, and our team is always happy to help! Contact us Monday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., at [info@bcvwd.org](mailto:info@bcvwd.org) or (951) 845-9581.



**Community Education** – From conservation tips to how to pay your bill, BCVWD is dedicated to keeping our customers updated and informed.

Find out more about your District at [bcvwd.org](http://bcvwd.org).





## Falling behind on your water bill payments? BCVWD is here to help

At BCVWD, we care about our customers. If you have an overdue balance, please contact Customer Service immediately to discuss payment options. Our team will work with you to set up a payment plan or connect you with other local assistance programs for which you may qualify. Reach us at [info@bcvwd.org](mailto:info@bcvwd.org) or (951) 845-9581.

*Accounts that remain unpaid are subject to BCVWD's water shutoff policies. Customers will be notified at least five days in advance of a service disconnection for nonpayment. The process includes two written notices and one phone call at least 10 days prior to shutoff, and a final phone call three to five days before water service is disconnected. Learn more about the policy at [bcvwd.org/documents/sb-998](http://bcvwd.org/documents/sb-998).*



## Take water-saving action



We all know our state is experiencing severe drought. What we don't know is how long it will last. Even though water supplies in our region remain stable, it is critical that we all do our part to combat drought and support statewide conservation.

At its meeting on May 24, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted new statewide mandates to increase local water use efficiency. The requirements include a ban on watering of decorative grass at commercial, industrial and institutional properties, including homeowners' associations (HOAs). The regulations also require local water agencies to enact measures that address a shortage level of at least 10% to 20%. In response, BCVWD implemented Stage 3 of its Water Shortage Contingency

Plan, which restricts irrigation of residential lawns to three days per week between May and October and prohibits the filling of new swimming pools, on top of ongoing measures to cut water waste. For more information, go to [bcvwd.org](http://bcvwd.org).

Rest assured, our water resources are dependable, and your service will remain uninterrupted. BCVWD took steps over many years to plan for water shortage situations like this one, and we have more than three years of water stored for future use if needed. We are also collaborating with other local water agencies to ensure an ongoing reliable supply for the region.

Even though we have enough water for now, other areas do not. It is imperative that we ALL ramp up water-saving activities. By making small changes to our daily habits, we can do our part to make sure there is enough water for generations to come.

Learn more about how BCVWD is prepared for drought and get conservation tips at [bcvwd.org/preparing-for-drought](http://bcvwd.org/preparing-for-drought).



## Wildfire season is here. Are you prepared?

Extreme dry conditions make our state even more vulnerable to devastating wildfires. BCVWD has emergency plans in place to protect our community, facilities, employees, residents and water supply. Here are some steps you can take to prepare your family now:

- Develop a household emergency plan. Remember to consider children, elderly family members and pets who may need additional assistance. Get tips and resources at [rivcoready.org](http://rivcoready.org) or [ready.gov](http://ready.gov).
- Sign up for Riverside County emergency alerts at [rivcoready.org/alertrivco](http://rivcoready.org/alertrivco).



## Water system & sources of drinking water



**1 GROUNDWATER BASIN**



**1919 WATER DISTRICT ESTABLISHED**



**13 WATER STORAGE TANKS**



**59,000 POPULATION SERVED**



**35-million-GALLON STORAGE CAPACITY**



**19,690 SERVICE CONNECTIONS**



**24 WELLS**



**28-SQUARE-MILE SERVICE AREA**



**15 RESERVOIRS**



**4 billion GALLONS DELIVERED PER YEAR**



**11 PRESSURE ZONES**



## 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 byproducts of industrial processes and 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. Environmental Protection Agency (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.

### Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

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 quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. BCVWD does 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.

**Variations 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	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	2021 - 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) 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 1.A – Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1 and June 30, 2021 (inclusive)**

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<b>Total Coliform Bacteria</b>	(In a month) 4	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i></b>	0	0	0	None	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL.

**Table 2 – Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper**

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. of Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Lead (ppb)</b>	2021	30	<0.005	0	15	0.2	12	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Copper (ppm)</b>	2021	30	0.14	0	1.3	0.3	Not Applicable	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 (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Sodium (ppm)</b>	2019-2021	20.76	13.00-38.00	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
<b>Hardness (ppm)</b>	2019-2021	187.11	120.00-250.00	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally 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 – Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	2021	3.72	0.85-6.70	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2019-2021	0.40	0.23-0.80	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Uranium (pCi/L)	2019-2021	0.82	0.00-2.56	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2019-2021	1.67	0.00-5.72	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Chromium (ppb)	2019-2021	4.325	0.00-16.00	50	50	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2021	2.37	0.00-4.70	80	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2021	0.00	0.00-0.00	60	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	0.67	0.60-0.70	[4.0 as Cl <sub>2</sub> ]	[4.0 as Cl <sub>2</sub> ]	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	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron (ppb)	2019-2021	27.22	0.00-770.00	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride (ppm)	2019-2021	15.07	0.00-46.00	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (NTU)	2019-2021	0.30	0.00-2.70	5	None	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2019-2021	251.83	180.00-350.00	1000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2019-2021	435.33	340.00-590.00	1600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2019-2021	27.67	10.00-60.00	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

**Table 6 – Detection of Unregulated Contaminants**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2019-2021	175.30	130.00-220.00	None	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2019-2021	47.40	33.00-64.00	None	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2019-2021	16.19	7.00-20.00	None	NA
PH (PH Units)	2019-2021	7.98	7.40-8.30	None	NA



Lead-Specific Language: 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. Beaumont - Cherry 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead).

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10mg/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 10mg/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.



## STAY UP TO DATE WITH BCVWD!

-  **Facebook:** [facebook.com/bcvwd](https://facebook.com/bcvwd)
-  **Twitter:** [twitter.com/bcvwd92223](https://twitter.com/bcvwd92223)
-  **Email:** Sign up to receive email notifications at [bcvwd.org/email-notifications](https://bcvwd.org/email-notifications)

**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](mailto:info@bcvwd.org)

**Online:** [bcvwd.org](https://bcvwd.org)

For more information or questions regarding the 2021 Water Quality Report, please contact Director of Operations James Bean at (951) 845-9581 or [james.bean@bcvwd.org](mailto:james.bean@bcvwd.org).

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

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](https://bcvwd.org).