

2022 ANNUAL Water Quality Report

& CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

PUBLISHED JULY 2023



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.



A Message from the General Manager

At Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD), we are dedicated to providing clean, reliable drinking water at the lowest possible cost. Our entire team, from the Board of Directors to the field and office staff, works diligently to ensure you receive the highest quality water 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

In this Water Quality Report, you will find detailed information about BCVWD's sampling and the results of hundreds of tests for bacteria and contaminants, so you can be confident that the water from your tap is safe. Your drinking water meets or exceeds all state and federal regulations.

I am also happy to report that the 2022/2023 winter storms brought much-needed relief from drought, and we've been able to work with our State Water Project wholesaler, the San Geronimo Pass Water Agency (SGPWA), to bring extra water into the area using our recharge ponds. This water will be stored in the Beaumont Basin for future use, a strategy we employ whenever possible to stockpile water for emergencies or extended dry periods.

Despite this year's positive water supply, conservation still remains paramount, and **BCVWD continues to remind customers to do their part to save water for the future.**

In our ongoing commitment to enhancing water supply reliability, BCVWD actively partners with SGPWA on initiatives such as the Sites Reservoir project in Northern California. The reservoir will address statewide water challenges by capturing and storing water for release during times of need.

Supporting this project is an investment in our community's water supply resilience, providing a shield against future droughts and emergencies. We are also leveraging our recharge ponds in collaboration with SGPWA to maximize water availability from storms, setting new records for minimal State Water Project deliveries to our region.

BCVWD is nearing the completion of a stormwater capture project, the Beaumont Master Drainage Plan (MDP) Line 16. In partnership with the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, the project aims to reduce flooding in Cherry Valley while conserving local water supplies. By constructing an underground storm drain and directing runoff to recharge ponds, we can capture and store 150 to 500 acre-feet of stormwater annually, enough to supply up to 900 families for a year.

Water quality is the lifeblood of our community, and BCVWD remains dedicated to delivering safe, reliable drinking water. Our ongoing efforts ensure a sustainable water future for all, from preserving local resources to embracing innovative projects. Together, we can protect our water supply, safeguard our community, and uphold the highest water quality standards that our customers deserve.

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, 2022, and may include earlier monitoring data.

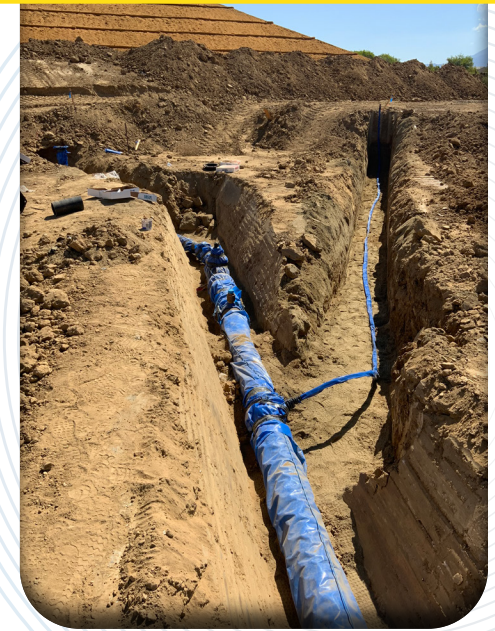
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District a 560 Magnolia Ave. Beaumont CA, 92223 (951)845-9581 para asistirlo en español.

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. Beaumont CA, 92223 (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. Beaumont CA, 92223 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. Beaumont CA, 92223 (951)845-9581 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsaw 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. Beaumont CA, 92223 (951)845-9581 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.



Water Operations: More Than Meets the Eye

Getting water from the faucet is easy – just turn a handle and out it flows. But behind the scenes, there's a lot of planning that goes into delivering water you can trust. Here is a look at some of what's involved:



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



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 (951) 845-9581 or info@bcvwd.org.



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.



Backflow Devices Protect Water Quality

To safeguard the water supply from contamination due to water pressure changes at cross-connections, BCVWD requires some customers to have a backflow prevention device.

Backflow is the sudden or unexpected reversal of water flow in pipes caused by a change in water pressure. It occurs when water, which could contain contaminants, flows backwards into a drinking water supply from a customer's internal plumbing system. Backflow prevention devices installed at the customer meter ensure that contamination cannot enter the drinking water system.

Preserving water quality requires the collective effort of BCVWD and the community. The District establishes backflow device regulations, performs site inspections and enforces compliance.

Customers must ensure that their backflow prevention devices are installed, tested, and maintained according to District specifications and industry standards. BCVWD offers resources, guidance, and education regarding backflow prevention. By working together, we can maintain the highest standards of water quality and protect the health and well-being of our community. Go to bcvwd.org to learn more.



Protect Yourself This Wildfire Season



With peak wildfire season approaching, it's important to stay informed and prepared to stay safe.

BCVWD has emergency plans in place to protect the community, facilities, employees, residents, and water supply. Residents should also take steps to prepare for emergencies.

Here are some actions you can take to safeguard your family:



Develop a household emergency plan that considers the specific needs of your family members, including children, elderly relatives, and pets who may require additional assistance. Consider evacuation routes, communication methods, and designated meeting points. To obtain valuable tips and resources, visit rivcoready.org or ready.gov.



Sign up for Riverside County emergency alerts at rivcoready.org/alerrivco. You can stay informed about potential threats in your area and take necessary precautions by receiving timely notifications and updates.

Assemble an emergency kit with essential supplies such as non-perishable food, water, medication, flashlights, batteries, and important documents. Keep the kit easily accessible in case of a sudden evacuation. Taking these measures can enhance the safety and resilience of your family. Preparedness is critical to protecting our loved ones and the community from the devastating impacts of wildfires.



Water system & sources of drinking water



1 GROUNDWATER BASIN



1919 WATER DISTRICT ESTABLISHED



59,000 POPULATION SERVED



20,946 SERVICE CONNECTIONS



28-SQUARE-MILE SERVICE AREA



4 billion GALLONS DELIVERED PER YEAR



13 WATER STORAGE TANKS



35-million-GALLON STORAGE CAPACITY



24 WELLS



15 RESERVOIRS



11 PRESSURE ZONES



Water System Information

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.

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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.

For more information, contact BCVWD Director of Operations James M. Bean at (951) 845-9581.

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.



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.



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.



Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control 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, 6, and 8 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

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.

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).

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.

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.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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.

Variances and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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 (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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	2022 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 2 – Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

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
Lead (ppb)	2021	30	<0.005	0	15	0.2	12	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	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
Sodium (ppm)	2020-2022	19.49	14.00-37.00	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2020-2022	194.02	150.00-250.00	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).

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.

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)	2022	3.33	0.69-5.70	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2020-2022	0.39	0.32-0.64	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Uranium (pCi/L)	2020-2022	0.82	0.00-0.82	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2020-2022	1.96	1.54-2.37	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Chromium (ppb)	2020-2022	5.24	4.50-5.98	50	50	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2022	2.54	0.00-5.50	80	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2022	0.00	0.00-0.00	60	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	0.69	0.60-0.70	[4.0 as Cl ₂]	[4.0 as Cl ₂]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

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

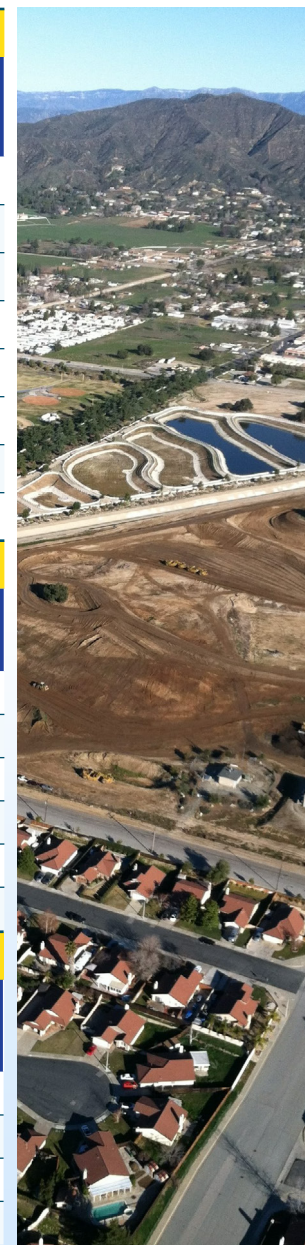
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron (ppb)	2020-2022	40.83	0.00-81.67	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride (ppm)	2020-2022	13.85	6.40-34.00	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (NTU)	2020-2022	0.36	0.00-1.90	5	None	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2020-2022	249.45	200.00-330.00	1000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2020-2022	433.00	310.00-510.00	1600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2020-2022	30.50	11.00-48.00	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

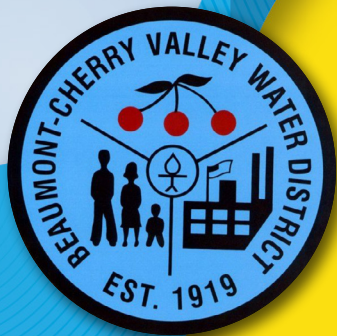
Table 6 – Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2020-2022	176.30	170.00-210.00	None	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2020-2022	49.95	38.00-54.00	None	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2020-2022	16.29	13.00-19.00	None	NA
PH (PH Units)	2020-2022	7.97	7.70-8.00	None	NA

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Nitrate in such 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 consult your health care provider.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): *"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. Effective 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."*





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

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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.