2023 ANNUAL Water Quality Report

& Consumer Confidence Report

Published July 2024

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

A Message from the General Manager

At Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD), our mission is to deliver clean, dependable drinking water at the most affordable rates possible. Our entire team, from the Board of Directors to our field and office staff, works tirelessly to ensure you receive the highest quality water around the clock, every day of the week.

In this Water Quality Report, you'll find comprehensive details about BCVWD's rigorous sampling and the outcomes of hundreds of tests for bacteria and contaminants. This ensures your tap water meets or exceeds all state and federal standards, guaranteeing its safety.

We are pleased to share that the winter storms of 2023/2024 brought significant relief from drought. Working with our State Water Project wholesaler, the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA), we've utilized recharge ponds to bring additional water into our area. This water is stored in the Beaumont Basin, fortifying our reserves for emergencies or prolonged dry spells.

While this year has seen positive water supply developments, conservation remains critical. **BCVWD continues to encourage customers to conserve water, safeguarding this vital resource for the future.**

In our ongoing commitment to enhancing water supply reliability, BCVWD collaborates actively with SGPWA on initiatives like the Sites Reservoir project in Northern California. This reservoir will help address statewide water challenges by storing water for release during times of need.

Supporting such projects is an investment in our community's water supply resilience, providing protection against future droughts and emergencies. Additionally, through strategic use of recharge ponds in partnership with SGPWA, we have achieved new benchmarks in maximizing water availability from storms while minimizing State Water Project deliveries to our region.

BCVWD completed the Beaumont Master Drainage Plan (MDP) Line 16, a stormwater capture project in collaboration with the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. This initiative will reduce flooding in Cherry Valley while conserving local water supplies. By directing runoff to recharge ponds via an underground storm drain, we anticipate capturing and storing 150 to 500 acre-feet of stormwater annually, sufficient to supply up to 900 families for a year.

Water quality is essential to our community's well-being, and BCVWD remains steadfast in delivering safe, reliable drinking water. Our ongoing efforts ensure a sustainable water future, from conserving local resources to embracing innovative projects.
Together, we can protect our water supply, safeguard our community, and uphold the highest standards of water quality that our customers deserve.

Daniel K. Jaggers
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.

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

KEEPING THE TAPS RUNNING

The Critical Work of Water District Operations

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, and the General Manager 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 through AMR/AMI 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.gov.

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

AMR/AMI PROJECT *In Progress*

The BCVWD AMR/AMI (Automatic Meter Reading/Automatic Meter Infrastructure) project has been a comprehensive and collaborative effort involving multiple departments. The project required the support and participation of staff from Operations, Information Technology, and other essential departments. The project aimed to convert all service connections within the district to AMR/AMI capability, with the goal of achieving 100% conversion.

To date, approximately 21,394 service connections have been retrofitted or replaced with AMR/AMI capable devices. The district staff are currently able to fully utilize the system to bill customers, with only a small number of connections still pending conversion. These remaining connections are actively being addressed by district staff.

In terms of infrastructure, a total of 14 collectors and repeaters have been deployed throughout the district to support the AMR/AMI system. The Information Technology department continues to work on optimizing the coverage area and range by adding additional collectors and repeaters as needed. This will enhance the system's ability to perform more AMI reads, which are collected remotely in real-time, as opposed to AMR reads that require district staff to drive to collect the data.

The project was funded by Capital Improvement Program (CIP) funds and a grant received from the Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Grant: Water and Energy Efficiency Grant for Fiscal Year 2020. The remaining CIP funds will be utilized to further improve the coverage areas and ensure the system's robustness. While the project is nearing completion, it's important to note that certain internal aspects, such as the deployment of additional hardware to enhance coverage, are still ongoing.

Due to the sensitivity of the system, detailed information about the types of equipment, frequencies, and specific locations has been omitted to protect against cybersecurity threats. We continue to prioritize the security and integrity of our infrastructure.

Be Wildfire Ready: Protecting Yourself and Your Loved Ones

BCVWD has implemented comprehensive emergency plans to ensure the safety of the community, its facilities, employees, and water supply. However, residents also play a vital role in preparing for emergencies. To safeguard your family, it is essential to develop a household emergency plan that takes into account the specific needs of each family member, including children, elderly relatives, and pets. Consider factors such as evacuation routes, communication methods, and designated meeting points. For valuable tips and resources, you can visit **rivcoready.org or ready-gov**.

Additionally, signing up for Riverside County emergency alerts at **rivcoready.org/alertrico** is highly recommended. By doing so, you will receive timely notifications and updates regarding potential threats in your area. This will enable you to take necessary precautions and stay informed. Another crucial step is to assemble an emergency kit containing 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 will significantly enhance the safety and resilience of your family.

It is important to emphasize that preparedness is critical in protecting our loved ones and the community from the devastating impacts of wildfires. By following these guidelines and being proactive, we can minimize the risks and ensure a safer environment for everyone.

Water System Information

Water system & sources of drinking water

- 1 GROUNDWATER BASIN
- 1919 WATER DISTRICT ESTABLISHED
- 13 WATER STORAGE TANKS
- 64,000 POPULATION SERVED
- 35-million-GALLON STORAGE CAPACITY
- 20,877 SERVICE CONNECTIONS
- 24 WELLS
- 28-SQUARE-MILE SERVICE AREA
- 15 RESERVOIRS
- 4.1 billion GALLONS DELIVERED PER YEAR
- 11 PRESSURE ZONES

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.

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.

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.

Table 1 - Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	2023 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Table 2 - Sampling Results Showing 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	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	2021	30	<0.005	0	15	0.2	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	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 [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminants
Sodium (ppm)	2021-2023	20.86	13.00-37.00	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2021-2023	177.78	110.0-250.00	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.

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.

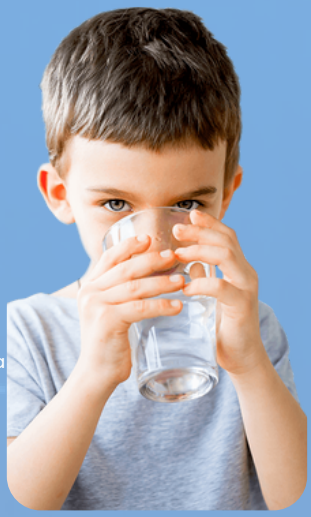

Table 4 - Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminants
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	2023	2.37	0.54-6.30	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Flouride	2021-2023	0.38	0.24-0.64	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Uranium (pCi/L)	2021-2023	0.00	0.00-0.00	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2021-2023	1.26	0.00-1.54	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Chromium (ppb)	2021-2023	5.74	0.00-11.00	50	50	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2023	3.32	0.00-8.30	80	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2023	0.00	0.00-0.00	60	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	0.72	0.70-0.80	[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) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminants
Iron (ppb)	2021-2023	45.56	0.00-770.00	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride (ppm)	2021-2023	11.67	4.00-46.00	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Tubidity (NTU)	2021-2023	0.69	0.00-2.70	5	None	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2021-2023	233.33	180.00-330.00	1000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2021-2023	396.67	310.00-530.00	1600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2021-2023	26.67	11.00-60.00	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste

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.

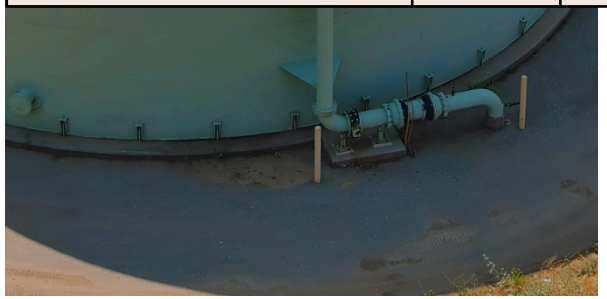

Table 6 - Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2021-2023	175.00	140.00-210.00	None	N/A
Calcium (ppm)	2021-2023	45.75	32.00-64.00	None	N/A
Magnesium (ppm)	2021-2023	14.89	6.70-20.00	None	N/A
PH (PH Units)	2021-2023	7.87	7.50-8.10	None	N/A

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 Ave, Beaumont CA 92223

HOURS & CONTACT INFO

Mondays-Thursdays, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
(Closed on Fridays and holidays)

(951) 845-9581
info@bcvwd.gov
www.bcvwd.gov

For more information or questions regarding the 2023 Water Quality Report, please contact Director of Operations James Bean at (951) 845-9581 or james.bean@bcvwd.gov.

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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 www.bcvwd.gov.

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