Jurupa Community Services District
Water Quality Report
2015

Primary Drinking Water Standards

Table 1 - Sampling Results Showing Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Constituents	1110 Zone (Chino II)		(1) 980 Zone		(2) 870 Zone		870 Zone (Chino I)		(2) Rubidoux Inter-Tie		Drinking Water Standard Information		
	Highest % of Monthly Positives	No. of Months in Violation	Highest % of Monthly Positives	No. of Months in Violation	Highest % of Monthly Positives	No. of Months in Violation	Highest % of Monthly Positives	No. of Months in Violation	Highest % of Monthly Positives	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	0%	0	0%	0	1.0%	0	0%	0	0.0%	0	More than 5% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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

Table 2 - Sampling Results Showing Detection of Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Reporting Unit	No. of Samples	90th % Level Detected	No. of Samples	90th % Level Detected	No. of Samples (Collected in 2013)	90th % Level Detected	No. of Samples	90th % Level Detected	No. of Samples	90th % Level Detected	Number of Sites Exceeding (AL)	Action Level (AL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (Pb)	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers: erosion of natural deposits
Copper (Cu)	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	0.21	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3 - Sampling Results Showing Detection of Primary Constituents

Constituents	Reporting Unit	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chromium (Total Cr)	µg/L	0.6	ND - 3.4	3.7	2.2 - 5.1	2.2	1.7 - 4.4	ND	ND	2.0	ND - 6.9	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
(3) Hexavalent Chromium	µg/L	1.0	ND - 3.5	3.3	2.1 - 4.5	2.3	1.8 - 4.6	ND	ND	1.3	ND - 4.8	(3) 10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposit
Arsenic	µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 2.0	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits;runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	ND	ND - 0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2 - 0.5	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate (as NO_3)	mg/L	24	15 - 25	(4) 26	(4) 4 -32	(4) 25	(4) 9 - 35	19	16 - 21	25	(5)9.7 - 46	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	ND	ND	ND	ND - 3.23	ND	ND	ND	ND	3.6	ND - 5.82	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4.6	3.4 - 5.3	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
1, 1- Dichloroethylene (1, 1 DCE)	µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	(6)ND - 1.60	ND	ND	ND	ND	6	10	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Total THM's (Trihalomethanes)	µg/L	0.55	0.53 - 0.57	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	24	7.0 - 27	80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	µg/L	3.8	2.2 - 8.0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	14	3.1 - 24	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	mg/L	1.5	1.3 - 1.7	1.3	1.3 - 1.4	1.3	0.6 - 1.5	0.6	0.5 - 0.7	0.9	0.4 - 2.0	[4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[4 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Table 4 - Sampling Results Showing Detection of Secondary Constituents

Constituents	Reporting Unit	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contamination
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	71	11 - 74	56	19 - 93	124	20 - 160	80	74 - 86	60	25 - 71	500	NA	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	µmho/cm	559	390 - 580	570	460 - 680	771	420 - 890	546	485 - 609	780	730 - 800	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO_4)	mg/L	12	11 - 13	17	15 - 18	18	12 - 26	8.0	7.7 - 8.2	74	71 - 87	500	NA	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	375	230 - 390	365	280 - 450	574	260 - 680	340	270 - 400	506	460 - 520	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color	Units	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 3.0	ND	ND	ND	ND	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity	NTU	ND	ND - 0.10	ND	ND - 0.31	ND	ND - 0.45	ND	ND	ND	ND - 2.7	5	NA	Soil runoff
Calcium (Ca)	mg/L	53	39 - 58	66	56 - 75	89	54 - 100	55	51 - 59	81	81	NA	NA	One of the elements that make up the earths crust's as components of many rock-forming minerals
Magnesium (Mg)	mg/L	9.0	5.3 - 10	7.5	5.6 - 9.3	10	5.1 - 11	9.7	8.4 - 11	13	13	NA	NA	One of the elements that make up the earths crust's as components of many rock-forming minerals
Potassium (K)	mg/L	1.5	1.4 - 1.5	2.2	1.9 - 2.4	2.4	1.7 - 2.6	1.3	1.1 - 1.4	3.8	3.8	NA	NA	One of the elements that make up the earths crust's as components of many rock-forming minerals
pH	pH Units	7.7	7.5 - 7.9	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6 - 7.9	7.3	6.9 - 7.6	7.4	7.3 - 7.6	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Alkalinity	mg/L	116	110 - 140	145	130 - 160	141	130 - 170	92	85 - 98	200	200	NA	NA	Alkalinity is a measure of the buffering capacity of water, or the capacity of bases to neutralize acids

Table 5 - Sampling Results Showing Detection of Sodium and Hardness

Constituents	Reporting Unit	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contamination
Sodium (Na)	mg/L	29	26 - 31	28	24 - 32	31	21 - 33	29	27 - 30	58	31 - 69	NA	NA	Generally found in ground and surface water
Total Hardness ($CaCO_3$)	mg/L	168	120 - 180	195	160 - 230	266	160 - 300	175	170 - 180	257	220 - 310	NA	NA	Generally found in ground and surface water

Table 6 - Sampling Results Showing Detection of Unregulated Constituents

Constituents	Reporting Unit	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Notification Level	PHG (MCLG)	Health Effects
Boron	µg/L	116	ND - 140	ND	ND	ND	ND	110	ND - 120	180	ND - 260	1000	NA	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
1, 4 Dioxane (Collected in 2014)	µg/L	0.21	0.17 - 0.24	0.42	0.34 - 0.63	0.19	0.09 - 0.31	ND	ND	0.65	0.61 - 0.68	1	NA	NA
Chlorate (Collected in 2014)	µg/L	42	27 - 57	58	22 - 72	71	31 - 170	23	21 - 25	110	110	800	NA	NA
Molybdenum (Collected in 2014)	µg/L	1.9	ND - 3.9	2.5	1.6 - 3.1	0.9	ND - 1.7	ND	ND	5.4	5.3 - 5.5	NA	NA	NA
Strontium (Collected in 2014)	µg/L	351	270 - 440	513	380 - 590	515	360 - 680	370	360 - 380	515	490 - 540	NA	NA	NA
Vanadium (Collected in 2014)	µg/L	1.5	1.0 - 1.9	5.4	4.7 - 6.1	3.3	2.1 - 4.4	1.4	1.3 - 1.4	3.7	3.4 - 3.9	50	NA	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Total Silica	mg/L	18	11 - 25	26	25 - 27	24	22 - 26	15	11 -18	25	25	NA	NA	NA
(8) Trichloropropane (1,2,3 - TCP)	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	(7) ND	21	7 - 33	9	9	(8) 5	0.7	Some People who use water containing Trichloropropane (1, 2, 3-TCP) in excess of the notification level over many years may have increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.

(1) NOTE: For tetrachloroethylene (PCE) in the 980 Zone the untreated water (raw water) samples taken from the wells prior to blending in 980 Zone Blending Point had the highest Range of Detection of 0.84 µg/L.

(2) NOTE: For perchlorate in the 870 Zone the untreated water (raw water) samples taken from the 870 Zone wells before treatment had the highest Range of Detection of 6.3 µg/L. At Rubidoux Intertie, the untreated (raw water) sample taken from a single well had the highest Range of Detection of 5.5 µg/L.

(3) NOTE: For hexavalent chromium the values reported came from treated water samples taken at point of entries. The untreated water (raw water) samples at 980 Zone had the highest Range of Detection of 4.5 µg/L and 870 zone had the highest Range of Detection of 5.2 µg/L. The Chino II Wells before treatment had the highest Range of Detection of 5.6 µg/L. The hexavalent chromium (DLR=1.0 µg/L) and total chromium (DLR=0.06 µg/L) utilize different extraction methods and use different instruments. The hexavalent chromium result may come back higher than total chromium result due to this

(4) NOTE: Under permit for State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), Division of Drinking Water, JCSD may blend higher nitrate water sources with lower sources, all under the MCL which were administrative in nature to achieve an acceptable blend. This water is to be blended with all wells within this zone to maintain a maximum blended limit below 36 mg/L (which is 80% of the maximum contaminant level of 45 mg/L).

(5) NOTE: For nitrate as NO3, as per Rubidoux Community Services District the treated water sample taken from the blending point had the highest Range of Detection of 46 mg/L and it was resampled and yielded below MCL and consistent with historical data.

(6) NOTE: For 1, 1 dichloroethylene (DCE) in the 870 Zone the treated water samples taken at Well-28 had the highest Range of Detection of 1.60 µg/L. The untreated water (raw water) samples taken from the wells before treatment had the highest Range of Detection of 5.5 µg/L.

(7) NOTE: For 1, 2, 3 Trichloropropane in the 870 Zone the untreated water (raw water) samples taken from the wells before treatment had the highest Range of Detection of 8.0 ng/L(ppt).

(8) NOTE: Board notifications made in January 2008 and September 2010.

JCSD uses Sodium Hypochlorite (Chlorine) for disinfection. JCSD does not use Chloramines.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for Jurupa Community Services District was completed in July 2006 and July 2012. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Known Contaminant Plumes, Plastics/Synthetics Producers, Junk/Scrap/Salvage Yards, Metal plating/finishing/fabricating, Fleet/truck/bus terminals, and Gas Stations. A copy of the complete assessment is available at 11201 Harrel Street. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting the Water Quality Department at: (951) 685-7434 Ext. 104

For additional information regarding your water quality, please contact our Water Quality Department at: (951) 685-7434 Ext. 104

Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) tests the quality of drinking water through an independent laboratory for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations.

***This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015*.**

Last year, as in years past, your metered tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Drinking Water Health Standards.

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

All water delivered in 2015 was produced from wells.

- JCSD wells are located near Interstate 15 and Highway 60
- Chino I Desalter wells are located in Chino near Chino Airport
- Rubidoux wells are located in Rubidoux
- Roger D. Teagarden Ion Exchange Treatment Plant is located near Interstate 15 and Highway 60
- Wells 17/18 Ion Exchange Treatment Facility located near Interstate 15 and Highway 60
- Chino II Desalter wells are located near Interstate 15 and Bellegrave Avenue

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 (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Division of Drinking Water prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations 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 requires all water systems to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than a year old.

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 USEPA.

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 Standard (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 health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in a drinking water.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA 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. USEPA 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).

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin (methemoglobinemia or Blue-Baby Syndrome). Nitrate levels above 45 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 advice from your health care provider.

If lead in drinking water is 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. JCSD 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. 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 or at:
http://www.epa.gov/lead.

State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Division of Drinking Water Fluoridation website link:

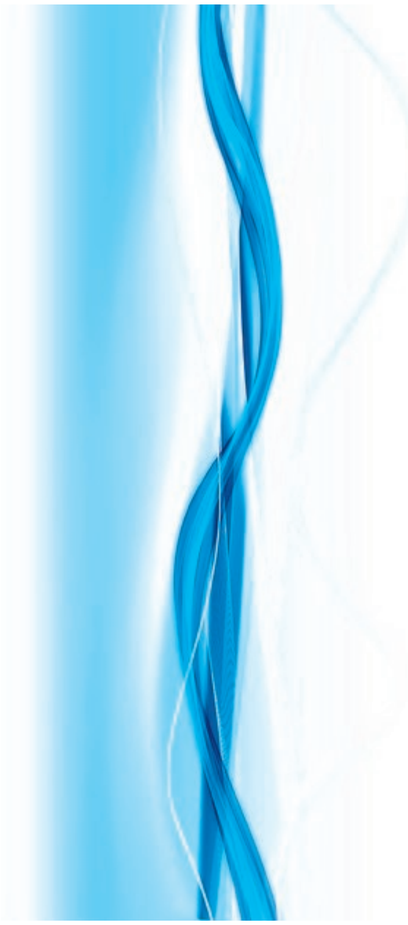
http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml

Jurupa Community Services District holds regular Board of Director Meetings on the second and fourth Monday of each month at the District Office located at: 11201 Harrel Street, Jurupa Valley, at 7:00 p.m. For more information contact the Board/GM Services Department at: (951) 685-7434.

JURUPA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT – (951) 685-7434 – WWW.JCSD.US

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

2015 Consumer Confidence Report



Jurupa
COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
11201 Harrel Street
Jurupa Valley, CA 91752

Insert new postage stamp

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

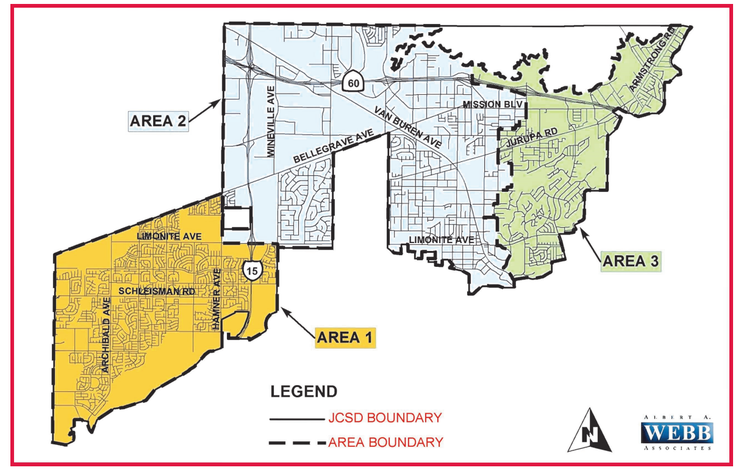
Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

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

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

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



AREA 1- (870 ZONE) IS SUPPLIED FROM CHINO I DESALTER & SUPLEMENTED FROM AREA 2

AREA 2- IS SUPPLIED FROM ROGER TEAGARDEN IXP, 17/18 IXP, CHINO II DESALTER, & ADDITIONAL WELLS IN THE 870, 980 & 1110 ZONES

AREA 3 - (900, 1100, 1200, 1350 ZONES) IS SUPPLIED PRIMARILY FROM AREA 2, OCCASIONALLY FROM AREA 1 DURING LOW WATER DEMAND PERIODS & SUPPLEMENTED FROM RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Abbreviations

mg/L	*milligrams per liter = parts per million (ppm)*	**NTU**	*Nephelometric Turbidity Units*
	(1 ppm is equivalent to 1 second in 11.5 days)	**pCi/L**	*pico Curies per liter (a measure of radiation)*
NA	*Not Applicable*	**µg/L**	*micrograms per liter = parts per billion (ppb)*
ND	*Not Detectable at testing limit*	**µS/cm**	*microsiemens per centimeter, a unit of conductance*
ng/L	*nanograms per liter = parts per trillion (ppt)*		*(1 µS/cm = 1 µmho/cm)*