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COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

70th ANNIVERSARY

Proudly serving Jurupa Valley and Eastvale

2025 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT



70 YEARS OF SERVICE

A COMMITMENT TO QUALITY THAT ENDURES



At Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD), delivering safe, reliable, and high-quality drinking water remains our highest priority. I am proud to share that once again, your drinking water met or exceeded all federal and state health and safety standards during 2025. This consumer confidence report provides a transparent look at the testing, treatment, and monitoring efforts that help ensure the water delivered to your home is clean, dependable, and safe.

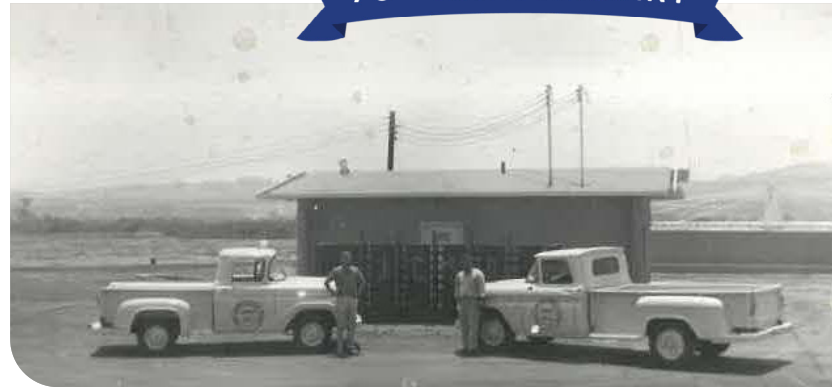
This year is especially meaningful as JCSD celebrates its 70th Anniversary. Since 1956, JCSD has grown alongside the communities we serve, continually investing in the people, infrastructure, and technology needed to provide exceptional public services. From advanced treatment processes and rigorous water quality testing to long-term planning for future water supply challenges, our commitment to protecting public health remains as strong today as it was seven decades ago.

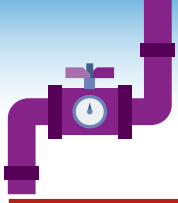
Behind every drop of water delivered is a dedicated team of professionals working around the clock to maintain our system, respond to emerging challenges, and prepare for the future. Whether addressing contaminants such as PFAS, investing in new water infrastructure, or expanding sustainable water supplies, we remain focused on providing reliable service for generations to come.

Thank you for your continued trust and support. As we celebrate 70 years of service, we remain committed to delivering the high-quality water and exceptional customer service our community deserves.

Sincerely,

Chris Berch, P.E.
General Manager
Jurupa Community Services District





RECYCLED WATER

A Smart Investment in the Region's Future

The JCSD Regional Recycled Water Project is a major investment in local water reliability and drought resilience. Currently under construction across Jurupa Valley and Eastvale, the project will help protect valuable drinking water supplies for future generations. The nearly \$80 million system, which is fully funded through partner contributions, a low-interest loan, and over \$45 million in grants, is expected to deliver approximately 350 million gallons of recycled water annually.

WHAT IS RECYCLED WATER?

Recycled water is highly treated and rigorously tested wastewater that is safely reused for irrigation and other approved non-drinking purposes. Throughout California, recycled water is commonly used for:



Irrigation at parks and schools



Commercial and industrial uses



Golf courses and roadway landscaping



Community green spaces and public facilities

The water is transported through a dedicated “purple pipe” system that is separate from drinking water infrastructure and regulated under strict state and federal health standards.

BUILDING LONG-TERM WATER RELIABILITY

Recycled water provides a locally controlled, drought-resilient water supply that can be used for irrigation and other approved non-potable uses. By reducing demand on drinking water supplies, recycled water helps JCSD prepare for future droughts, population growth, and changing water regulations.

By expanding recycled water use today, JCSD is strengthening the region’s long-term water supply and building a more sustainable future for the communities it serves.



PROJECT MILESTONES

Key milestones for the Regional Recycled Water Project include:



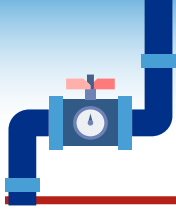
2024: JCSD officially broke ground on the multi-city recycled water system



2024 to 2026: Construction of pipelines, pump stations, and delivery infrastructure throughout Eastvale and Jurupa Valley



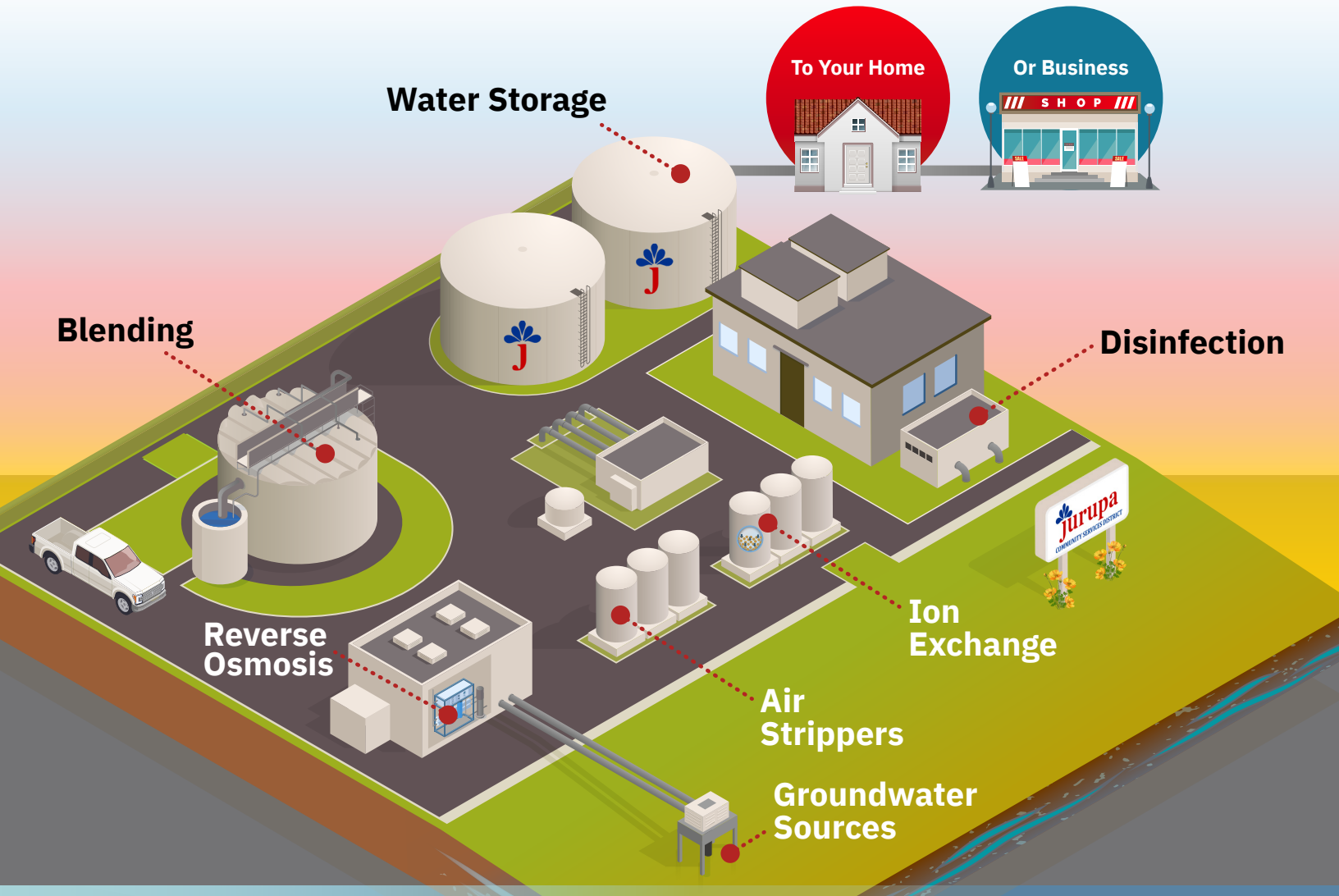
Late 2026: Anticipated start of recycled water deliveries to eligible customers near the pipeline system



FROM GROUND TO TAP

How JCSD Treats Your Drinking Water

Before water reaches your home or business, it goes through multiple treatment processes designed to meet or exceed all state and federal drinking water standards. JCSD uses advanced technology and continuous monitoring to deliver safe, reliable, and high-quality water to the community.



TREATMENT METHODS THAT PROTECT WATER QUALITY

Ion Exchange – Water passes through specialized resin vessels that remove contaminants such as nitrates and PFAS. In 2025, JCSD expanded treatment capacity at the Roger D. Teagarden Ion Exchange Plant to strengthen local water reliability.

Reverse Osmosis – Water is pushed through advanced membranes that filter out microscopic particles and dissolved substances to produce high-quality drinking water.

Blending – Treated groundwater is blended with imported water supplies to maintain consistent water quality and reliability throughout the system.

Air Stripping – Water flows through a treatment tower where high velocity air removes volatile organic compounds before the water enters the distribution system.

Disinfection – Disinfectants are added to eliminate harmful pathogens and ensure compliance with drinking water regulations as it travels through pipelines to homes and businesses across the community.



LEADING THE WAY ON PFAS PROTECTION



Protecting public health and delivering safe, reliable drinking water remains JCSD’s highest priority. PFAS, a group of manufactured chemicals commonly referred to as “forever chemicals,” have become a growing concern for water providers nationwide because they can persist in the environment for long periods of time. Years before additional testing requirements and funding programs were established, JCSD proactively began monitoring for PFAS in local groundwater supplies. When PFAS was identified, JCSD acted quickly to protect customers by implementing treatment solutions, adjusting operations, and investing in long-term strategies to maintain water quality and reliability.

TAKING ACTION FOR OUR CUSTOMERS

To safeguard drinking water, JCSD:



Took impacted wells offline to protect public health



Implemented advanced PFAS treatment technologies



Increased strategic water blending efforts



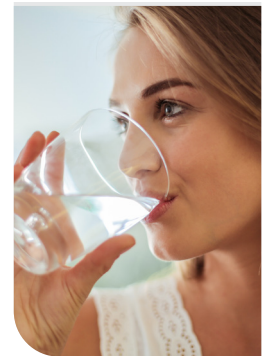
Partnered with neighboring agencies to maintain reliable service



Advocated for stronger statewide PFAS policies and solutions

UNDERSTANDING YOUR DRINKING WATER

JCSD’s drinking water comes from a combination of local groundwater and imported surface water sources that are carefully managed and monitored to protect public health. As water travels through the environment, it can naturally collect minerals and substances from soil, rocks, and organic matter. It may also be affected by human and environmental activities. To ensure your tap water remains safe, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) establish strict drinking water standards for public water systems. JCSD routinely tests and monitors water quality throughout the year to ensure compliance with all state and federal regulations. Inside this report, you will find a detailed summary of the substances detected during JCSD’s most recent water quality testing. The presence of these substances does not necessarily indicate a health concern. Some contaminants are tested less frequently because their levels remain stable over time, though all monitoring follows regulatory requirements designed to protect consumers.



BACKFLOW PREVENTION AND CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL

California’s Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook (CCCPH) requires public water systems to identify and manage situations where drinking water could come into contact with non-potable water sources. One of the most significant risks occurs when an auxiliary water supply, such as a private well, reclaimed water system, recycled water source, or other non-approved water source, is present on a property that is also connected to the public drinking water system. In these situations, a backflow prevention assembly is typically required to protect the public water supply.

Backflow occurs when water flows in the reverse direction due to changes in pressure, potentially allowing contaminants, pollutants, or untreated water to enter the drinking water distribution system. Backflow prevention assemblies help safeguard public health and maintain water quality by preventing these conditions. If you have a private well on your property or other auxiliary water source on your property, please contact JCSD to assess the connection and provide guidance on protecting the public water system. For more information on protecting private wells, visit www.EPA.gov/PrivateWells or call (951) 685-7434, ext. 182.



CLEAN • CONSISTENT • COMPLIANT

Your Water in 2025

JCSD tests drinking water quality through an independent laboratory for the constituents required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025. Last year, as in years past, your metered tap water met all U.S. EPA and SWRCB Drinking Water Health Standards. This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact JCSD at (951) 685-7434, extension 182, for assistance with translation. **For more information, visit www.JCSD.us.**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse JCSD a (951) 685-7434, x182 para asistirlo en español.

由于此报告书包含着有关饮用水的重要信息,因此希望各位跟能够翻译或理解报告书内容的人对话。

Báo cáo này chứa đựng thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Hãy đọc hoặc nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng. Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị. Itong documento ay naglalaman nang mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa tubig na maaring inumin. Maaring isalin sa taong nakakaintidi.

이 보고서는 당신의 식수와 관련된 중요한 정보를 포함하고있으니 번역하시거나 보고서의 내용을 이해할 수 있는 분과이야기 하시기 바랍니다.



TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

- » **Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA):** The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
- » **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 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. 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.
- » **Notification Level (NL):** The level is a non-regulatory, health-based advisory level established for contaminants in drinking water for which maximum contaminant level has not been established.
- » **Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting 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 SDWS 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.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and SWRCB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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.

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR 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 U.S. EPA 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 and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (as N) in drinking water at levels above 10 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. Nitrate (as N) levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Fluoride is a naturally occurring compound. JCSD does not add fluoride to its water supply. More information on fluoride in drinking water can be found on the State Water Board Division of Drinking Water Fluoridation website www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html.

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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact JCSD's Technical Services Department at 951-685-7434 Ext. 182. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

JCSD has prepared service line inventory which can be accessed by visiting www.JCSD.us/Lead-Free-JCSD.



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.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING

Microbiological	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	% Positive Monthly Samples	No. of Months in Violation	Typical Source	
Total Coliform	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	0.83%	0	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system	
Lead and Copper	Action Level (AL)	PHG	90 th Percentile	No. of Samples	Range	Typical Source
Lead (Pb) (µg/L)	15	0.2	ND	62 samples; 0 samples over AL	ND-6.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (Cu) (mg/L)	1.3	0.3	0.11	62 samples; 0 samples over AL	0.0097-0.260	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Disinfection Byproducts	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highest LRAA	Range	Typical Source	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (µg/L)	80	NA	8.5	2.1-7.6	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (µg/L)	60	NA	0	ND		
Primary DWS	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MRDLG]	Average	Range	Typical Source	
Chlorine (mg/L)	[4.0 as Cl ₂]	[4.0 as Cl ₂]	1.28	0.52-1.75	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Secondary DWS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average	Range	Typical Source	
Color (Color Units)	15	NA	ND	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials	
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.05	ND-0.29	Soil runoff	
Specific Conductance (E.C.) (umho/cm)	1600	NA	537	376-749	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L)	1000	NA	344	241-480	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
JCSD						
Primary DWS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average	Range	Typical Source	
Aluminum (mg/L)	1	0.6	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes	
Arsenic (µg/L)	10	0.004	1.3	ND-3.6	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium (mg/L)	1	2	0.066	0.029-0.086	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/L)	10	0.02	1.7	ND-3.9	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production and textile manufacturing facilities	
Fluoride (F) (mg/L) (naturally occurring)	2	1	0.025	ND-0.27	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	2.13	ND-7.3	Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate (mg/L)	10	10	5.7	ND-8.5	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Perchlorate (µg/L)	6	1	0.77	ND-2.4	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts	
Selenium (µg/L)	50	30	3.9	ND-10	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)	
Uranium (U) (pCi/L)	20	0.43	0.07	ND-1.25	Erosion of natural deposits	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane / DBCP (ng/L)	200	3	0.50	ND-23	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit	

JCSD

Secondary DWS	MCL	PHG	Average	Range	Typical Source
Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	500	NA	59	8.3-89	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO ₄) (mg/L)	500	NA	15	4.9-27	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (E.C.) (μS/cm)	1600	NA	459	340-580	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L)	1000	NA	306	74-390	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

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Unregulated DWS	NL	PHG	Average	Range	Typical Source
Total Hardness (CaCO ₃) (mg/L)	NA	NA	162	25-220	Naturally occurring minerals, primarily calcium and magnesium, present in the water
Calcium (Ca) (mg/L)	NA	NA	51	34-69	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (Mg) (mg/L)	NA	NA	7.7	5.1-14	
Sodium (Na) (mg/L)	NA	NA	27	22-37	Naturally occurring salts and minerals in groundwater
Potassium (K) (mg/L)	NA	NA	1.7	1.1-4.2	
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃) (mg/L)	NA	NA	108	56-200	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
Silica (mg/L)	NA	NA	18	11.0-25	NA
Vanadium (μg/L)	50	NA	3.3	ND-11	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
1,4 Dioxane (μg/L)	1	NA	0.22	ND-0.24	Byproduct in various industrial processes and consumer products like personal care and cleaning agents
PFPeA (ng/L)	NA	NA	0.4	ND-4.3	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities
PFHxS (ng/L)	3	NA	1.8	ND-3.3	

ABBREVIATIONS

- **mg/L** – Milligrams per liter = parts per million (ppm) (1 ppm is equivalent to 1 second in 11.5 days)
- **μg/L** – Micrograms per liter = parts per billion (ppb)
- **μS/cm** – Microsiemens per centimeter, a unit of conductance (1 μS/cm = 1 μmho/cm)
- **NA** – Not Applicable
- **ND** – Non-Detected at testing limit
- **ng/L** – Nanograms per liter = parts per trillion (ppt)
- **NTU** – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- **pCi/L** – Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

For additional information regarding your water quality, please contact our Technical Services Department at **(951) 685-7434 Ext. 182** or email **WQEnvironmentalServices@JCSD.us**.





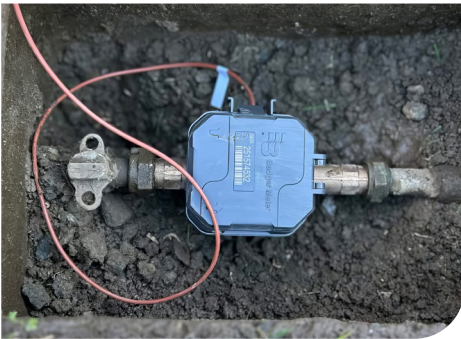
GIVING CUSTOMERS GREATER INSIGHT INTO WATER USE

JCSD is modernizing water management through the Water Use Insight Initiative, an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) program that provides customers with more accurate, timely, and convenient access to water usage information.

AMI technology replaces traditional water meters with advanced meters that securely transmit usage data automatically. This system helps improve billing accuracy, strengthen system reliability, and provide customers with greater visibility into their water use.

SUPPORTING CUSTOMERS AND CONSERVATION

The Water Use Insight Initiative is focused on three key goals:



Operational Efficiency

Reducing operational costs by minimizing the need for physical meter readings, helping create long-term savings for both the District and customers.

Improved Service

Enhancing customer service through faster response times, better issue resolution, and access to water usage data that helps customers manage consumption more effectively.

Customer Portal

The customer portal will be launched once nearly all customer meters have been upgraded to AMI technology, providing customers with access to water usage data, leak alerts, and conservation tools.

By investing in innovative infrastructure and advanced technology, JCSD continues to improve service, support sustainability, and strengthen long-term water reliability for the communities it serves.



Upgrade Your Outdoor Spaces and Earn Rebates

JCSD and SoCal Water\$mart are helping customers create more water-efficient landscapes while reducing outdoor water use and saving money.

Residential and commercial customers may qualify for rebates of up to \$5 per square foot for replacing grass with drought-tolerant landscaping. Additional incentives are available for eligible tree planting projects. Customers may also qualify for up to \$500 in tree rebates; terms apply.

The SoCal Water\$mart program encourages sustainable landscaping practices that support:



Reduced outdoor water use



Improved irrigation efficiency



Better rainwater absorption and retention



Lower long-term maintenance costs

Water-wise landscapes can be both attractive and environmentally responsible, helping conserve valuable water resources while enhancing curb appeal and reducing monthly water bills.

For more information on all available rebates visit www.JCSD.us/Rebates

Scan for rebates!





COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

70th ANNIVERSARY

11201 Harrel Street
Jurupa Valley, CA 91752

JCSD holds regular Board of Directors meetings on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 6 p.m. Information about the Board of Directors, meeting locations, and agendas can be found at www.JCSD.us/Board.

Board of Directors



Anthony Herda
President
Division 5



Kenneth J. McLaughlin
Vice President
Division 1



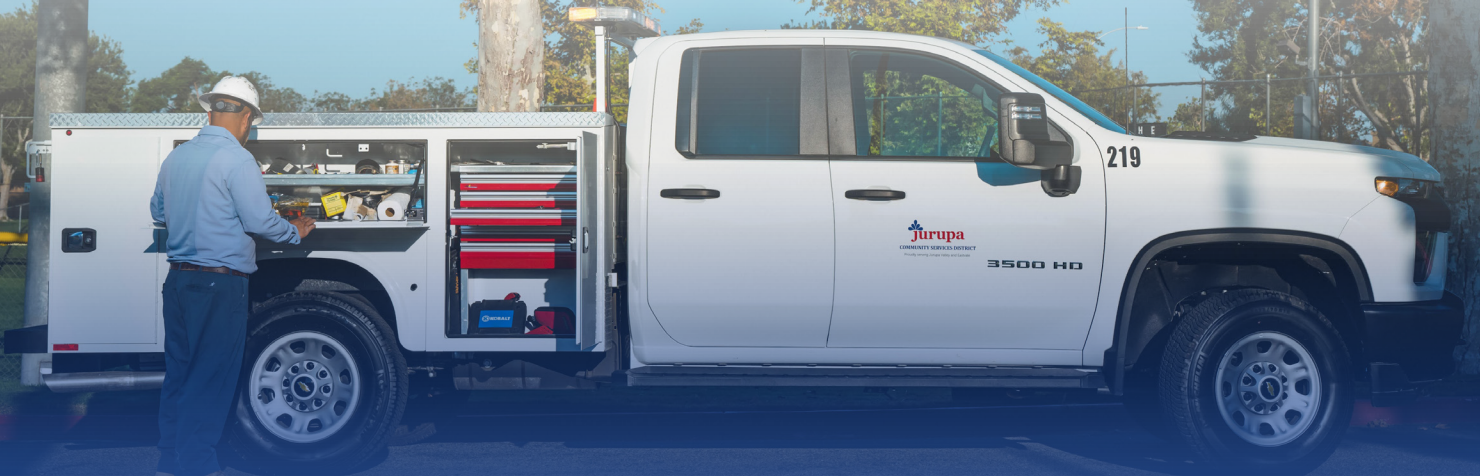
Lupe R. Nava
Director
Division 2



Bart Moreno
Director
Division 4



Betty Folsom
Director
Division 3



INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

For more information about this report, please contact the Technical Services Department at (951) 685-7434, Ext. 182, or visit www.JCSD.us/WaterQuality.

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