

2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

Water System Name: KINNELOA IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Report Date: July 2023

Kinneloa Irrigation District (KID) is pleased to provide you with this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), which contains information about the quality of drinking water that is delivered to you. This report meets the California requirements for reporting water quality information to customers of public water systems and addresses frequently asked questions.

As in past years, the report compares the quality of your tap water to state drinking water standards. More than one hundred regulated contaminants have been tested that were not detected in drinking water delivered by KID; the list of non-detected contaminants is not included in the chart. Except for nitrate, each contaminant detected in our groundwater sources occurs in your drinking water from erosion of natural deposits in soils. Fluoride is the only chemical in your water that exceeded the maximum allowable level set by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board). KID has a fluoride variance from the State Board which gives us permission to exceed the fluoride standard. The conditions of the variance are described in detail on page five of this report.

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Two vertical wells and five groundwater source tunnels.

Name and General Location of Source(s):

In 2023, KID distributed approximately 452 acre-feet of water to its customers. This is equivalent to 147 million gallons. One acre-foot is enough water to cover one acre of land, one foot deep with water, or 325,851 gallons. Your tap water was delivered from two vertical wells and five groundwater tunnels. The vertical wells pump from the Raymond Basin down to 244 and 443 feet below the ground surface. The groundwater tunnels in the mountainside collect water via gravity. The tunnels and wells feed reservoirs where the waters can be mixed. Chlorine disinfectant is added to prevent bacterial growth in the reservoirs and the distribution pipeline. KID has emergency interconnections with the City of Pasadena.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: An assessment of the drinking water sources for Kinneloa Irrigation District was completed in August 2002. The assessment concluded that KID's sources are considered most vulnerable to nitrate contamination. A copy of the complete assessment is available at KID's office located at 1999 Kinclair Drive, Pasadena, California. You may request to review the assessment by contacting (626) 797-6295.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation:

The Board meets the fourth Tuesday every month at the KID office located at 1999 Kinclair Drive, Pasadena and the public is invited. For more information, you may contact the office at (626) 797-6295.

For More Information, Contact: Kinneloa Irrigation District General Manager, Tom Majich (626) 797-6295.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

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, 2023, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Favor de comunicarse con Kinneloa Irrigation District a 1999 Kinclair Drive, Pasadena, CA 91107 a (626) 797-6295 para más información.

DEFINITIONS

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	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 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	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)	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)	An advisory level which, if exceeded, requires the drinking water system to notify the governing body of the local agency in which users of the drinking water reside (i.e., city council, county board of supervisors).
Public Health Goal (PHG)	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)	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 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.

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.

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, 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.

ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER QUALITY

DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

The data below lists all 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. Additional information regarding any violations are provided later in this report.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Data

CHEMICAL	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTION	MCL VIOLATION	RECENT TEST YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Health - Related Standards							
RADIOLOGICALS							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	0	5.63	ND - 9.73	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	5.98	1.90 - 14.00	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS							
1,2,3 Trichloropropane [TCP] (ng/L)	5	0.7	ND	ND	No	2023	Industrial & Agricultural chemical discharge
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	4.37	ND - 8.00	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) <i>Naturally Occurring</i>	3*	1	2.2	0.89 - 3.30	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/L)	50	0.02	1.26	0.16 - 2.70	No	2022	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.69	0.69 - 4.90	No	2023	Leaching from fertilizer use
Perchlorate (µg/L)	6	1	ND	ND	No	2023	Industrial environmental contamination
*See fluoride variance information on page 5							
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related							
Aluminum (ppb)	200	NA	ND	ND	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	19.43	7.5 - 38	No	2022	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	300	NA	ND	ND	No	2022	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor - Threshold (units)	3	NA	1	1	No	2022	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	1600	NA	360	360	No	2022	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	38	17 - 77	No	2022	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	NA	250	190 - 380	No	2022	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.22	ND - 0.55	No	2022	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS OF INTEREST							
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	NR	NA	181.48	80.90 - 296.00	NA	2022	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NR	NA	23.20	11.00 - 55.00	NA	2022	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

CHEMICAL	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	PHG	90TH PERCENTILE	SITE EXCEEDING AL/NUMBER OF SITES	AL VIOLATION	NO. OF SCHOOLS REQUESTING LEAD SAMPLING	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
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LEAD AND COPPER CONCENTRATIONS AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS

Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.12	1/10	No	NA	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	5.7	1/10	No	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

The most recent set of samples (10 residences) was collected in July 2022. Copper was detected in 4 samples. None exceeded the regulatory action level (AL). Lead was detected in 2 samples. None exceeded the regulatory AL. AL is the concentration of lead or copper which if exceeded in more than 10 percent of the samples tested, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. In 2022, no schools submitted a request to be sampled for lead

MRDLG = maximum residual disinfectant level goal; MRDL = maximum residual disinfectant level; MCL = maximum contaminant level; MCLG = maximum contaminant level goal; N/A = not applicable; ND = not detected; NR = not regulated; PHG = public health goal; NL = Notification Level; ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter; ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter; SMCL = secondary MCL; µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter; < = average is less than the reporting limit; pCi/l = picocuries per liter ±UCMR require reporting for five years. Detections for UCMR (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule) contaminants are removed from the report once they have reached the fifth year

2023 Drinking Water Quality Data

CHEMICAL	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	AVERAGE	RANGE OF DETECTION	MCL VIOLATION	RECENT TEST YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY						
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	4	1.3	0.4 - 1.2	No	2023	Drinking water disinfectant
Haloacetic Acids (5) (HAA5) (ppb)	60	1.1	ND - 1.1	No	2022	Byproduct of chlorine disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	3*	1.8	1.0 - 2.2	No	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	80	15.8	2.80 - 13.00	No	2022	Byproduct of chlorine disinfection
Turbidity (ntu)	5**	0.24	ND - 0.56	No	2023	Soil runoff
Odor (ton)	3**	1	1	No	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

*Six distribution system locations are tested for fluoride quarterly at the request of the State Board. See Fluoride Variance note above. ** Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

CHEMICAL	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	HIGHEST NO. OF DETECTIONS	NO. OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION	MCL VIOLATION	RECENT TEST YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
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REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE - Detection of Coliform Bacteria

MICROBIOLOGICAL

<i>E.Coli</i> (state RTCR)	(a)	0	0	0	No	2023	Human and animal fecal waste
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Health Effects Language: E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. (a) routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive. Additional information regarding the violation is provide later in the report.

CHEMICAL	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	HIGHEST NO. OF DETECTIONS	NO. OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION	MCL VIOLATION	SAMPLE DATES	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
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GROUND WATER RULE - Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source

MICROBIOLOGICAL

Fecal Indicator <i>E. Coli</i> (GWR)	0	(0)	1	1	No	10/17/23	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	TT	NA	0	0	TT	2023	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	TT	NA	0	0	TT	2023	Human and animal fecal waste

Health Effects Language: Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: On October 17, 2023, a sample was collected from Hi-Pressure Tunnel. Following lab analysis, Kinneloa Irrigation District was promptly notified on October 18, 2023, of positive results for Total Coliform and E.Coli. Immediate action ensued, diverting the Hi-Pressure Tunnel to spreading that same day on October 18, 2023. Subsequent monitoring in the distribution system showed non-detectable levels of contaminants. As directed by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), the Hi-Pressure Tunnel remains diverted. Although we have detected E. coli, the system is not in violation of the E. coli MCL. Further details on the violation are provided later in this report.

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 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, 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).

ADDITIONAL GENERAL INFORMATION ON DRINKING WATER

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).

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Lead: 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. The Kinneloa Irrigation 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. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR OPERATING UNDER A VARIANCE

Fluoride Variance: Fluoride occurs naturally at levels exceeding the state MCL of 2 milligrams-per-liter (mg/L) in two of KID groundwater sources. Even though these sources mix with groundwater from other lower fluoride sources before being delivered to residences, it is not always possible to dilute the fluoride below the MCL, especially in the rainy season when tunnel water provides most of the supply. On November 19, 1993, the State Board issued KID a variance from the State's fluoride drinking water standard. This variance expired on December 13, 2023. The variance is State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions. The variance allows KID to exceed 2 mg/L but not exceed 3 mg/L in the distribution system. On July 7, 2009, the State Board approved KID's request to reduce fluoride source and distribution system monitoring from monthly to quarterly and discontinue public notification letters of fluoride in the distribution system above 2 mg/L but below 3 mg/L and instead notify the customers of distribution system fluoride level through their water bills. If, at any time after a variance has been granted, substantial community concerns arise concerning the level of fluoride present in the water supplied by Kinneloa Irrigation District, Kinneloa Irrigation District shall notify the State Board, conduct a public hearing on the concerns expressed by the community, determine the fluoride level that is acceptable to the community, and apply to the State Board for an amendment to the variance which reflects that determination.

FLUORIDE VARIANCE UPDATE

The Fluoride Variance expired on December 13, 2023. The District has made the required system modifications to be in compliance with current DDW (CA Dept. Drinking Water) regulations.

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During September 2023, we did not monitor bacteriological quality from three of our groundwater sources, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Additionally, during September 2023, we did not monitor for bacteriological quality in the distribution system in accordance with our approved plan, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Additionally, during October 2023, we did not monitor in accordance with our approved plan for repeat bacteriological samples for total coliform and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. Furthermore, we are also required to report to the State Water Board by the end of the day on which our water system is notified of the test result(s) for when the coliform criteria indicating a possible significant rise in bacterial count are reached or exceeded. The reporting of these test result(s) on time is important when determining if there is a significant rise in bacterial count. We did not report to the State Water Board of the raw E. Coli positive test result by the end of October 18, 2023. **Please see attached notice for additional information.**

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT OR MONITORING REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Monitor and Reporting Requirement	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Failure to collect monthly raw source water samples for bacteriological quality	The required samples were not taken due to District staff oversight.	September 2023	As directed by SWRCB, we took immediate action by sampling the source sites. Results from the samples demonstrated that we are once again providing water that meets the state’s standards for our customers.	Health Effects Unknown
Failure to follow state board-approved bacteriological sample siting plan	The required sample was not taken due to operator oversight.	September 2023	As directed by SWRCB, we took immediate action by updating internal procedures to ensure that we perform sample collection according to the approved monitoring plan. Since then, we have demonstrated that we meet the state’s standards for our customers.	Health Effects Unknown
Revised Total Coliform Rule Monitoring Violation	The required samples were not taken due to District staff oversight.	October 2023	As directed by SWRCB, we took immediate action by updating internal procedures to ensure that we perform sample collection according to the approved monitoring plan. Since then, we have demonstrated that we meet the state’s standards for our customers	Health Effects Unknown
Failure to contact the SWRCB by the end of day upon notification of a positive <i>E. Coli</i> result	The required reporting was not done in a timely manner due to District staff oversight.	October 2023	As directed by SWRCB, we took immediate action by updating internal procedures to ensure reporting compliance per the approved monitoring plan. Since then, we have demonstrated that we meet the state’s standards for our customers	Health Effects Unknown



IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
 Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET FOR KINNELOA IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

Our water system failed to monitor and report as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During September 2023, we did not monitor for bacteriological quality from three of our groundwater sources, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Additionally, during September 2023, we did not monitor for bacteriological quality in the distribution system in accordance with our approved plan, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Additionally, during October 2023, we did not monitor in accordance with our approved plan for repeat bacteriological samples for total coliform and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. Furthermore, we are also required to report to the State Water Board by the end of the day on which our water system is notified of the test result(s) for when the coliform criteria indicating a possible significant rise in bacterial count are reached or exceeded. The reporting of these test result(s) on time is important when determining if there is a significant rise in bacterial count. We did not report to the State Water Board of the raw E. Coli positive test result by the end of October 18, 2023.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were or Will be Taken
Raw Source Bacteriological Quality	1 per month	0	September 2023	October 2023
Distribution Total Coliform (routine)	First and third week of each month	11	September 2023	October 2023
Distribution Total Coliform (repeat)	Within 24 hours of a total coliform positive sample	1	October 5, 2023	

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

Due to oversight by District staff, bacteriological quality monitoring was neglected in September 2023 for three raw groundwater tunnels and the distribution system, while repeat samples were not taken in October 2023 as per the approved plan. Additionally, a positive E.Coli result was not promptly reported to the SWRCB by the end of the day due to operator oversight. Subsequently, revisions were made to the monitoring and sampling plan, staff received training, and internal controls were implemented to mitigate future errors.

For more information, please contact Tom Majich, General Manager at 626-797-6295 or Kinneloa Irrigation District office at 1999 Kinclair Drive Pasadena, CA

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(9)]:

- SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities):
 Must notify tenants.
- BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by **Kinneloa Irrigation District**
 State Water System ID#: **CA1910035**
 Date distributed: **7/1/2023**