 Reference Document for electronic Delivery of CCRs, Appendix B Revised February

APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Water System Name:  | Winterhaven County Water District |
| Water System Number: | 1310009 |

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 06/19/2024 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) Certified by:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name: Rick Miller | Title: Manager |
| Signature:  | Date: 07/25/2024 |
| Phone number: (760)550-2068 | Cell: (928)920-9056 |

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking al/ items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

 CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).

 CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).

C] "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

C] Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.

C] Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)

C] Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)

 Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attached a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)

**X** Distributed at our regular board meeting held on June 19 ,2024 at I pm. in the Winterhaven Water District Community Board Room.

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Winterhaven County Water District

Report Date: 06/30/2024

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Wells #3, 417 Third Ave, Winterhaven, CA 92283

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

# http://swap.des.ucdavis.edu/tsinfo/tssources.asp?mysystem= 13 10009

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: 3 rd. Wednesday of each month at 494 Second Ave, Winterhaven, CA 92283

For More Information, Contact: Rick Miller (760) 550-2068

# About This Report

 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.

# Terms Used in This Report

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Term | Definition |
| 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. |
| Term | Definition |
| Maximum ResidualDisinfectant 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 | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. |
| Secondary DrinkingWater 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 | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| ND | Not detectable at testing limit. |
| pm | parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppt | parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L) |
| ppq | parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L) |
| pCi/L | picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation) |

# 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, 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 Board prescribe regulations that limit the number 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.

# About Your Drinking Water Quality

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. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Microbiological Contaminants | Highest No.ofDetections | No. ofMonths in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
| Total ColiformBacteria(State TotalColiform Rule) | ND | 0 | Footnote1 | (0) | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform orE. coli(State TotalColiform Rule) | ND | 0 | Footnote2 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| E. coli(Federal RevisedTotal Coliform | ND |  | TT | N/A | Human and animal fecal waste |

1. Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL
2. Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lead andCopper | Sample Date | No. of SamplesCollected | 90thPercentileLevelDetect ed | No.Sites Exceeding | AL | PHG | No. ofSchoolsRequesting LeadSampling | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Lead(ppb) | 08/02/2023 | 5 | ND | 0 |  15 |  0.2 |  Not applicable | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 08/02/2023 | 5 | ND | 0 |  1.3 |  0.3 | Not applicable | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chemical orConstituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG(MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Sodium (mg/l) | 3/24/2020 | 338 | 5.28-5.74 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (mg/l) | 3/24/2020 | 578 | 10mgCaC03/L | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chemical orConstituent (And reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL[MRDLI | (MCLG)[MRDLGI | Typical Source ofContaminant |
|  | Arsenic (mg/l) | 2/02/2023 | ND | N/A |   |   | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
|  |
| Barium (mg/l) | 2/02/2023 | 130 | N/A | 10 |   | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (mg/l) | 2/02/2023 | 0.25 | N/A | 0.10 |   | Erosion of. natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Copper (mg/l) | 2/02/2023 | 0.002 | N/A | 1 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Nitrate (mg/l) | 2/02/2023 | 0.33 | N/A | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Aluminum (ug/L) | 2/02/2023 | 140 | N/A | 50 |  | Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects. |
|  | Nickel (ug/L) | 2/02/2023 | 56 | N/A | 10 |  | Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects.  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chemical orConstituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | LevelDetected | Range ofDetections | SMCL | PHG(MCLG) | Typical Source ofContaminant |
| Turbidity (units) | 3/24/2020 | 0.55 | 0.05-0.55 |  | 5 | Soil runoff |
| Copper (ug/L) | 2/02/2023 | 11 | 10-11 |  |  | Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short |
| Iron (ug/L) | 2/02/2023 | 190 | 50-190 |  |  | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Chloride (mg/L) | 2/02/2023 | 1200 | 2.5 |  |  | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (mg/l) | 2/02/2023 | ND | 0.20 |  |  | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l) before filter | 2/02/2023 | 1600 | 1600-1600 | N/A | 1,000 | Run off/ leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l) after filter |  2/02/2023 | 1600 | 1600-1600 | N/A | N/A | Run off/ leaching from natural deposits |
| Manganese (ug/l)Before filter | 2/02/2023 | 1500 | 1400-1500 | 0.50 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Manganese (ug/l)After filter | 2/02/2023 | 1400 | 1400-1500 | 50 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Colors (Units) | 3/24/2020 | 3 | 1 color unit |  | 15 | Naturally occurring or antic materials |

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chemical orConstituent (and reporting units) |  Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | NotificationLevel | Health Effects Language |
| Calcium | 3/24/2020 | 161 | 0.001-0.002 |  | Calcium is naturally present in water. It may dissolve from rocks such as limestone, marble, calcite, dolomite, gypsum, fluorite and apatite. Calcium is a determinant of water hardness, because it can be found in water as Ca2+ ions |

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. [Enter Water System's Name 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,

Du 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 (1-800426-4791) or at http://www.epa.qov/lead.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and Cryptosporidium: [Enter additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct Violation | Health Effects Language |
| Manganese | Manganese levels in treated water at 575-ppb, the LPA calculated a running annual average of 144-ppb forManganese. This value exceeds the established MCL for Manganese of 50-ppb. | Monthly basis | We are working with USDA for grant funding to correct this problem. | n/a |

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Microbiological Contaminants(complete if fecal indicator detected) | Total No. of Detections | Sample Dates | McL[MRDL] | PHG(MCLG)[MRDLGI | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|
| E. coli | (In the year)[Enter No.] | [EnterDates] | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | (In the year)[Enter No.] | [EnterDates] |  |  | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | (In the year)[Enter No.] | [EnterDates] |  | N/A | Human and animal fecal waste |

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: [Enter Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: [Enter Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies] |

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken toCorrect Violation | Health Effects Language |
| [Enter Violation]  | [Enter Explanation]  | [Enter Duration]  | [Enter Actions] | [Enter Language] |
| [Enter Violation]  | [Enter Explanation]  | [Enter Duration]  | [Enter Actions] | [Enter Language] |

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Treatment Technique (a) (Type of approved filtration technology used) | [Enter Treatment Technique] |
| Turbidity Performance Standards (b) (that must be met through the water treatment process) | Turbidity of the filtered water must:1. — Be less than or equal to [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard to Be Less Than or Equal to 95% of Measurements in a Month] NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.
2. — Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded for More Than Eight Consecutive Hours] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.
 |
|  | 3 — Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded at Any Time] NTIJ at any time. |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met TurbidityPerformance Standard No. 1. | [Enter No.] |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year | [Enter No.] |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements | [Enter No.] |

1. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
2. Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken toCorrect Violation | Health Effects Language |
| [Enter Violation]  | [Enter Explanation]  | [Enter Duration]  | [Enter Actions] | [Enter Language] |
| (Enter Violation]  | [Enter Explanation]  | [Enter Duration]  | [Enter Actions] | [Enter Language] |

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

[Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an E. coli MCL Violation

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. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct [Insert Number of Level 1 Assessments] Level 1 assessment(s). [Insert Number of Level 1 Assessments] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

During the past year [Insert Number of Level 2 Assessment] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [Insert Number of Level 2 Assessments] Level 2 assessments

were completed. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions]  corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

[For Violation of the Total Coliform Bacteria TT Requirement, Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an E. coli MCL Violation

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, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. We found E. coli bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found E. coli in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

[For Violation of the E. coli TT Requirement, Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for

SWS CCR Document]