APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Temescal Valley Water District
Water System Number:	CA3310074

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/22/24 (*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: Allison Harnden	Title: Office Manager
Signature: Allison Harnden	Date: 6/18/24
Phone number: 951-277-1414	blank

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all 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).
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.temescalvwd.com/pdf/2023WaterQualityReportFinal-06-28-2024
  - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - ☐ 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 (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - ☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) TVWD, 22646 Temescal Canyon Road, Temescal Valley, CA 92883

- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www._____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

☒ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www.temescalvwd.com/pdf/2023WaterQualityReportFinal-06-28-2024

☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

We include the CCR in every new customer application package and have them
available in our front lobby.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.

Annual Drinking

Water Quality Report

2023

TEMESCAL VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Established in 1965

Your Water Quality Report is Now Available Online

Each year, Temescal Valley Water District (TVWD) provides its customers with an Annual Water Quality Report to let them know how our water quality stacks up against established federal and state drinking water standards. We encourage you to review this report as it provides details about the source and quality of the drinking water delivered to your community in 2023. This notice contains instructions for you on how to obtain important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este reporte contiene las instrucciones mas recientes para obtener información importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

In an effort to be more environmentally responsible, we are no longer printing these reports, but have made them available on the Internet. Landlords, businesses, schools and other groups please share this information with tenants, students and other water users at your location who are not billed customers of TVWD.

Visit us online to view your water quality report at:
https://ear.waterboards.ca.gov/Home/ViewCCR?PwsID=CA3310074&Year=2023&isCert=false

You can also receive a printed version by contacting our Customer Service Department at (951) 277-1414.

PRESORTED STANDARD

U.S. POSTAGE PAID

SANTA ANA, CA

PERMIT NO. 4508

TEMESCAL VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Quality Of The Water You Drink

TVWD delivers safe, clean drinking water 24-hours a day, 7-days a week.

In 2023 our District faced the possibility of a water allocation/shortage by the Metropolitan Water District. That all changed with the record rain and snow pack in Northern California and the water conservation practiced by our customers.

Temescal Valley Water District continues to reduce our reliance on potable water by expanding our non-potable water delivery system to developments in the Valley. We are currently at a Stage I Normal Conservation Conditions, which asks customers to use water wisely and to practice water conservation measures to prevent the wasteful and unreasonable use of water and to promote water conservation. Please see additional conservation measures on our website. We know additional water conservation is a challenge is a in Southern California, but we can all make a difference by working together as a community.

Learn more on efficient irrigation and rebates at www.temescalvwd.com

Temescal Valley Water District has prepared this 2023 Consumer Confidence Report to describe where our water comes from, what it contains and how it compares with state and federal drinking water standards for safety, appearance, taste and smell.

Temescal Valley's water supply comes from Northern California via the California Aqueduct. It begins as snow melt in the Northern Sierra Nevada mountains. Before reaching the Aqueduct, it travels through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, then through 444 miles of the Aqueduct to the Metropolitan Water District's Henry J. Mills Treatment Plant in Riverside, where it is treated before delivery to Temescal Valley and on to our customers.

Continuous Testing

Temescal Valley's supplier, the Western Municipal Water District works with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the State Water Resources Control Board and independent certified testing laboratories to continuously monitor the quality of the water supplies. Metropolitan, the supplier of most of the water Western serves, has one of the most sophisticated water quality monitoring and treatment programs in the world.

They perform continuous daily monitoring and several hundred additional samplings each month. Western and Temescal Valley perform even more testing, with 100 bacteriological samplings and 20 physical samplings taken from 40 different locations each month.

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

In this issue:

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

If you have questions, suggestions or comments about the information contained in this 2023 Water Quality Report please contact Paul Bishop at (951) 277-1414 ext. 6324. If you are a landlord or manage a multi-dwelling, please contact us to order as many additional copies of the report as you need for distribution to your tenants or visit our website at www.temescalvwd.com

General Water Quality Info continued...

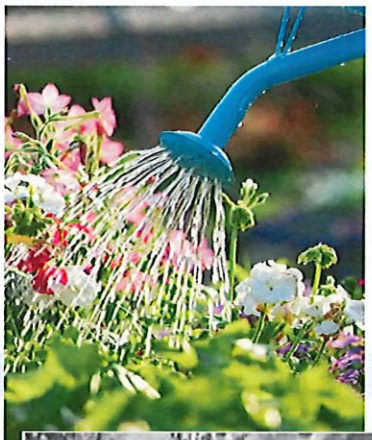
dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

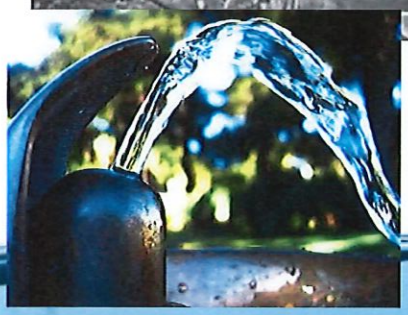
Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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 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 by-products 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.

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) 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.

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's** Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.





Terms To Know

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWDs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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.

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 (USEPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The Highest level of 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 disinfectant added for water treatment 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.

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

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Abbreviations

MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	HAA5	Haloacetic Acids (Five)
PHG	Public Health Goal	LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	SI	Saturation Index (Langelier)
NA	Not Applicable	µS/cm	MicroSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm)
ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	ppt	Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppm	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	TOC	Total Organic Carbon
ND	None Detected	NL	Notification Level
N	Nitrogen	pCi/L	PicoCuries per Liter
TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes		

This report is based on requirements supplied by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water revised through January 2020 and data supplied by Metropolitan Water District from 2023 Water Quality Report.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # detections	# months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(in a mo.) 1	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(in the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR LEAD AND COPPER RULE

Lead & Copper Rule (and reporting limit)	Sample Year	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	RDL	Schools Lead Testing Year	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2020	30	ND	0	15	2.0	5.0		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturing
Copper (ppb)	2020	30	0.21	0	1.3	300 ug	50		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	TVWD Levels Range	TVWD Levels Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RESULTS FOR DISINFECTION RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
Total Trihalomenthanes Distribution System (TTHM)(d)	PPB	80	NA	22.0-58.0	Highest LRAA 44.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) Distribution	PPB	60	NA	ND-9.3	Highest LRAA 5.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual Distribution System	PPM	[4.0 as CL2]	[4 as CL2]	0.02-2.6	Highest LRAA 1.04	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

	Units of Measure	State/Fed MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	DLR (CCRDL) [RL]	Riverside System[a] Combined Source Water Average[b]	Riverside System[a] Combined Source Water Range[c]
Primary Standards, Mandatory Health Related Standards						
Clarity						
Turbidity	NTU, Highest Single Measurement	TT	NA	NA	0.07	NR
Turbidity	Lowest Monthly % ≤0.3 NTU	TT	NA	NA	100	NR
Microbiological[e]						
Total Coliform	Number of Positive for Year	---	[0]	NA	3	
	Highest Monthly %	5	[0]	NA	1	
E. coli	Number Positive for Year	0	[0]	NA	0	
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)[e]	CFU/mL	NA	NA	NA	10	
Disinfectant[f]						
Chlorine	mg/L	[4]	[4]	NA	1.1	ND - 2.97
Disinfection Byproducts[g]						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)[i]	µg/L	80	NA	1	55	4.1 - 84
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)[i]	µg/L	60	NA	1	10	ND - 17
Bromate[k,h]	µg/L	10	0.1	1	6.7	ND - 20
Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	NA	0.06	1.0	11.1	ND - 29
Bromoform	µg/L	NA	0.5	1.0	4.4	ND - 19
Chloroform	µg/L	NA	0.4	1.0	11.2	ND - 36
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	NA	0.1	1.0	9.7	1.4 - 22
Disinfection Byproduct Precursors						
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)[h]	mg/L	TT	NA	0.3	2.2	1.8 - 2.7
Inorganic Chemicals						
Aluminum	µg/L	1000	600	50	ND	ND - 90
Arsenic	µg/L	10	0.004	2	ND	ND - 4
Fluoride	mg/L	2	1	0.1	0.6	ND - 0.8
Nickel	µg/L	100	12	10	ND	ND - 23
Nitrate (N)	mg/L	10	10	0.4	1.9	ND - 6.9
Perchlorate	µg/L	6	1	2	ND	ND - 2.5
Radiological						
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	ND	ND - 6
Gross Beta[l]	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	ND	ND - 4
Radium 228	pCi/L	5	0.019	1	ND	ND - 1
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	1.3	ND - 10.8
Secondary Standards, Aesthetic Standards						
Aluminum	µg/L	200	600	50	ND	ND - 90
Chloride	mg/L	500	NA	NA	41	29 - 95
Sulfate	mg/L	500	NA	0.5	46	5.4 - 69
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	1000	NA	NA	233	200 - 460
Color	Color Units	15	NA	[1]	ND	ND - 1
Odor	TON	3	NA	1	2	ND - 2
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	402	357 - 600
pH	pH units	NA	NA	NA	8.4	7.3 - 8.7
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.1	ND	ND - 0.96
Notification Levels, Nonregulatory Standards						
Boron[j]	µg/L	NL = 1000	NA	100	130	NR
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)[j]	ng/L	NL = 10	3	[2]	2	ND - 5
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)[j]	ng/L	NL = 6.5	NA	[4]	ND	ND - 4
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)[j]	ng/L	NL = 500	NA	[3]	ND	ND - 3
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)[j]	ng/L	NL = 3	NA	[3]	ND	ND - 3
Vanadium	µg/L	NL = 50	NA	3	ND	ND - 7
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring						
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid[i]	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	0.08	ND - 0.33
Chromium, Hexavalent	µg/L	NA	0.02	1	ND	ND - 1.2
Germanium[i]	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	0.28	ND - 0.44
Lithium	µg/L	NA	NA	[9]	ND	ND - 9.1
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)[i]	ng/L	NA	NA	[3]	ND	ND - 7
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)[i]	ng/L	NA	NA	[3]	ND	ND - 4
Other Parameters Tested						
Alkalinity, Total	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	84	57 -200
Calcium	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	27	17 - 69
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential[i]	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	2.3	0.6 - 4.1
Corrosivity (as Aggressiveness Index)[i]	AI	NA	NA	NA	12.0	11.9 - 12.1
Corrosivity (as Saturation Index)[i]	SI	NA	NA	NA	0.28	0.13 - 0.42
Hardness	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	104	79 - 220
Magnesium	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	9	6 - 14
Potassium	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	2.5	ND - 3.3
Silica[i]	mg/L	NA	NA	[5]	15	11 - 20
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	40	21 - 44

AI, Aggressiveness Index

CFU/mL, colony-forming units per milliliter

DLR, Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting

mg/L, milligrams per liter

ND, Not Detected at or above CCRDL, DLR, or RL

ng/L, nanograms per liter

NR, No Range

µg/L, micrograms per liter

[a] Water quality data reported for Western Municipal Water District's (WMWD) Riverside System reflects water quality for all sources of water distributed during the reporting year. The sources of water within the Riverside System include treated groundwater from WMWD's Arlington Desalter, Chino Desalter Authority's Chino Desalter II, and Riverside Public Utilities, along with surface water from Metropolitan Water District's Hills Water Treatment Plant. Only contaminants detected above the DLR are reported, with the exception of those included for reference.

[b] Average provided reflects flow-weighted average accounting for all sources of water distributed during the reporting year, unless indicated otherwise.

[c] Range provided reflects range of all sample results.

[d] Data not flow-weighted, solely based on data sampled and collected by WMWD in the Riverside distribution system.

[e] Western sampled 1,221 locations for Total Coliform, E.Coli and HPC in 2023. 9 out of the 10 samples that had an HPC greater than 500 CFU/mL were collected on a single day that had a high wind advisory. All of the samples had a detectable residual and were absent for Total Coliform and E.Coli. It is suspected that the samples may have been contaminated and thus not valid, repeat samples were taken and all HPC results were below 500 CFU/mL.

[f] Based on values as reported in Quarterly TTHM/HAA5 Reports to Division of Drinking Water. The minimum and maximum concentrations are provided based on the results for all sample locations. The average concentration provided is the highest of Locational Running Annual Average for all sites.

[g] The average concentration provided is the Highest Running Annual Average for all sites.

[h] The values reported are based solely on Metropolitan Water District's Hills Water Treatment Plant source only.

[i] The average reported is not flow-weighted since only a single water source was sampled for the reported constituent.

[j] The CCRDL is based on the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) minimum reporting levels (MRLs) for 25 EPA 533 constituents.

Temescal Valley Water District
22646 Temescal Canyon Road
Temescal Valley, CA 92883
Phone: 951-277-1414 Fax: 951-277-1419

Board meets at 8:30 a.m. the fourth Tuesday of each month at 22646 Temescal Canyon Road, Temescal Valley, CA 92883. Meetings are open to the public.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

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

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.

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 2023, we received a Monitoring Violation for Lead and Copper and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

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
Lead and copper	Every 3 years	0	June 1 to September 30, 2023	June 1 to September 30, 2024

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

What happened? What is being done?

During 2023, we did not complete all sampling for lead and copper monitoring. Therefore, we will collect 30 lead and copper samples during the period between June 1 to September 30, 2024 and submit the results of this monitoring to the State Water Resources Control Board. For more information, please contact Paul Bishop, Superintendent at (951) 277-1414 or 22646 Temescal Canyon Road, Temescal Valley, CA 92883.

Special Health Information

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this public 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. 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. Temescal Valley Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. 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/safewater/lead.

Additional Information

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements effective since July 2021. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. These revisions add the requirements of the Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

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, EPA/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)** or visit water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.