2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Juniper Riviera County Water District

Report Date: July 1, 2023

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater Wells

Name and General Location of Source(s): Juniper Riviera County Water District; 25715 Santa Rosa Road, Appley Valley, California; (760) 247-9818.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: This assessment was completed by the California Department of Public Health in April 2001. The reports are available at the District Office for examination.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: 6:00 p.m. on the third Thursday of each month at the District Office located at 25715 Santa Rosa Rd, Appley Valley CA 92308.

For More Information, Contact: Lorrie L. Steely Phone: 760.247.9818

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, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [Juniper Riviera County Water District] a [25715 Santa Rosa Rd, Appley Valley CA 92308] para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 [Juniper Riviera County Water District]以获得中文的帮助: [25715 Santa Rosa Rd, Appley Valley CA 92308].

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [25715 Santa Rosa Rd, Appley Valley CA 92308] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [Juniper Riviera County Water District] tại [25715 Santa Rosa Rd, Appley Valley CA 92308] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [Juniper Riviera County Water District] ntawm [25715 Santa Rosa Rd, Appley Valley CA 92308] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Primary Drinking Water 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 (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect 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.
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	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)

Term	Definition
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 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.

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. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month)	0	1 positive monthly sample [(a)]	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL
(b) 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 and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/23/22	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)	9/23/22	5	0.03	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 or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	5/30/22	40	38 - 41	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	5/30/22	98	86 – 110	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 or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	09/23/22	4.05	3.4 – 4.7	15	0	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	11/23/22	2.40	2.2 – 2.7	20	0.43	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	9/23/22	1.24	1.23 – 1.25	5	0	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Arsenic (ug/L)	5/30/22	6.5	5.6 – 7.4	10	0.004	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	9/23/22 (Well 01)	0.42	0.42	2	1	Erosion of Natural Deposits
	9/23/22 (Well 02)	2.1	2.0-2.5	2	1	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (mg/L)	9/23/22	1.5	1.2 – 1.9	10	10	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer. leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrite (mg/L)	5/30/22	ND	NA	1	1	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer leaching from septic tanks and Sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (+6) (ppm)	5/30/22	1.4	1.4	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) ug/L	5/19/20	ND	NA	50	10	Discharge from petroleum refineries; underground gas tank leaks; banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) ug/L	9/23/22	ND	NA	200	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
1,2,3, Trichloropropane (ug/L)	5/19/20	ND	NA	5	0.7	Discharge from industrial and agriculture chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproducts during the production of other compounds and pesticides
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	11/05/21	ND	NA	80	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids - HAA5 (ug/L)	11/05/21	ND	NA	60	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	9/23/22	17	14 - 19	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	9/23/22	43	38 - 47	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	9/23/22	375	340 - 410	1600	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	9/23/22	245	220 – 270	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (mg/L)	9/23/22	140	120 – 160	N/A		No standards for MCL
Calcium (mg/L)	9/23/22	30	23 - 36	N/A		No standards for MCL
Magnesium (mg/L)	9/23/22	6.4	5.9 – 6.9	N/A		No standards for MCL
Zinc (ppb)	9/23/22	ND	N/A	N/A		No standards for MCL
PH	9/23/22	7.8	7.7 - 7.8	N/A		No standards for MCL

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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, 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.

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
Failure to Comply with the Requirements of Standby Source Well for May & June 2021	*Well No. 03 is designated as a standby source, which by regulation, can only be used for short-term emergencies. We exceeded the standby source usage limitations due to mechanical issues in other source wells.*	*Well No. 03 was used from May 21, 2021 to June 7, 2021, and again from June 13, 2021 to June 17, 2021. This duration exceeded the short-term emergency limitations.*	*A contingency plan was created and sent to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water. The contingency plan addresses how to conduct emergency repairs in case other System sources are down in the future.*	*Health Effects Language for the usage of Standby Well No. 03 was included in the public notices distributed on 8/5/2021 regarding arsenic and fluoride.*

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water

May 10, 2023

System No. CA3600222

Lorrie Steely
General Manager
Juniper Riviera CWD
P.O. Box 618
Lucerne Valley, CA 92356
llsteely@juniperriviera.com

CITATION NO. 05_27_23C_003
FAILURE TO MONITOR FOR DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS FOR 2021 AND 2022

Enclosed is Citation No. 05_27_23C_003 (Citation) issued to the Juniper Riviera CWD public water system (System). Please note that there are legally enforceable deadlines associated with this Citation.

The System will be billed at the State Water Resources Control Board's (State Water Board) hourly rate for the time spent on issuing this Citation. California Health and Safety Code (CHSC), Section 116577 provides that a public water system must reimburse the State Water Board for actual costs incurred by the State Water Board for specified enforcement actions, including, preparing, issuing, and monitoring compliance with a citation. The System will receive a bill sent from the State Water Board in August of the next fiscal year. This bill will contain fees for any enforcement time spent on the System for the current fiscal year.

A process exists by which a public water system can petition the State Water Board for reconsideration of this citation. Petitions sent to the State Water Board "shall include the name and address of the petitioner, a copy of the order or decision for which the petitioner seeks reconsideration, identification of the reason the petitioner alleges the issuance of the order or decision was inappropriate or improper, the specific action the petitioner requests, and other information as the state board may prescribe. The petition shall be accompanied by a statement of points and authorities of the legal issues raised by the petition." (Health & Saf. Code, § 116701, subd. (b).)

Petitions must be received by the State Water Board within 30 days of the issuance of this citation by the State Water Board. If the 30th day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition is due the following business day by 5:00 p.m. Information regarding filing petitions may be found at:

Drinking Water Petitions for Reconsideration
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/petitions/instructions.html

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Mario Ramirez of my staff at (909) 383-0003 or via email at mario.ramirez@waterboards.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Helene Baribeau Digitally signed by Helene Baribeau
Date: 2023.05.10 09:15:15 -07'00'
Water Boards

Hélène Baribeau, PhD, PE
District Engineer, Mojave District
Southern California Field Operations Branch

Enclosure(s)

Certified Mail No. 7022 1670 0001 2567 8826

CC:

1. Gabriela Garcia, San Bernardino County Department of Environmental Health Services (SBC DEHS) via email: gabriela.garcia@dph.sbcounty.gov
2. Noah Hamm, SBC DEHS via email: noah.hamm@dph.sbcounty.gov

Citation No. 05_27_23C_003

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER

Name of Public Water System: Juniper Riviera CWD

Water System No: CA3600222

Attention: Lorrie Steely
General Manager
P.O. Box 618
Lucerne Valley, CA 92356

Issued: May 10, 2023

CITATION FOR NONCOMPLIANCE

CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE, SECTION 116555 AND

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 22, SECTION 64534.2

FAILURE TO MONITOR FOR DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

FOR 2021 AND 2022

The California Health and Safety Code (CHSC), Section 116650 authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to issue a citation to a public water system when the State Water Board determines that the public water system has violated or is violating the California Safe Drinking Water Act (California SDWA),

(CHSC, Division 104, Part 12, Chapter 4, commencing with Section 116270), or any regulation, standard, permit, or order issued or adopted thereunder.

The State Water Board, acting by and through its Division of Drinking Water (Division), and the Deputy Director for the Division, hereby issues Citation No. 05_27_23C_003 (Citation), pursuant to Section 116650 of the CHSC to Juniper Riviera CWD (System), for violation of CHSC, Section 116555 and California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 22, Section 64534.2.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The System is classified as a community public water system with a population of 441 serving 258 connections. The System operates under Domestic Water Supply Permit No. 05-13-08P-002 issued by the State Water Board on February 7, 2008. The System uses groundwater sources to supply potable water to the distribution system.

CHSC, Section 116555 requires all public water systems to comply with primary drinking water standards as defined in CHSC, Section 116275(c). Primary drinking water standards include maximum levels of contaminants, specific treatment standards, and monitoring and reporting requirements as specified in regulations adopted by the State Water Board.

Pursuant to CCR, Title 22, Section 64534.2, the System is required to monitor for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) at routine frequencies and distribution system monitoring locations specified in Table 64534.2-C, and in accordance with the monitoring plan developed according to CCR, Title 22, Section 64534.8.

CCR, Title 22, Section 64534.8 specifies that a system must develop and submit a Disinfection Byproduct (DBP) monitoring plan to the State Water Board for review and approval. An approval letter dated September 23, 2013, issued to the System by the State Water Board, approved a routine monitoring frequency and distribution system monitoring locations whereby TTHMs and HAA5s must be monitored at each sampling site annually during the month of August. A copy of the approval letter is provided in Appendix 3. The approved DBP sampling site locations are provided in the table below.

Table 1: Approved Disinfection Byproduct (DBP) Sampling Sites

DBP Sampling Site	Primary Station (PS) Code
DBP2-25715 SANTA ROSA RD	CA3600222_DST_601
DBP2-26029 OCOTILLO WAY	CA3600222_DST_602

The State Water Board found that TTHM and HAA5 samples were collected in November of 2021, and not during the required month of August 2021. The State Water Board has also not received TTHM and HAA5 analysis results for the August 2022 monitoring period.

DETERMINATION

The State Water Board has determined that the System has failed to comply with primary drinking water standards pursuant to CHSC, Section 116555 and DBPR monitoring requirements pursuant to CCR, Title 22, Section 64534.2 during 2021 and 2022.

DIRECTIVES

The System is hereby directed to take the following actions:

1. **By September 1, 2023**, notify all persons served by the System of the violation of CCR, Title 22, 64534.2, in conformance with Sections 64463.7 (Tier 3 Public Notice) and 64465 (Public Notice Content and Format). Appendix 1: Notification Template must be used to fulfill this Directive unless otherwise approved by the State Water Board and contents of Appendix 1 must be approved by the State Water Board prior to issuance. **The System must edit the wording of the notification template as necessary.** The notification must be completed in accordance with the following:
   - By mail or direct delivery of the Public Notification to each customer served by the water system and;
   - By one of the following secondary methods to reach persons not likely to be reached by mail or direct delivery;
     - By publication in a local newspaper, by delivery to community organizations or by posting in conspicuous public places served by the water system or on the internet. If the water system opts to issue the notice via internet website, the public notice must remain posted for a minimum of seven (7) consecutive days.
   - Section 64463.7 allows the System to utilize the 2022 Consumer Confidence Report to meet the requirement of notification within a one-year period. In addition to the required information for the Consumer Confidence Report, the System must include the following language in the Consumer Confidence Report: *"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 your drinking water meets health standards. During*

the calendar years 2021 and 2022, we did not monitor for Disinfection Byproducts from our distribution system and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time."

The System must determine which option will be used to conduct the secondary distribution of the notice and notify the State Water Board of their decision **no later than May 24, 2023.**

2. **By September 10, 2023**, Complete Appendix 2: Compliance Certification Form. Submit it together with a copy of the public notification required by Directive 1 to the State Water Board.

3. **During the month of August 2023**, the System shall collect TTHM and HAA5 samples from the approved Disinfection Byproduct sampling sites, as listed in the approval letter, and ensure that the laboratory, which conducts the analysis, submits the analytical results to the State Water Board electronically by a State Water Board approved method within ten (10) days after the end of each quarter in which samples were collected.

4. **By July 1, 2023**, the System shall include this violation in the 2022 Consumer Confidence Report in accordance with CCR, Title 22, Section 64481(g)(1).

All submittals required by this Citation, unless otherwise specified in the directives above, must be electronically submitted to the State Water Board at the following address. The subject line for all electronic submittals corresponding to this Citation shall include the following information: Water System name and number, citation number and title of the document being submitted.

Hélène Baribeau, PhD, PE
DWPDIST27@Waterboards.ca.gov

The State Water Board reserves the right to make modifications to this Citation it may deem necessary to protect public health and safety. Such modifications may be issued as amendments to this Citation and shall be effective upon issuance.

Nothing in this Citation relieves the System of its obligation to meet the requirements of the California SDWA (CHSC, Division 104, Part 12, Chapter 4, commencing with Section 116270), or any regulation, standard, permit or order issued or adopted thereunder.

PARTIES BOUND

This Citation shall apply to and be binding upon the System, its owners, shareholders, officers, directors, agents, employees, contractors, successors, and assignees.

SEVERABILITY

The directives of this Citation are severable, and the System shall comply with each and every provision thereof notwithstanding the effectiveness of any provision.

FURTHER ENFORCEMENT ACTION

The California SDWA authorizes the State Water Board to issue a citation or order with assessment of administrative penalties to a public water system for violation or continued violation of the requirements of the California SDWA or any regulation, permit, standard, citation, or order issued or adopted thereunder including, but not limited to, failure to correct a violation identified in a citation or compliance order. The California SDWA also authorizes the State Water Board to take action to suspend or revoke a permit that has been issued to a public water system if the public water system has violated applicable law or regulations or has failed to comply with an order of the State Water Board, and to petition the superior court to take various enforcement measures against a public water system that has failed to comply with an order of the State Water Board. The State Water Board does not waive any further enforcement action by issuance of this Citation.

Helene Baribeau Digitally signed by Helene Baribeau
Date: 2023.05.10 09:17:50 -07'00'
Water Boards

5/10/2023

Hélène Baribeau, PhD, PE
District Engineer, Mojave District
Southern California Field Operations Branch

Date

Appendices:

1. Notification Template
2. Compliance Certification Form
3. DBP Monitoring Approval Letter

Certified Mail No. 7022 1670 0001 2567 8826

APPENDIX 1

Instructions for Tier 3 Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template
Template Attached

Since most monitoring violations are included in Tier 3, you must provide public notice to persons served within one year after you learn of the violation [California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Chapter 15, Section 64463.7(b)]. Multiple monitoring violations can be serious. Each water system required to give public notice must submit the notice to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) for approval prior to distribution or posting, unless otherwise directed by the DDW per the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 64463b.

Notification Methods
You must use the methods summarized in the table below to deliver the notice to consumers. If you mail, post, or hand deliver, print your notice on letterhead, if available.

If you are a **community water system** per Title 22 Section 64463.7c part 1, you must notify consumers by mail or direct delivery and by one or more of the following methods to reach persons not likely to be reached by the previous method:

1. Publication in a local newspaper
2. Posting in conspicuous public places served by the water system or on the internet
3. Delivery to community organizations

If you are a **noncommunity water system** per Title 22 Section 64463.7c part 2, you must notify consumers by posting in conspicuous locations throughout the area served by the water system and by one or more of the following methods to reach persons not likely to be reached by the previous method:

1. Publication in a local newspaper or newsletter distributed to customers
2. Email message to employees or students
3. Posting on the internet or intranet
4. Direct delivery to each customer

Please note that the notice must be distributed to each customer receiving a bill including those that provide their drinking water to others, for example, to schools or school systems, apartment building owners, or large private employers and other service connections to which water is delivered by the water system. Additionally, the notice must be posted in place for as long as the violation or occurrence continues, but in no case less than seven days. The template included here is appropriate for the methods described above, insertion in an annual notice, or included in the annual Consumer Confidence Report as long as public notification timing, content and delivery requirements are met per Title 22 Section 64463.7 d. However, you may wish to modify it before using it for posting. If you do, you must still include all the required elements and leave the standard language for monitoring and testing procedure violations and notification language in italics unchanged. This language is mandatory per Title 22 Section 64465. You may need to modify the template for a notice for individual

monitoring violations. The template presents violations in a table; however, you may write out an explanation for each violation if you wish. For any monitoring violation for volatile organic compounds or other groups, you may list the group name in the table, but you must provide the name of every chemical in the group on the notice, for example, in a footnote. An example is shown in the table below:

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were or Will Be Taken
VOCs	1 sample every 3 years	None	2002-2005	February 2006

Examples of Volatile Organic Compounds are Benzene; Carbon Tetrachloride; 1,2-Dichlorobenzene; 1,4-Dichlorobenzene; 1,1-Dichloroethane; 1,2-Dichloroethane; 1,1-Dichloroethylene; cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene; trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene; Dichloromethane; 1,2-Dichloropropane; 1,3-Dichloropropene; Ethylbenzene; Methyl-*tert*-butyl ether; Monochlorobenzene; Styrene; 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane; Tetrachloroethylene; Toluene; 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene; 1,1,1-Trichloroethane; 1,1,2-Trichloroethane; Trichloroethylene; Trichlorofluoromethane; 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane; Vinyl Chloride; and Xylenes.

You may need to modify the notice if you had any monitoring violations for which monitoring later showed a maximum contaminant level or other violation. In such cases, you should refer to the public notice you issued at that time.

Multilingual Requirement

The notice must be provided in English, Spanish, and the language spoken by any non-English-speaking group exceeding 10 percent of the persons served by the water system and include a telephone number or address where such individuals may contact the water system for assistance.

If any non-English-speaking group exceeds 1,000 persons served by the water system, but does not exceed 10 percent served, the notice must include information in any of the appropriate languages regarding the importance of the notice and it must contain the telephone number or address where such individuals may contact the water system to obtain a translated copy of the notice from the water system or assistance in the appropriate language.

Population Served

The population served by the water system must be made clear in the public notice.

Corrective Actions

In your notice, describe corrective actions you took or are taking. Listed below are some steps commonly taken by water systems with monitoring violations. Choose the

appropriate language or develop your own. Some examples of how you may word the corrective actions in the public notice are described below:

- “We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The samples showed we are meeting drinking water standards.”
- “We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The sample for Insert contaminant name exceeded the limit. Insert corrective action.
- “We plan to take the required samples soon, as described in the last column of the table above.”

Issuance of Public Notice

It is recommended that you notify health professionals in the area of the violation. People may call their doctors with questions about how the violation may affect their health, and the doctors should have the information they need to respond appropriately. After Issuing the notice, send a copy of each type of notice and a certification that you have met all the public notice requirements to the DDW within ten days after you issue the notice as described in Title 22 Section 64469d. You should also issue a follow-up notice in addition to meeting any repeat notice requirements the Division of Drinking Water sets. It is a good idea to issue another notice describing how the problem was corrected when the violation is resolved.

A generic template for Tier 3 Public Notification follows next.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

(The following two sentences are in Spanish relaying information on the importance of this notice. Translated to English, it would read as follows: [This notice contains important information regarding your drinking water, please read the Spanish notice if it is included. If the Spanish notice is not included, please contact the water system and ask for a copy.])

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

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET FOR JUNIPER RIVIERA CWD

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 2021 and 2022, we did not monitor for Disinfection Byproducts from our distribution system 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
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) – Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs)	Annually during the month of August	TTHM and HAA5 samples must be collected at two State Water Board approved sampling sites.	During August 2021 and during August 2022	During August 2023 and during August annually thereafter.

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

What happened? What is being done?

[**Insert description of corrective action**]. Failure to comply with the requirements of standby well for May and June 2021.
For more information, please contact [**insert name of contact**] at [**insert phone number**] or [**insert mailing address**]. Lorrie Steely, 760-247-9818.

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(g)]:

- 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 **JUNIPER RIVIERA CWD**

State Water System ID#: **CA3600222**

Date distributed: