APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Marygold Mutual Water Company
Water System Number:	CA3610028

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 06/03/2024_____ (*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: Justin Brokaw	Title: General Manager
Signature:	Date:10/15/2024
Phone number:9098770516	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:

X 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).

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

- X Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.marygoldmutualwater.com_____
- ☐ 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)
- X Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

- [X] 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._____
- [ ] 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.

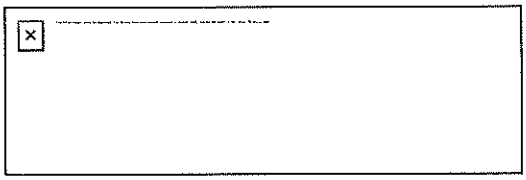
Additional copies of our CCR we given to customers with multiple tenants. Our report was also posted on our website and hard copies are available in out office lobby.

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.

jbrokaw@marygoldmutualwater.com

From: ClientRelations@gemgrp.com
Sent: Tuesday, June 4, 2024 3:40 AM
To: Jbrokaw@marygoldmutualwater.com
Subject: CCR Mailing Certification

Please find below your official mailing certification letter. For your convenience, a copy of this letter is available for you to download at any time from our Web site. Just go to www.gemgrp.com, login to access 'My Project Center', then click 'Step 4'. Thank you for allowing us this opportunity to serve your compliance needs. Please let us know if you have any questions.

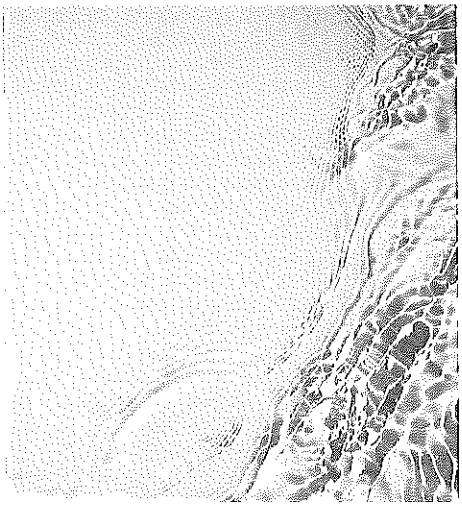


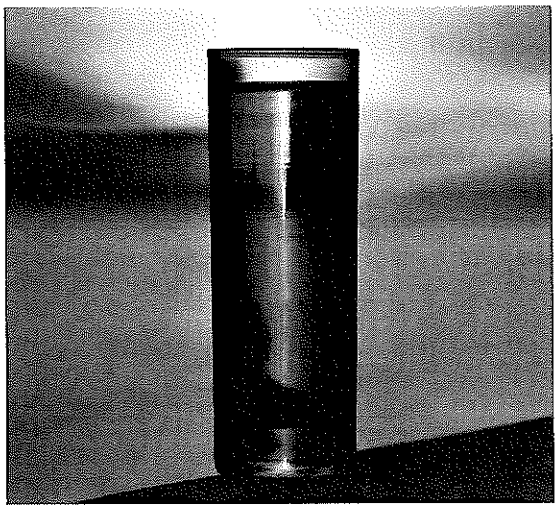
CCR Mailing Certification
For
Marygold Mutual Water Company

Official Mailing Date: 06/03/2024

This is an official notice that your annual Consumer Confidence Report/notification was delivered to your water customers on the date listed above. This is the date that the U.S. Postal Service accepted your reports/notifications and began the mailing process. You may use this date while completing your state certification form indicating the completion of this year's project. If you require any additional information, please let us know at your convenience.

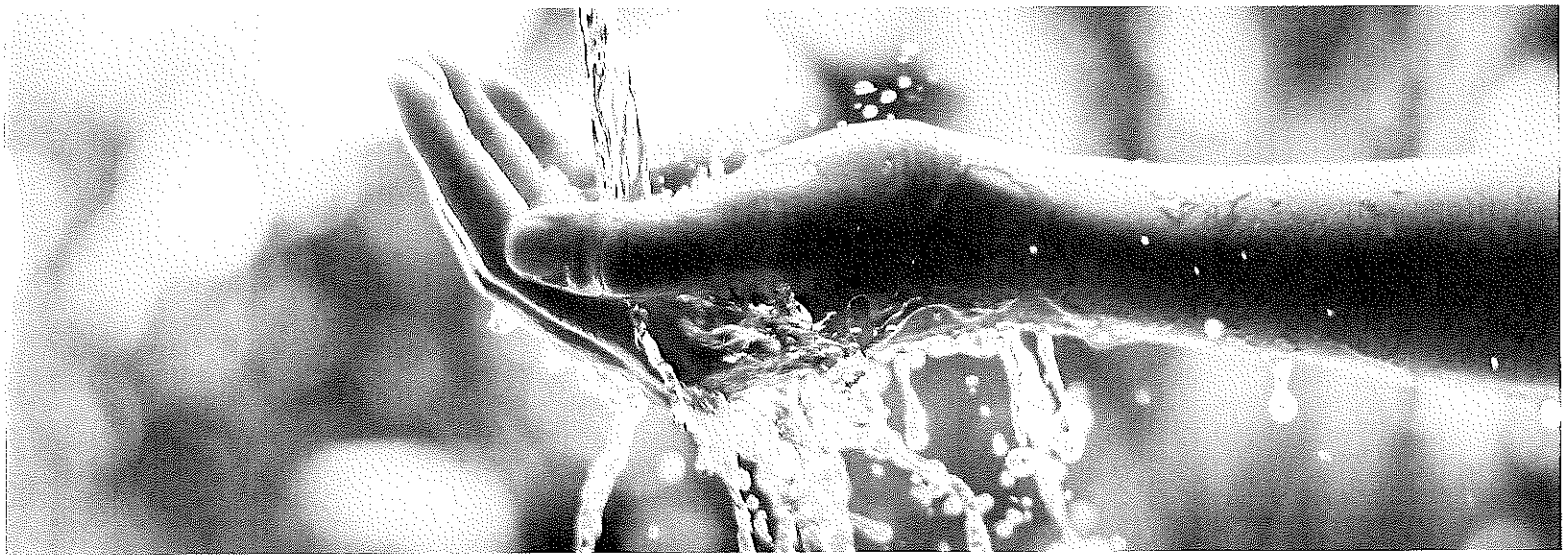
Thank you again for allowing us this opportunity to assist you in managing your Consumer Confidence Report project.





ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

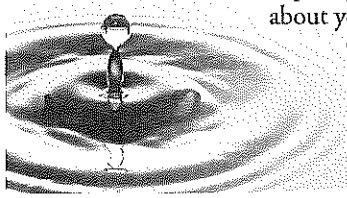
Reporting Year 2023



Presented By
Marygold Mutual
Water Company

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

Our Commitment



We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2023. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Marygold Mutual Water Company (MMWC) produces the majority of our water from two groundwater wells located in the Chino water basin. MMWC has a three-party agreement with West Valley Water District and SBVMWD that allows us to purchase State Water Project water, which makes up roughly 25 percent of our usage. With this agreement and our ion exchange treatment system, we will continue to provide clean, safe drinking water to our shareholders.

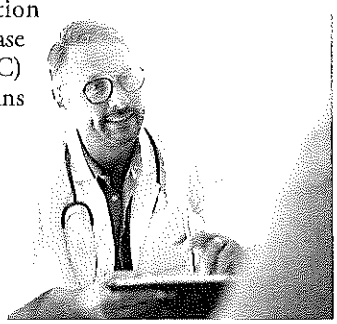
Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is now available for all water sources at our office. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources.

> **"When the well is dry, we know the worth of water."**
>
> *—Benjamin Franklin*

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.



Naturally Occurring Bacteria

The simple fact is, bacteria and other microorganisms inhabit our world. They can be found all around us: in our food; on our skin; in our bodies; and, in the air, soil, and water. Some are harmful to us and some are not. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of this bacterial form in drinking water is a concern because it indicates that the water may be contaminated with other organisms that can cause disease. Throughout the year, we tested many water samples for coliform bacteria. In that time, none of the samples came back positive for the bacteria. Federal regulations require that public water that tests positive for coliform bacteria must be further analyzed for fecal coliform bacteria. Fecal coliform are present only in human and animal waste. Because these bacteria can cause illness, it is unacceptable for fecal coliform to be present in water at any concentration. Our tests indicate no fecal coliform is present in our water.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our monthly board meetings and voice your concerns about any issues you may have. We meet the third Thursday of the month at 4:00 p.m. We also hold an annual meeting in March to elect board members and address any issues the shareholders may have. Please check with our office for times and dates, as meetings may change. All meetings are held in our office at 9725 Alder Avenue, Bloomington.

QUESTIONS? For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Justin Brokaw, General Manager, at (909) 877-0516.

Substances That Could Be in Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) 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 water poses a health risk.

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 can 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

How Long Can I Store Drinking Water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria prior to filling up with the tap water the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water could be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

Count on Us

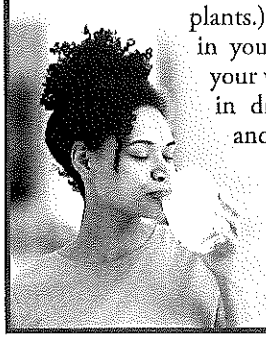
Delivering high-quality drinking water to our customers involves far more than just pushing water through pipes. Water treatment is a complex, time-consuming process. Because tap water is highly regulated by state and federal laws, water treatment plant and system operators must be licensed and are required to commit to long-term, on-the-job training before becoming fully qualified. Our licensed water professionals have a basic understanding of a wide range of subjects, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, and physics. Some of the tasks they complete on a regular basis include:

- Operating and maintaining equipment to purify and clarify water.
- Monitoring and inspecting machinery, meters, gauges, and operating conditions.
- Conducting tests and inspections on water and evaluating the results.
- Maintaining optimal water chemistry.
- Applying data to formulas that determine treatment requirements, flow levels, and concentration levels.
- Documenting and reporting test results and system operations to regulatory agencies.
- Serving our community through customer support, education, and outreach.

So the next time you turn on your faucet, think of the skilled professionals who stand behind each drop.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 two 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 at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater/lead.



Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Marygold Mutual Water Company AMOUNT DETECTED	Marygold Mutual Water Company RANGE LOW-HIGH	West Valley Water District AMOUNT DETECTED	West Valley Water District RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	1.20	0.82–1.57	1.30	0.21–2.05	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2023	60	NA	0.83	ND–2.3	10	ND–15.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2023	10	45	4.5	4.1–4.9	NA	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria (percent positive samples)	2023	5	0	ND	ND–2	ND	ND–1	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2023	80	NA	6.3	3.0–13.4	38	ND–77.5	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	Marygold Mutual Water Company AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	Marygold Mutual Water Company SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	West Valley Water District AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	West Valley Water District SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	0.3	0.1	0/20	0.17[1]	0/30[1]	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0.2	ND	0/20	ND[1]	0/30[1]	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Marygold Mutual Water Company AMOUNT DETECTED	Marygold Mutual Water Company RANGE LOW-HIGH	West Valley Water District AMOUNT DETECTED	West Valley Water District RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Color (units)	2023	15	NS	<3.0	NA	NR	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2023	3	NS	1	NA	1	1–2	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2023	1,600	NS	NA	NA	360	200–530	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	5	NS	0.31	ND–0.31	0.20	ND–1.5	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES[2]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Marygold Mutual Water Company AMOUNT DETECTED	Marygold Mutual Water Company RANGE LOW-HIGH	West Valley Water District AMOUNT DETECTED	West Valley Water District RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2023	1.92	1.2–3.8	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform (ppb)	2023	1.3	ND–1.3	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Calcium (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	51	16–86	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock
Chloroform (ppb)	2023	2.67	1.8–5.0	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2023	1.37	ND–3.3	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic (ppb)	2023	0.57	ND–1.3	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
pH (units)	2023	NA	NA	7.8	6.6–8.1	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity [as CO3] (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	146	52–210	Naturally occurring
Trichloracetic Acid (ppb)	2023	1.0	ND–1.0	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection

[1] Sampled in 2021.
[2] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NR: No Range.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

BY THE NUMBERS

5.1 TRILLION
The dollar value needed to keep water, wastewater, and stormwater systems in good repair.

12 THOUSAND
The average amount in gallons of water used to produce one megawatt-hour of electricity.

2
How often in minutes a water main breaks.

47.5 TRILLION
The amount in gallons of water used to meet U.S. electric power needs in 2020.

1.7 TRILLION
The gallons of drinking water lost each year to faulty, aging, or leaky pipes.

33
The percentage of water sector employees who will be eligible to retire in 2033.