APPENDIX F: Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: Templeton C.S.D.

Water System Number: 4010019

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on April 10, 2020 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.

Certified by:

Name: William Frank Sprague

Signature: X 

Title: Utilities Supervisor

Phone Number: (805)434-4907 Date: 3/10/2021

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

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

- ☒ Posting the CCR on the Internet at: http://templetoncsd.org/DocumentCenter/View/1180/CONSUMER-CONFIDENCE-REPORT-2020
- ☐ 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)
- ☐ 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)
- ☐ 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 address: www._____

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

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).

TEMPLETON COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

P.O. BOX 780 • 420 CROCKER STREET • TEMPLETON, CA 93465 • (805) 434-4900 • FAX: (805) 434-4820

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Templeton Community Services District *Report Date: March, 2021*

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 - December 31, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: The Templeton Community Services District draws water from underground aquifers known as the Atascadero basin and the Salinas river underflow. This water is drawn up using eight wells located throughout the community:

(The Smith River well and Creekside River well are from Salinas River underflow. The Creekside Deep well, Platz # 4 well, Silva well, Bonita well, and Fortini well are Atascadero basin wells.)

Water Source Assessment information: The State Health Department conducted a Source Water Assessment of our water system in 2010. The findings of their report state that our wells have a low to moderate risk of contamination from any outside sources.

If you would like to review the entire report, please contact Frank Sprague, Utilities Manager during regular business hours at (805) 434-4907.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings with public participation: *Board meetings are scheduled on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of the month at 7:00 p.m. in the TCSD Board Meeting Room located at 206 5th Street, Templeton. For additional information visit our web site at www.templetoncsd.org*

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: DUE TO THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC THE PUBLIC MAY ONLY PARTICIPATE BY TELECONFERNCING OR USE OF A VIDEO LINK. Please refer to the District's website at www.templetoncsd.org and click "agenda" to view the current agenda with the Zoom teleconferencing/video link information. You may also call the District Office at 805-434-4900 for assistance.

Stay connected – www.templetoncsd.org – Go to "Notify Me"

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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).

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 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.

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.

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

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.

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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/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)

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.

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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	**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	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	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	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) 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

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	**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)	2020	20	0	0	15	0.2	5	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2020	20	.26	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)	2020	81	28-223	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) Grains /gallon	2020	362 21	57-643	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**
Arsenic (ppb)	2020	3	0-17	10	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	2020	58	0-208	1000	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and

						electronics production wastes
Cadmium (ppb)	2020	.014	0-.3	5	5	Cadmium is a metal found in natural deposits such as ores containing other elements
Chromium (ppb)	2020	.29	0-2	50	50	Chromium is an odorless and tasteless metallic element. Chromium is found naturally in rocks, plants, soil and volcanic dust, humans and animals.
Chlorine (ppm) Cl2	2020	.63 avg	.2-2	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2020	.23	0-.4	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2020	3	0-10	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
Haloacetic Acids (ug/l)	2020	7	0-7	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nickel (ppb)	2020	.36	0-5	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppb)	2020	.77	0-4	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (N) (ppm)	2020	1	0-17.1	45	45	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2020	7	0-35	50	30	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Total Trihalomethanes UG/L	2020	34	3-34	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (Units)	2020	1	.1-5.5	5	5	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2020	1.1	0-4.32	20	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (ppb)	2020	.007	0-.08	2	2	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>SECONDARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**SMCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Bicarbonate (ppb)	2020	338	140-470	1000	1000	Leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	2020	80	24-244	500	250	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence

Manganese (ppb)	2020	13	0-61	50	50	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2020	152	41-334	500	250	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits, industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2020	739	520-1010	1000	500	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm2)	2020	1093	625-1510	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2020	9	0-890	300	300	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial waste

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
PH (Laboratory Units)	2020	7.4	6.8-8.2	N/A	N/A
Magnesium (ppm)	2020	34	0-61	N/A	N/A
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	2020	276	120-380	N/A	N/A
Potassium (ppm)	2020	2	0-5	N/A	N/A
Vanadium (ppb)	2020	6	2-19	50	N/A
Calcium (ppm)	2020	87	8-171	500	N/A
Boron (ppb)	2020	254	0-1100	1000	Non-cancer decreased fetal weight (developmental) Gastrointestinal tract distress

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. Templeton C.S.D. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

TABLE 7- SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR ARSENIC BLENDING SITE

Templeton C.S.D. uses a blending station to dilute high levels of Arsenic and nitrates which is listed in table 4 as exceeding the MCL. They are not flagged as a violation because some samples were taken from points before the blending station and

only water after the blending station is provided for your consumption. Therefore, the water you receive for consumption did not exceed the MCL. Please refer to the summary information below for more details.

Arsenic blending sites	**Sample Date**	**No. of samples collected**	**Raw**	**Blend**	**MCL**	**Health Effects Language**
Arsenic (ppb)	2020	Raw 31 Blend 31	6.8-15	3-5.9	10	Skin damage or problems with circulatory systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

TABLE 8 – UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS EXCEEDING THE MCL

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language/ Typical Source of Contaminant**
Boron (ppb)	2020	1100	0 – 1100	1000	Non-cancer decreased fetal weight (developmental) Gastrointestinal tract distress Boron enters the environment mainly through the weathering of rocks

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – 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) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	(In the year) 0	weekly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	weekly	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	weekly	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

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 zero Level 1 assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct zero Level 2 assessments.

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.