TEMPLETON COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

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2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Templeton Community Services District Report Date: May, 2026

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 through December 31, 2025 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 seven (7) wells located throughout the community including the following:

- Smith Well and Creekside River Well (producing water from the Salinas River underflow)
- Creekside Deep Well, Platz # 4 Well, Silva Well, Bonita Well, and Fortini Well (producing water from the 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 Justin Black, Assistant General 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 3rd Tuesdays of the month at 6:30 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**.**

PLEASE NOTE: THE PUBLIC MAY ALSO PARTICIPATE BY TELECONFERNCING OR USE OF A VIDEO LINK, IF DESIRED. 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.

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2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Strategic Goal

Provide safe and reliable drinking water to the community through proactive and efficient operation and maintenance of facilities, identifying practical solutions in enhancing water resource resiliency, exercising effective best management practices, and consistently meeting regulatory requirements.

Sources of Water

Templeton Community Services District provides drinking water via nine usable groundwater wells and four on standby. As water travels 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 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which 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*, which 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

NL: Notification Level

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)

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)	2023	20	0	0	15	0.2	5	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	2023	20	0.21	0	1.3	0.3	N/A	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)	2025	66	50-216	None	None	Salts present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (ppm) Grains/gallon	2025	459 27	84-642	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)	2025	2	0-15	10	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppb)	2025	9	0-203	1000	2	
Chromium (ppb)	2025	7.8	0-13	50	50	Chromium is an odorless and tasteless metallic element. It is found naturally in rocks, plants, soil, volcanic dust, humans and animals.
Chlorine (ppm) Cl2	2025	0.65	0.5-1.55	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	0.26	0-0.4	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2025	3	0-8.9	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/1)	2025	1.5	0-7	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	2025	1	0-4.9	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (N) (ppm)	2025	1	0-2.2	45	45	

Selenium (ppb)	2025	12	0-32	50	30	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2025	4.5	0-44	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Turbidity (Units)	2025	0	0-0.2	5	5	Soil runoff.
Uranium (pC1/L)	2025	1.1	0-4.19	20	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

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
Bicarbonate (ppb)	2025	326	290-490	1000	1000	Leaching from natural deposits.
Chloride (ppm)	2025	105	66-131	500	250	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence.
Manganese (ppb)	2025	3	0-40	50	50	Leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	214	37-304	500	250	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial waste.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	808	620-1000	1000	500	Leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm2)	2025	1177	953-1440	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Iron (ppb)	2025	5	0-62.5	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	NL	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
PH (Laboratory Units)	2025	7.4	6.6-7.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lithium (ppb)	2025	14.3	11.1-27.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Magnesium (ppm)	2025	43	20-65	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	2025	265	240-400	N/A	N/A	N/A
Potassium (ppm)	2025	2	2-4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vanadium (ppb)	2025	6	3-17	50	N/A	N/A
Calcium (ppm)	2025	113	19-150	500	N/A	N/A
Boron (ppb)	2025	138	0-1000	1000	N/A	Non-cancer decreased fetal weight (developmental) Gastrointestinal tract distress.
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	2025	0.6	0-3.2	3	10	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid [PFBS] (ppt)	2025	1.7	0-6.8	500	N/A	

Table 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections (In the year)	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	0	weekly	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste.
Enterococci	0	weekly	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste.
Coliphage	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 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 assessments 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**.

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 waste. 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 assessments 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 2 assessments.**

Additional Monitoring

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) substances are a large group of human-made chemicals. Of this group, perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) and perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) were detected in two (2) of the District's eight (8) active drinking water wells. During 2025, the District participated in the regulatory requirements found in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. All wells are below the Response Level (RL) but one well had a detection of PFHxS just over the notification Level (NL). This well was sampled six months later and had no detection for PFHxS. Drinking water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL may have increased health risks such as immune, thyroid, liver effects, and there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

Arsenic

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 CSD 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.