

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 Water Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certification/drinkingwater/CCR.shtm)

Water System Name:	Three Rivers Village
Water System Number:	CA5400838

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____ (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.

Certified By:	Name:	Janice Doctor
	Signature:	Janice Doctor
	Title:	D-1 Operator
	Phone Number:	(599) 741-5097
	Date:	7-8-2025

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the form 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:

Hand delivered to all businesses

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

- Posted the CCR on the internet at <http://>_____
- Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach a 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 the newspaper and date published)
- Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill 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: <http://>_____

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

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Three Rivers Village

Report Date: May 2025

May 2025

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, 2024.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: According to SWRCB records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 1 source(s): WELL 01

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meetings are currently not held.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call 559 741-5097 and ask for Julie Doctor.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest

level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs)

as is economically 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

(USEPA).

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 the contaminants that affect health along

with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and

water treatment requirements.

mg/L: milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)

ug/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)

umhos/cm: micro mhos per centimeter

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce

the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for the

contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking

water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL

levels.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant

which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a

water system must follow.

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 by-products 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 USEPA and the State Water Resource Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Table(s) 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 Water 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 MCL, AL or MDDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/year (2024)	0	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal coliform and E. coli	0 (2024)	ND		Human and animal fecal waste.

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Lead (ug/L)	(2024)	5	0	0	15	0.2
Copper (mg/L)	(2024)	5	0.19	0	1.3	0.3

Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits

Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/L)	(2017)	16	n/a	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

Hardness (mg/L)	(2017)	188	n/a	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
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Table 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Nitrate (ug/L)	(2024)	2	n/a	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	(2024)	0.23	n/a	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	(2017)	0.1	n/a	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	(2024)	4.7	0.5 - 8.9	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (mg/L)	(2017)	2.9	n/a	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Table 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	(2017)	20	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2017)	463	n/a	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	(2017)	20.8	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	(2017)	340	n/a	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Table 6 - ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Calcium (mg/L)	(2017)	64	n/a	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	(2017)	7	n/a	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	(2017)	7.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L)	(2017)	170	n/a	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2017)	11.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	(2017)	-0.2	n/a	n/a	n/a

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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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 for Community Water Systems: 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Three Rivers Village* 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 before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken To Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Total Coliform Bacteria				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.

**2024 Consumer Confidence Report
Drinking Water Assessment Information**

Assessment Information

A Drinking Water Source Assessment has been completed for the WELL 01 of the THREE RIVERS VILLAGE water system in May, 2002.

WELL 01 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic systems - high density [$>1/\text{acre}$]

Discussion of Vulnerability

The activities to which the Three Rivers Village water system is most vulnerable include septic systems. It is important that septic systems be kept in good repair and pumped regularly. It is also necessary to keep the well site clean and

Free of weeds and debris to prevent contamination. The cement surface seal needs to be checked for cracks and immediately repaired or sealed.

Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

Environmental Health Services

5957 S Mooney Blvd

Visalia, CA 93277

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Susan Shaw

Environmental Health Specialist

559-733-6441

559-733-6932 (fax)

sshaw@tularehhsa.org

For more info you may visit https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/cert/cdrinkingwater/DWSAP.html or contact the health department in the county to which the water system belongs as indicated on this following link: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/documents/ddwem/DDWdistrictofficeemap.pdf

Three Rivers Village CCR Login Linkage - 2024

FGL Code	Lab ID	Date_Sampled	Method	Description	Property
CA5400838 LCR	VI 2446244-2	2024-08-06	Metals, Total	CAL Surveying- RR Faucet	Lead Copper Annual
Downstream - la	VI 2448200-4	2024-10-07	Coliform	Downstream - lawn hose bib	THREE RIVERS VILLAGE
CA5400838 LCR	VI 2446244-3	2024-08-06	Metals, Total	Faucet	Lead Copper Annual
	VI 2446244-5	2024-08-06	Metals, Total	Mendoza	Lead Copper Annual
	VI 2446244-4	2024-08-06	Metals, Total	Pizza Factory Hand Sink	Lead Copper Annual
PIZZA HANDWASH	VI 2440199-1	2024-01-09	Coliform	Pizza Hand Wash Sink	Water Monitoring
	VI 2441020-1	2024-02-08	Coliform	Pizza Hand Wash Sink	Water Monitoring - 40915 Sierra Dr.
	VI 2441629-1	2024-03-04	Coliform	Pizza Hand Wash Sink	Water Monitoring - 40915 Sierra Dr.
	VI 2442591-1	2024-04-02	Coliform	Pizza Hand Wash Sink	Water Monitoring - 40915 Sierra Dr.
	VI 2443667-1	2024-05-08	Coliform	Pizza Hand Wash Sink	Water Monitoring - 40915 Sierra Dr.
	VI 2444536-1	2024-06-10	Coliform	Pizza Hand Wash Sink	Water Monitoring - 40915 Sierra Dr.
	VI 2445658-1	2024-07-16	Coliform	Pizza Hand Wash Sink	Water Monitoring - 40915 Sierra Dr.
	VI 2446239-1	2024-08-06	Coliform	Pizza Hand Wash Sink	Water Monitoring - 40915 Sierra Dr.
	VI 2447170-1	2024-09-03	Coliform	Pizza Hand Wash Sink	Water Monitoring - 40915 Sierra Dr.
	VI 2448067-1	2024-10-02	Coliform	Pizza Hand Wash Sink	Water Monitoring - 40915 Sierra Dr.
	VI 2448200-2	2024-10-07	Coliform	Pizza Hand Wash Sink	THREE RIVERS VILLAGE
	VI 2448981-1	2024-11-06	Coliform	Pizza Hand Wash Sink	Water Monitoring - 40915 Sierra Dr.
	VI 2449556-1	2024-12-04	Coliform	Pizza Hand Wash Sink	Water Monitoring - 40915 Sierra Dr.
Upstream - afte	VI 2448200-3	2024-10-07	Coliform	Upstream - after pressure tk	THREE RIVERS VILLAGE
CA5400838 LCR	VI 2446244-1	2024-08-06	Metals, Total	Village Mkt-Meat Sink	Lead Copper Annual
Well 01	VI 1740814-1	2017-03-08	General Mineral	WELL 01	Water Quality Monitoring
	VI 2441730-1	2024-03-06	Wet Chemistry	Well 01	Water Quality Monitoring
	VI 2447170-2	2024-09-03	Wet Chemistry	WELL 01	Water Monitoring - 40915 Sierra Dr.
	VI 2447270-1	2024-09-04	Metals, Total	WELL 01	Water Quality Monitoring
	VI 2447270-1	2024-09-04	Metals, Total	WELL 01	Water Quality Monitoring