

APPENDIX F: Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report

Certification Form

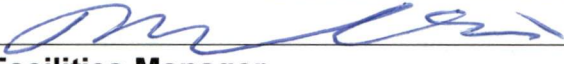
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board's website at

http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name:	Civic Center
Water System Number:	5401039

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/15/23 (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:	Michael Dickerson	
	Signature:		
	Title:	Facilities Manager	
	Phone Number:	(559) 205-1100	Date: <u>6/28/23</u>

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 www._____
 - ☐ 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

Instructions for Small Water Systems Appendix F
Revised February 2021

- ☐ 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).

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Tulare County Civic Center

Report Date: June 1, 2023

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well Nos. 01, 02, 03 (within property boundaries)

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Drinking Water Source Assessments were conducted in October 2002 by the Tulare County Environmental Health Services Division. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: sewer collection systems, automobile gas stations, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, known contaminant plumes, and underground storage tanks- confirmed leaking tanks. A copy of the assessment can be provided by contacting our office at (559) 624-7400.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Tuesdays at 9:00 AM at the Tulare County Board of Supervisors- 2500 West Burrell Avenue, Visalia, CA.

For More Information, Contact: Michael Dickerson (559) 205-1100

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, 2022 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 Tulare County Civic Center a (559) 205-1100 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 Tulare County Civic Center 以获得中文的帮助: (559) 205-1100.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Tulare County Civic Center 221 S. Mooney Blvd., Visalia, CA o tumawag sa (559) 205-1100 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 Tulare County Civic Center tại (559) 205-1100 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 Tulare County Civic Center ntawm (559) 205-1100 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 <i>E. coli</i> 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.
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)

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
<i>E. coli</i>	None	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

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm)	9/3/20	5	.0026	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/3/20	5	.1775	0	1.3	0.3	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)	7/31/17	18.5	18-19	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2/8/11	136.67	110-160	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	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly	1.5	.35-3	[MRDL= 4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[MRDLG =4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Gross-Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	7/16/20 10/27/20 4/46/21	5.39	4.33-6.06	15	(0)	Erosion of natural and man made deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen, N) (ppm)	4/20/22 7/20/22 11/30/22	2.41	.52-3.4	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	2/23/22 5/4/22 8/29/22 11/30/22	.663	0-1.2	5	(0)	Discharge from petroleum glass and metal factories; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive

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
Specific Conductance (Micromohs)	7/16/20 4/26/21	373.3	350-400	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	8/12/14	14.3	14-15	500	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2/8/11	13.7	12-16	500	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2/8/11	220	180-240	1000	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	2/8/11	1.33	0-3	5	N/A	Soil runoff

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
**Perfluorohexane-sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ng/L)	4/10/23	1.13	0-3.4	3	PFHxS exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats
**Perfluorooctane-sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ng/L)	4/10/23	2.97	0-6.5	6.5	PFOS exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals

**** Results of the constituents are from 2023 but are being included in the 2022 CCR due to notification level requirements**

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. Tulare County Civic Center 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>.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above the 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): N/A

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
None				

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. 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
<i>E. coli</i>	None		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	None		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	None		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: N/A

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: N/A

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None				

Civic Center CCR Posting Locations

2900 W Burrel Ave, Visalia, CA 93291

In the Break Room

2637 W Burrel Ave Suit 200, Visalia, CA 93291

In the Break Room

2900 W Burrel Ave, Visalia, CA 93277

In the Break Room

2404 W Burrel Ave, Visalia, CA 93291

In the Break Room

221 S Mooney Blvd # 201, Visalia, CA 93291

In the Break Room