Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Temescal Valley Water District formerly Lee Lake Water District

Water System Number: CA3310074

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/29/15 (*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: Allison Harnden

Signature: Allison Harnden

Title: Office Manager

Phone Number: (951) 277-1414 Date: 9/10/15

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:

☐ 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).

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

- ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.temescalvwd.com/pdf/2014%20Water%20Quality%20Report.pdf
- ☐ 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) 22646 Temescal Cyn. Rd.
- ☐ 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. drinc.ca.gov/EAR/CCR/CCR2014CA3310074.pdf

☐ 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.

We include the CCR in every new application package and have them available in our front lobby.

LEE LAKE WATER DISTRICT

Established in 1965

Effective July 1, 2015 we're changing our name!

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2014

TEMESCAL VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Established in 1965

Your Water Quality Report is Now Available Online

PRESORTED STANDARD
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
SANTA ANA, CA
PERMIT NO. 4508

Each year, Lee Lake Water District provides its customers with an Annual Water Quality Report to let them know how our water quality stacks up against established federal and state drinking water standards. We encourage you to review this report as it provides details about the source and quality of the drinking water delivered to your community in 2014. This notice contains instructions for you on how to obtain important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este reporte contiene las instrucciones mas recientes para obtener información importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

In an effort to be more environmentally responsible, we are no longer printing these reports, but have made them available on the Internet. Landlords, businesses, schools and other groups please share this information with tenants, students and other water users at your location who are not billed customers of Lee Lake Water District.

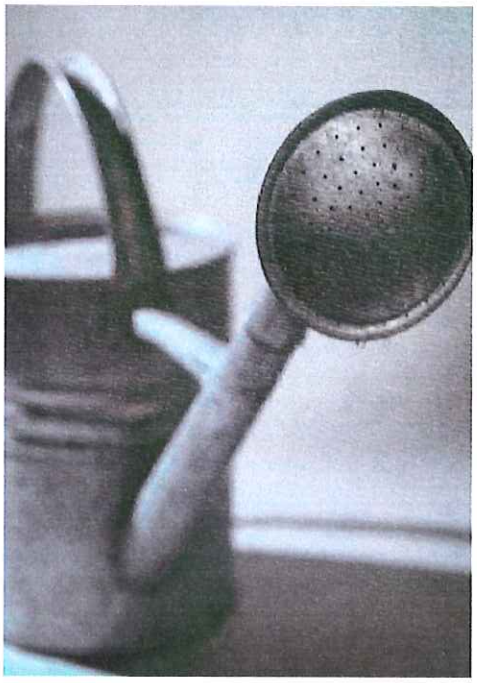
Visit us online to view your water quality report at http://drinc.ca.gov/EAR/CCR/CCR2014CA3310074.pdf. If you wish to have a paper copy, you can print one directly from our website https://www.llwd.org/pdf/2014%20Water%20Quality%20Report.pdf. You can also receive a printed version by contacting our Customer Service Department at (951) 277-1414.

YOUR 2014 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Lee Lake Water District

June 2015

The Quality Of The Water You Drink



Lee Lake Water District has prepared this 2014 Consumer Confidence Report to describe where our water comes from, what it contains and how it compares with state and federal drinking water standards for safety, appearance, taste and smell.

Lee Lake's water supply comes from Northern California via the California Aqueduct. It begins as snow melt in the Northern Sierra Nevada mountains. Before reaching the Aqueduct, it travels through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, then through 444 miles of the Aqueduct to the Metropolitan Water District's Henry J. Mills Treatment Plant in Riverside, where it is treated before delivery to Lee Lake and on to our customers.

Drought Declared

Southern California continues to face significant water supply challenges in 2014 and beyond. As summer temperatures rise, it's critical that residents and businesses continue to conserve water.

In the past, California relied on wet winters to replenish water reserves. Today, winter storms don't improve the current water shortage significantly because of pumping restrictions in the Delta to protect various endangered fish species. Please reduce water consumption and do your part to protect your family and community from the impacts of the water crisis. California is in the midst of a drought emergency that, for the first time in history, extends from one end of the state to the other.

In this issue:

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

If you have questions, suggestions or comments about the information contained in this 2014 Water Quality Report please contact Ken Caldwell at (951) 277-1414 ext. 6324. If you are a landlord or manage a multi-dwelling, please contact us to order as many additional copies of the report as you need for distribution to your tenants or visit our website at www.llwd.org.

Continuous Testing Ensures Quality

Lee Lake's supplier, the Western Municipal Water District works with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the California State Department of Health Services and independent certified testing laboratories to continuously monitor the quality of the water supplies. Metropolitan, the supplier of most of the water Western serves, has one of the most sophisticated water quality monitoring and treatment programs in the world.

It performs continuous daily monitoring and several hundred additional samplings each month. Western and Lee Lake perform even more testing, with 100 bacteriological samplings and 20 physical samplings taken from 40 different locations each month.

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

General Water Quality Info continued...

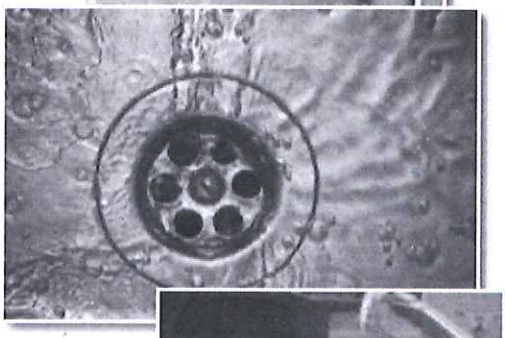
dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

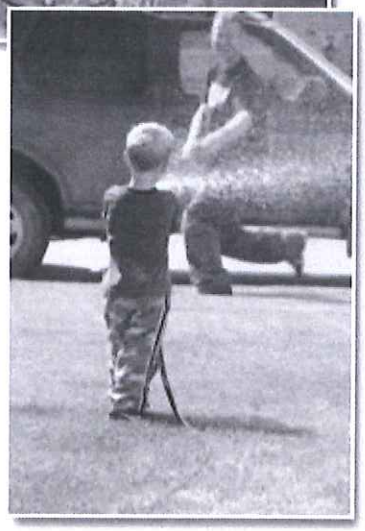
Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.





Terms To Know

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs 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 SDWDs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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 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).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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 which a water system must follow.

Abbreviations

MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	HAA5	Holacetic Acids (Five)
PHG	Public Health Goal	RAA	Running Annual Average
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	SI	Saturation Index (Langelier)
NA	Not Applicable	µS/cm	MicroSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm)
ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	ppt	Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppm	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	TOC	Total Organic Carbon
ND	None Detected	NL	Notification Level
N	Nitrogen	pCi/L	PicoCuries per Liter
TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes		

This report is based on requirements supplied by the California Department of Health Services, division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management revised through January 2014 and data supplied by Metropolitan Water District from 2014Water Quality Report.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # detections	# months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coli form Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coli form or *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

	Units	State or Federal MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	LLWD Levels Range	LLWD Levels Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards						
CLARITY					(Highest)	
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	ND	ND	Soil runoff
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Aluminum (b)	PPB	1000	600	ND-180	117	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion
Nitrate (as N) (c)	PPM	10	10	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use: sewage: natural erosion
Fluoride (i)	PPM	2.0	1	0.7-1.0	0.8	Water additive for dental health
RADIOLOGICALS						
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND-4	2	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (FEDERAL RULE)						
Total Trihalomenthanes Distribution System(TTHM)(d) d'	PPB	80	NA	17.0-38.0	Highest RAA 28.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) Distribution (e)	PPB	60	NA	ND-19	Highest RAA 11.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual Distribution System	PPM	[4.0]	[4.0]	0.20-2.0	Highest RAA 0.89	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Bromate (f)	PPB	10	(0)	ND	4.8	By-product of drinking water ozonation
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards						
Aluminum (b)	PPB	1000	600	ND-190	117	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Chloride	PPM	500	NA	84-97	96	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	1	1	Naturally occurring organic material
Corrosivity (g)	SI	Non-corrosive	NA	0.14-0.22	0.18	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Odor Threshold (h)	TON	3	NA	2	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	618-623	621	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	PPM	500	NA	62-65	64	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	PPM	1000	NA	333-349	341	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING						
N-Nitrosodiemethylamine	PPT	NA	NA	4-4-5.4		By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
OTHER PARAMETERS						
Boron	PPB	NA	NL=1000	170	170	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Alkalinity	PPM	NA	NA	86-90	88	
Calcium	PPM	NA	NA	26-28	27	
Chlorate	PPB	NA	NL=800	33	33	By-product of drinking water chlorination; Industrial process
Hardness	PPM	NA	NA	120-122	121	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
HPC	CFU/ml	NA	NA	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
Magnesium	PPM	NA	NA	13	13	
pH	pH units	NA	NA	8.1-8.3	8.2	
Potassium	PPM	NA	NA	3.1	3.1	
Sodium	PPM	NA	NA	72-78	75	
TOC	PPM	TT	NA	1.3-3.6	2.2	Various natural and man-made sources

LEAD AND COPPER	# of samples	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Public Health Goal	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	30	<0.005	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	30	0.13	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Footnotes

(a) As Primary Standard, the turbidity levels of the filtered water were less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the online measurements taken each month and did not exceed 1 NTU for more than one hour. Turbidity, a measure of the cloudiness of the water, is an indicator of treatment performance.

(b) Aluminum, copper, MTBE and thiobencarb have both primary and secondary standards.

(c) State MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which is the equivalent of 10 mg/L as N.

(d) Reporting level is 0.5 ppb for each of the following: bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane.

d' HEALTH EFFECT - Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(e) HEALTH EFFECT - Some people who drink water containing halocetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(f) Bromate reporting level is 3 ppb.

(g) Positive SI index = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes

(h) Metropolitan utilizes a flavor-profile analysis method that can detect odor occurrences more accurately. For more information, call MWD at (213) 217-6850.

(i) Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.

Lee Lake Water District
22646 Temescal Canyon Road
Temescal Valley, CA 92883
Tel: 951-277-1414
Fax: 951-277-1419

We're on the web!
www.llwd.org

C.W. Colladay
President

Paul Rodriguez
Vice President

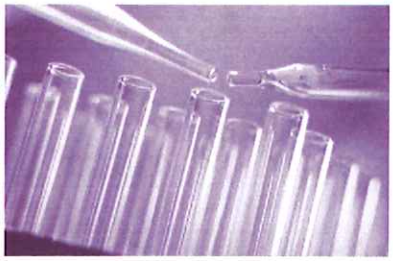
Grant Destache
Director

Damon De Frates
Director

John Butler
Director

Board meets at 8:30 a.m. the fourth Tuesday of each month at 22646 Temescal Canyon Road, Temescal Valley, CA 92883. Meetings are open to the public.

Lead is rarely found in source water, but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials.



Big News!!

On July 1, 2015 Lee Lake Water District will change its name to Temescal Valley Water District. The Board elected to make this change to better communicate the District service area and promote regional prominence to government agencies, customers, and others in the Temescal Valley. Our new web address will be www.temescalvwd.com

TEMESCAL VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
Established in 1965

Special Health Information

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this public notice directly (for example; people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses) you can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. 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. Lee Lake Water District 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 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/safewater/lead.

Additional Information

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, EPA/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)**.