

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2023



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



Presented By





A Message from James Wall, Chair of the Board of Directors

Triunfo Water & Sanitation District (TWSD) is pleased to present to you its annual Water Quality Report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2023, on the drinking water served to your home or business. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. You will see in this report that once again, TWSD's drinking water supplies have met or exceeded all state and federal drinking water standards. We are committed to providing you with this information because ensuring the water at your home is safe to drink and use is top priority for us. It is our continuing goal to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water as well as recycled and wastewater services that are reliable, high quality, cost-efficient, and delivered in a customer-friendly manner.

Where Does Triunfo's Water Come From?

All the potable water served by TWSD originates outside of the service area and is imported via the State Water Project and the Colorado River Aqueduct. This water is filtered and disinfected by the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) and then conveyed by pipeline through the San Fernando Valley to Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD), where it travels through CMWD's mile-long tunnel in the Santa Susana Mountains. The water is then distributed by CMWD to Triunfo and other purveyors throughout Ventura County. Reserve supplies of this imported water are stored in CMWD's Lake Bard Reservoir in Thousand Oaks or CMWD's Las Posas Wellfield in Moorpark.



In 2023 99 percent of CMWD's water came from MWD's Jensen plant, and 1 percent from locally stored surface water treated by CMWD. TWSD distributed an average of 41 million gallons of water each month to a population of nearly 14,000 in 2023.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at (800) 426-4791 or water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

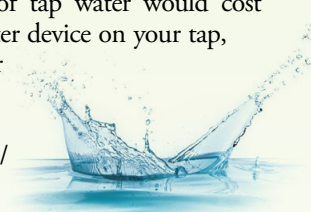


Tap vs. Bottled

Thanks in part to aggressive marketing, the bottled water industry has successfully convinced us all that water purchased in bottles is a healthier alternative to tap water. However, according to a four-year study conducted by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), bottled water is not necessarily cleaner or safer than most tap water. In fact, about 40 percent of bottled water is actually just tap water, according to government estimates.

The FDA is responsible for regulating bottled water, but these rules allow for less rigorous testing and purity standards than those required by the U.S. EPA for community tap water. For instance, the high-mineral content of some bottled waters makes them unsuitable for babies and young children. Further, the FDA completely exempts bottled water that's packaged and sold within the same state, which accounts for about 70 percent of all bottled water sold in the United States.

People spend 10,000 times more per gallon for bottled water than they typically do for tap water. If you get your recommended eight glasses a day from bottled water, you could spend up to \$1,400 annually. The same amount of tap water would cost about \$4.45. Even if you installed a filter device on your tap, your annual expenditure would be far less than what you'd pay for bottled water. For a detailed discussion on the NRDC study results, visit nrdc.org/stories/bottled-water-vs-tap-water.



Source Water Assessment

MWD completed a source water assessment of both the State Water Project and the Colorado River source. The State Water Project source is considered to be most vulnerable to urban and stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. The Colorado River source is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban and stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. A copy of this assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at (800) 354-4420.

QUESTIONS?

If you have any questions about this report, or the quality of the water delivered to you, please contact Dave Rydman, Operations Manager, at (805) 658-4643 or davidrydman@triumfowsd.com. For any additional questions, comments, or suggestions, visit triumfowsd.com, call us at (800) 613-0901, email triumfowater@triumfowsd.com, or connect via Facebook, Twitter, Nextdoor, or Instagram (@triumfowsd).

Substances That Could Be in 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations and California law 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.

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 can 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

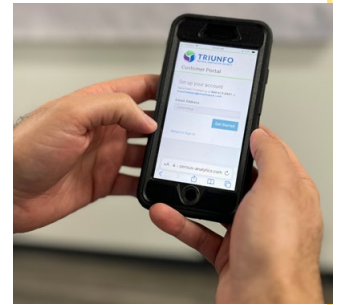
More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The Benefits of Fluoridation

MWD treats your water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level to help prevent dental caries in consumers. State regulations require the fluoride levels in the treated water be maintained at or below 2 parts per million (ppm), with an optimum dose of 1 ppm. MWD's monitoring showed that the fluoride levels in the treated water ranged from 0.6 to 1.0 ppm, with an average of 0.7 ppm. Information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is available from swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.

Have You Created an Account on the Customer Portal Yet?

All TWSD customers can track their water use in near-real time. If you do not already have a profile on the customer portal (available at no additional charge), visit triumfowsd.com/signup to create an account. The portal allows customers to track water use by the hour of day, sends text and email alarms when water use exceeds thresholds you set, and alerts you when there is a continual flow registered by the meter that may be the result of a leak.



Checking for Water Leaks

Household water leaks can waste nearly one trillion gallons of water annually nationwide. Observing abnormal or unusually high water use (through your customer portal) may indicate that you have a leak.

- If the customer portal indicates water is being used every hour without interruption, the most common cause is a malfunctioning toilet that is constantly draining water from the tank to the bowl. It can often be repaired with a small part from your local hardware store.
- You can confirm a toilet is malfunctioning by placing a drop of food coloring in the tank. If any color shows up in the bowl after 10 minutes without flushing, you have a leak.
- Use the "Usage Detail" feature of the customer portal to see if water use is being registered by the meter at times when you do not expect it.
- If you have an in-ground irrigation system, test and observe all the stations manually once a month to make sure there is no damage to emitters or supply lines that may be causing more use than intended. This is often the case when the customer portal shows water use increasing each day during the hours when the irrigation system is operating and no adjustments have been made to the settings on your irrigation controller.

Public Meetings

You are welcome to learn more about TWSD at triumfowsd.com or by attending any of the regularly scheduled board meetings, which are held on the fourth Monday of each month at 5:15 p.m. at the district office, 370 North Westlake Boulevard, Suite 100, in Westlake Village.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 two 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 at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Table Talk

Get the most out of the Testing Results data table with this simple suggestion. In less than a minute, you will know all there is to know about your water:

For each substance listed, compare the value in the Amount Detected column against the value in the MCL (or AL, SMCL) column. If the Amount Detected value is smaller, your water meets the health and safety standards set for the substance.

Other Table Information Worth Noting

Verify that there were no violations of the state and/or federal standards in the Violation column. If there was a violation, you will see a detailed description of the event in this report.

If there is an ND or a less-than symbol (<), that means that the substance was not detected (i.e., below the detectable limits of the testing equipment).

The Range column displays the lowest and highest sample readings. If there is an NA showing, that means only a single sample was

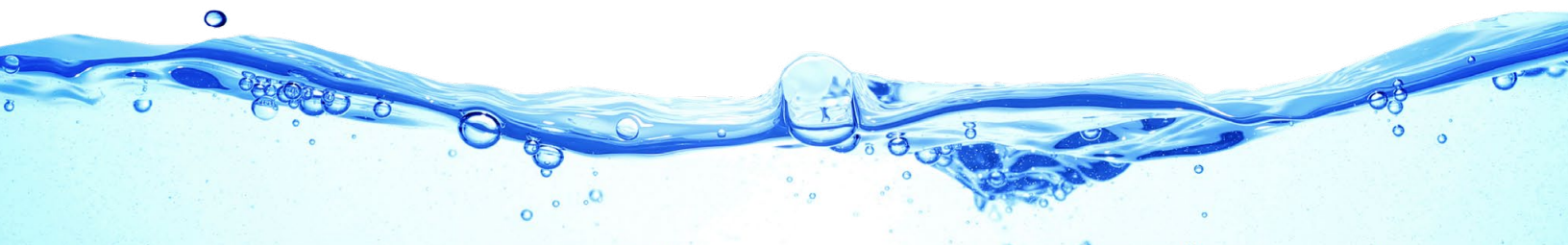
taken to test for the substance (assuming there is a reported value in the Amount Detected column).

If there is sufficient evidence to indicate from where the substance originates, it will be listed under Typical Source.



PFAS/PFOA-Information For Our Customers

Concerns over per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or “PFAS”, have been in the news recently and TWSD customers deserve to be in the know. Our commitment to transparency and the delivery of safe, high quality water remains our top priority. PFAS, first developed in the 1940’s, are human-made substances commonly found in consumer products, such as non-stick pans, water resistant clothing, and food packaging. These substances are also present in firefighting foam, manufacturing industries, airports, and military facilities. They are considered extremely stable, meaning the compounds within the chemicals do not break down, lending them the name “forever chemicals”. As with just about anything, the prevalence of PFAS means that they eventually end up present in the environment. They are found in soil, air, surface and groundwater, wastewater, landfills, and even within the human body. While more than 7,800 types of PFAS have been discovered, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) are most commonly found in the U.S. These substances are the only two known carcinogens within the PFAS family, and have NOT been found in TWSD drinking water. All of TWSD’s water supply comes from the Sierra mountain snowpack through 400 miles of pipes and aqueducts. After years of periodic testing and improvements in testing technology, MWD discovered one form of PFAS – perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) – in the drinking water supply. This substance is NOT a known carcinogen and is not yet regulated in the U.S. Although PFAS were not regulated in the U.S. during 2023, legislation to regulate PFAS has recently been adopted at the federal level. As testing and analytical methods continue to improve, so does our knowledge of these substances and their effects on humans. TWSD staff will continue to stay up to date on this information to ensure we continue to provide reliable water that meets or exceeds the strictest water quality standards in the nation and report the information to you as required. You can rest assured knowing your tap delivers the highest quality water at the best value.



Test Results

The water served to your home or business is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and it must meet specific health standards. In the table below, we only show those substances that were detected (a complete list of all analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES											
				Triunfo Water & Sanitation District		MWD Jensen Plant		Calleguas Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppm)	2023	1	0.6	NA	NA	ND	ND–0.083	ND ¹	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Bromate (ppb)	2023	10	0.1	NA	NA	4.3	ND–14	ND	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	2.0	1	NA	NA	0.7	0.6–1.0	0.7 ¹	0.6–1 ¹	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2023	15	(0)	NA	NA	ND	NA	3.2	3.2–3.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2023	50 ²	(0)	NA	NA	ND	NA	4.4	4.4–4.4	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2023	60	NA	12.5	8–15	17.5	6–37	17.5	6–37	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria [HPC] (cfu/mL)	2023	TT	NA	1.19	1–3	ND	ND–5	ND	ND–5	No	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2023	10	10	NA	NA	1	1–1	ND	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2023	50	30	NA	NA	ND	NA	8	8–8	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2023	4	4	1.6	0.27–2.2	2.3	1.7–2.6	2.3	1.7–2.6	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2023	80	NA	25.3	16–33	25.3	17–40	25.3 ¹	17–40 ¹	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.07	NA	0.04	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2023	20	0.43	NA	NA	2	2–3	1.5	1.5–1.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community											
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE				
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	0.3	0.251	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives				
Lead (ppb)	2022	15	0.2	3.9	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits				

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				MWD Jensen Plant		Calleguas Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2023	200	NS	ND	ND–83	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2023	500	NS	53	48–58	105	105–105	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2023	15	NS	1	1–1	ND	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2023	3	NS	2	NA	ND	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2023	1,600	NS	591	578–604	752	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	500	NS	104	95–112	98	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2023	1,000	NS	362	357–367	420	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ³

			Triunfo Water & Sanitation District		MWD Jensen Plant		Calleguas Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant	
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED		AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Alkalinity (ppm)	2023		NA	NA	94	85–102	120	NA
Anatoxin-a (ppb)	2018		0.0064	ND–0.0064	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boron (ppm)	2023		NA	NA	0.2	NA	0.2	NA
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019		2.5	1.8–3.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019		0.35	ND–0.87	NA	NA	NA	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2023		NA	NA	40	39–40	36	NA
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2019		0.87	0.51–1.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Corrosivity (A.I. Aggressive Index)	2023		NA	NA	12.4	12.2–12.6	12.1	12.1
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2019		3.5	3.1–3.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019		2.3	1.1–3.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hardness, Total (ppm)	2023		NA	NA	146	138–153	156	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2023		NA	NA	11	10–12	16	NA
Manganese (ppb)	2019		0.96	0.68–1.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2019		0.08	ND–0.31	NA	NA	NA	NA
N-Nitrosodimethylamine [NDMA] (ppt)	2023		NA	NA	3.5	NA	ND	NA
Perfluorodecanoic Acid [PFDA] (ppb)	2019		0.96	0.68–1.4	ND ¹	NA	ND ¹	NA
pH (units)	2023		NA	NA	8.4	8.2–8.6	8.1	NA
Potassium (ppm)	2023		NA	NA	2.5	2.4–2.6	4.0	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2023		NA	NA	64	60–68	81	NA
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2023		NA	NA	2.1	1.4–2.6	1.8	NA
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019		0.26	ND–0.52	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vanadium (ppb)	2023		NA	NA	3.9	NA	ND	NA

¹ Sampled in 2022.

² The SWRCB considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

³ Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

AI (Aggressive Index): AI measures the aggressiveness of water transported through pipes. Water with AI < 10.0 is highly aggressive and would be very corrosive to almost all materials found in a typical water system. AI > 12.0 indicates non-aggressive water. AI between 10.0 and 11.9 indicates moderately aggressive water.

cfu/mL: Colony-forming units per milliliter, a measure of bacteria.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

