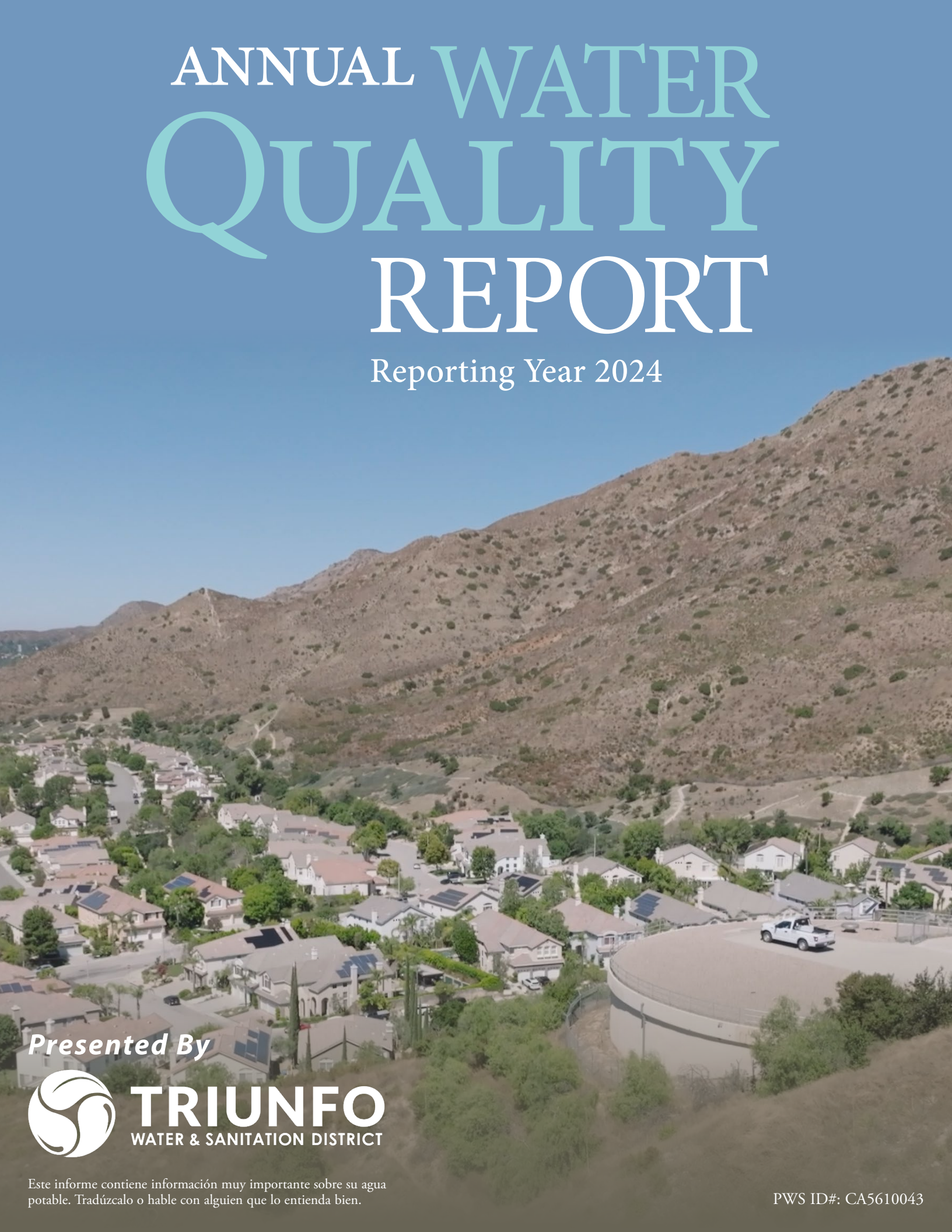
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



Presented By

TRIUNFO
WATER & SANITATION DISTRICT

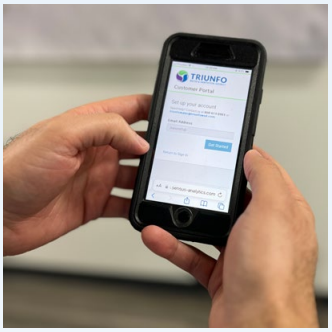
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

PWS ID#: CA5610043

A Message from Leon Shapiro, Chair of the Board of Directors

Triunfo Water and Sanitation District (Triunfo) is pleased to present to you this annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024, on the drinking water served to your home or business. Included are details about where the water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Ensuring the water delivered to your home or business is safe to drink and use is top priority for us, and the information provided in this report confirms that once again this year, Triunfo's drinking water supplies have met or exceeded all state and federal drinking water standards. It is our continuing goal to provide you with a safe, 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.

Have You Created an Account on the Customer Portal Yet?



All Triunfo 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 www.triunfowsd.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 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.

Where Does Triunfo's Water Come From?

Triunfo distributed an average of 45 million gallons of water each month to a population of nearly 14,000 people in 2024. All the potable water served by Triunfo originates outside 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 and then conveyed by pipeline through the San Fernando Valley to Calleguas Municipal Water District, where it travels through a mile-long tunnel in the Santa Susana Mountains. The water is distributed by Calleguas to Triunfo and other purveyors throughout Ventura County. Reserve supplies of this imported water are stored in Lake Bard Reservoir in Thousand Oaks or Las Posas Wellfield in Moorpark. In 2024 Calleguas's supply of water consisted of 98 percent from Metropolitan's Jensen Plant and 2 percent from locally stored surface water treated by Calleguas.

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@triunfowsd.com. For any additional questions, comments, or suggestions, visit our website at www.triunfowsd.com, call us at (800) 613-0901, email triunfowater@triunfowsd.com, or connect via Facebook, Twitter/X, Nextdoor, or Youtube @triunfowsd.com.

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.

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 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, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. 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. 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

Metropolitan treats your water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level to help prevent dental cavities 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. Metropolitan's monitoring showed that the fluoride levels in the treated water ranged from 0.6 to 1 ppm, with an average of 0.7 ppm. Information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is available from waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html.

What's a Cross-Connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air-conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand), causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources for potential cross-connection contamination. The garden hose creates a potential hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Due to the extensive use of recycled water for irrigation in Triunfo's service area, there is also a need to be diligent in keeping recycled and potable water pipelines separated, particularly in common landscaped areas.

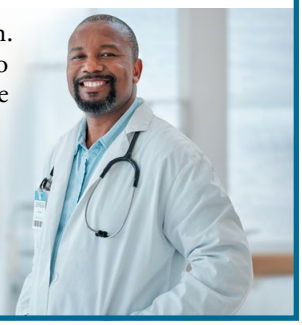
Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. All industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in Triunfo's service area with potential for cross-connections have been identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. Backflow preventers must be tested each year to make sure they provide maximum protection. For more information on backflow prevention, email backflow@triunfowsd.com.

Source Water Assessment

Metropolitan completed source water assessments of the State Water Project and the Colorado River supply in 2021 and 2022, respectively. Both sources are exposed to stormwater runoff, recreational activities, wastewater discharges, wildlife, fire impacts, and other factors that can affect water quality. Treatment to remove contaminants can be more expensive and challenging than measures to protect source waters, which is why Metropolitan and other water agencies invest resources to support improved watershed protection programs. Metropolitan's water treatment operations are modified and adapted to ensure continued compliance with drinking water regulations and water quality goals under changing source water conditions. Both assessments can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan directly at (800) 354-4420.

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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. 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 epa.gov/safewater.



What Are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals used worldwide since the 1950s to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS do not break down; they remain in the environment, ultimately finding their way into drinking water. Because of their wide-spread use and their persistence in the environment, PFAS are found all over the world at low levels. Some PFAS can build up in people and animals with repeated exposure over time.

The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of production and use in the United States, but other countries may still manufacture and use them.

Some products that may contain PFAS include:

- Some grease-resistant paper, fast food containers/wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes
- Nonstick cookware
- Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics
- Water-resistant clothing
- Personal care products (shampoo, dental floss) and cosmetics (nail polish, eye makeup)
- Cleaning products
- Paints, varnishes, and sealants

Even though recent efforts to remove PFAS have reduced the likelihood of exposure, some products may still contain them. If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/.

Public Meetings

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

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.

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Triunfo is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact Arik Baharouzi at arikbaharouzi@triunfowsd.com or (805) 432-0447. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be viewed at Triunfo's district office. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

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.

CFU/mL: Colony-forming units per milliliter.

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).

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.

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 following tables, 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 is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

In 2024 Triunfo participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on drinking water. This stage focused on the presence of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), commonly referred to as "forever chemicals." Laboratory analyses did not detect PFAS in any of the samples collected from Triunfo's drinking water in 2024. This testing will continue in 2025.

UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Triunfo Water & Sanitation District		MWD Jensen Plant		Calleguas LBWFP			
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)	2024	1	0.6	NA	NA	0.062	0.052–0.091	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2024	10	0.004	NA	NA	ND	NA	3	2–4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Bromate (ppb)	2024	10	0.1	NA	NA	3.1	ND–5.4	ND	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	2.0	1	NA	NA	0.7	0.6–1	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 Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2024	50[2]	(0)	NA	NA	ND	NA	5.5	5.4–5.6	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	12.5	7–18	12	6–22	12	6–22	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria [HPC] (CFU/mL)	2024	TT	NA	1.3	ND–4	ND	ND–2	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2024	10	10	NA	NA	0.5	0.5–0.5	ND	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2024	50	30	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	ND–6	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)	2024	4	4	1.72	0.19–2.2	2.3	1.7–2.8	2.3	1.7–2.8	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024	80	NA	20.3	14–27	21.8	13–36	21.8	13–36	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.04	NA	0.14	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2024	20	0.43	NA	NA	2	2–3	1.5	1.4–1.5	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)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	0.3	0.251	0.003–0.479	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	ND–8.5	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				MWD Jensen Plant		Calleguas LBWFP			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2024	200	NS	62	52–91	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2024	500	NS	40	39–41	99	99–100	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Color (units)	2024	15	NS	1	1–1	ND	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2024	3	NS	1	1–1	ND	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2024	1,600	NS	510	498–522	782	773–790	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	500	NS	90	89–92	103	102–103	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	1,000	NS	306	291–322	430	410–450	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2024	5.0	NS	ND	NA	0.06	0.06–0.06	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [3]

		Triunfo Water & Sanitation District		MWD Jensen Plant		Calleguas LBWFP		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	98	94–101	125	120–130	NA
Boron (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	0.17	0.17–0.17	0.28	0.27–0.28	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	38	38–39	37	36–38	NA
Chlorate [D] (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	71	71–71	ND	NA	NA
Corrosivity (AI) (units)	2024	NA	NA	12.2	12.2–12.2	12.3	12.1–12.4	NA
Hardness, Total (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	148	143–153	163	160–165	NA
Lithium (ppb)	2024	9.8	9.8–9.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	14	13–14	17	17–17	NA
pH (units)	2024	NA	NA	8.3	8.2–8.3	8.2	8.1–8.3	NA
Potassium (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	2.6	2.6–2.6	4[4]	4–4[4]	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	46	46–46	89	86–91	NA
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	2.4	2–2.5	2.7	2.6–2.8	NA
Vanadium (ppb)	2023	NA	NA	3.9	NA	ND	NA	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 the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.
[4] Sampled in 2023.