Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

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MAY 27 2014

Water System Name: Del Oro Water Company, Paradise Pines District

Water System Number: 0410011

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on **May 28, 2014** 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 California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Cathy Fluharty

Signature: Cathy Fluharty

Title: Assistant to the C.E.O.

Phone Number: 530-809-3962 Date: 05/22/2014

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.delorowater.com
- ☐ 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
- ☐ 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

2013 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report
Del Oro Water Company – Paradise Pines District
Public Water System Number 0410011

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, 2013.

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

Water for this system comes from local water sources described as Wells 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 in this report. Fifteen (15%) percent of the water is surface water, transferred from Del Oro Water Company, Stirling Bluffs District, which is conveyed through Paradise Irrigation District facilities. If you would like a copy of the Paradise Irrigation District Consumer Confidence Report you can contact them at (530)-877-4971 or on the web at www.paradiseirrigation.com.

You will be notified with your billing of any public meetings concerning your drinking water. For additional information concerning your drinking water, contact Community Relations at P.O. Drawer 5172, Chico, CA 95927, 1-877-335-6764

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

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 (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 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. MRDLG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs or MRDLs 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 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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission 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)

ppt: Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

MFL: Million fibers per liter

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation

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

ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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, agriculture 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, 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, 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, which 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, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services (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 must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 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 Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA – Twelve samples per month taken routinely.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest Number of Detections	Number of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	No more than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. Coli	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

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Number of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	Year Tested	Number of sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	30	2.7	2011	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppb)	30	717	2011	0	1300	170	Internal corrosion of household water 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	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)				
Well 1	2009	10.3	None	Naturally Occurring
Well 2	2009	10.6	None	
Well 3	2009	7.4	None	
Well 4	2009	7.4	None	
Well 6	2009	5.7	None	

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Hardness (ppm)				
Well 1	2009	103	None	Naturally Occurring
Well 2	2009	100	None	
Well 3	2009	86	None	
Well 4	2009	90	None	
Well 6	2009	73	None	

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate as No_3				
Well 1	2013	1.21	45	Fertilizer, Natural Deposits, Septic Systems
Well 2	2013	1.08		
Well 3	2013	ND		

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate as No_3				
Well 4	2013	ND	45	Fertilizer, Natural Deposits, Septic Systems
Well 6	2013	ND		

TABLE 5– DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sulfate (ppm)				
Well 1	2009	3.7	600	Naturally Occurring
Well 2	2009	3.6	600	
Well 3	2009	1.2	600	
Well 4	2009	1.0	600	
Well 6	2009	0.6	600	
Chloride (ppm)				
Well 1	2006	3.6	600	Naturally Occurring
Well 2	2006	3.6	600	
Well 3	2006	1.8	600	
Well 4	2006	2.1	600	
Well 6	2006	1.0	600	

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Specific Conductance (umhos)				
Well 1	2013	230	2200	Substances that form ions when in water: seawater influence
Well 2	2013	230	2200	
Well 3	2013	200	2200	
Well 4	2013	200	2200	
Well 6	2013	200	2200	
TDS (ppm)				
Well 1	2009	154	1500	Naturally Occurring
Well 2	2009	150	1500	
Well 3	2009	121	1500	
Well 4	2009	125	1500	
Well 6	2009	104	1500	

TABLE 6 – DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, and DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2013	ND	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	2013	ND	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2013	0.48	40	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

ADDITIONAL GENERAL INFORMATION ON DRINKING WATER

All 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 at 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 individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA/Center 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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. Del Oro Water Company 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 for the Safe Drinking water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead .

PP Mailed: May 28, 2014