

**Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form**
(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)



Water System Name: Del Oro Water Company, River Island District T-2

Water System Number: 54-02048

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on **April 23, 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: 04/23/2014

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**

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._____
- 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 CDPH 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.

Del Oro Water Company sends hard copies to all billed customers. Del Oro Water also makes the CCR available on their website for all interested parties.

**2013 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report
Del Oro Water Company – River Island Territory 2
Public Water System Number 54-02048**

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations, however, some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. 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 the Del Oro Water Company – River Island District, Territory 2 is produced from wells. Specifically, Wells: No. 1 and 2

Wells No. 1 and 2 are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Nitrates from runoff; leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; and erosion of natural deposits.

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.

Variations and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: Not detectable at testing limit

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

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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

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

ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

MFL: Million fibers 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 and 6 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

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest Number of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG (MPN/mL)	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	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 – September 28, 2011

Lead and Copper	Number of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	Number of sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm)	5	ND	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	5	1.0	0	1.3	0.17	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	Highest Level Detected	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	10/2012	27.4	None	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	10/2012	385	None	Generally found in ground and surface water

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate * (mg/L)	2013	47.4	30.9 – 76.16	45	Fertilizer, natural deposits, septic systems
Arsenic (ug/L)	2012	6.5	2.9 – 8.3	10	Natural deposits, run off from orchards
Fluoride (mg/L)	2012	0.50	0.2 – 0.8	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2013	22.4	16.2 – 28.6	15	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sulfate (ppm)	2012	45	27 – 63	600	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes
Chloride (ppm)	2012	44	31 – 56	600	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (umhos)	2012	786	673 – 898	2200	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2013	9.2	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	2013	1.7	60	

If any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked (*) additional information regarding the violations will be provided later in this report.

* Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 ppm 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 45 ppm 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. * Del Oro Water Co., River Island District, Territory 2 has Compliance order No. 03-12-080-031 issued by CDPH for Nitrate violations in our Well 1 and Well 2, testing is done monthly and customers have been notified quarterly when levels of Nitrate exceed the MCL of 45 ppm. Well No. 2 has not been in use for public consumption since January 2010, and Well No. 1 has been in compliance since May 2013. Del Oro Water Co. continues to monitor the nitrate levels monthly and should a violation occur again, the customers will be notified. For more information you can go to www.cdph.ca.gov or www.ephracking.cdc.gov.

What steps are being taken to reduce or eliminate the Nitrate and Uranium problem:

Pleasant Valley Canal Surface Water Treatment Plant – Several of the groundwater wells within the River Island Territory 1 and 2 service areas have either elevated or levels of nitrate and radiological contaminants that exceed drinking water standards, as defined under the Department of Public Health drinking water standards.

Del Oro Water Company is addressing the groundwater contamination issue by the proposed installation of a surface water treatment facility that will utilize surface water from the Tule River. The surface water treatment facility will include: a canal diversion structure; raw water conveyance mainlines; chemical treatment systems; storage tank and booster systems; and a modular, package-type, contact adsorption clarification-filtration plant. A treated water mainline will also be constructed to convey water to both Territory 1 and 2 water distribution systems.

The plans and specifications for the water treatment plant are presently being completed with an anticipated completion by July 2014. Regulatory review by both the California Public Utilities Commission and the Department of Public Health will follow with an anticipated review and approval period of 6 months to 1 year. Accordingly, it is anticipated construction the new water treatment plant will commence and continue through the 2015 and 2016 calendar years.

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.

While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and other circulatory problems.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 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 45 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.

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>.