

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



Water System Name: Kenwood Village Water Co.

Water System Number: 4910025

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____ (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 Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Karen L. Ball
Signature: Karen L. Ball
Title: Manager
Phone Number: (707) 539-6397 Date: 7/1/14

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
 - 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)

- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

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Kenwood Village Water Co.

July, 2014

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our most recent monitoring.

Name & location of source(s): Well #K-1 Greene Street (97% of production)

Well #K-2 between Greene Street & Los Guillicos (3% of production)

Type of water source(s) in use: Both Well #K-1 and Well #K-2 are ground water sources.

Vulnerability Summary: Well #K-1 and #K-2 are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Gas station, historic dumps/landfills, high septic system density. More information is available at the State Department of Public Health, telephone (707) 576-2145.

For more information, contact: Karen Ball Phone: (707) 539 – 6397

Terms used in this report:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant 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): MCL for contaminants that affect health along with monitoring, reporting and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor or appearance of drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

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

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets PHG's.

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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

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

Ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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

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The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled waters) 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. It can, also, 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, that can be naturally-occurring or results from urban storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff 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 tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State of California Department of Health Services prescribe regulations that limit the amount of 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 list all the drinking water contaminants 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 water quality, is more than one year old.

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SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	Highest No. of detection's	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (24/yr '13)	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in A month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (24/yr '13)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and A repeat sample Detect total coliform and either sample And either sample also detects Fecal Coliform or E. coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead and Copper	No. Of Samples Collected	90 % percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm) 8/13	10	>0.0050	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) 8/13	10	0.0720	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Data	WELL K-1 WELL K-2		MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
		Level Detected	Level Detected			
Sodium (mg/L)	6/12	10	43	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water.
Total Hardness	6/12	200	110	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water.
Fluoride	6/12	0.14	0.33	2	None	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories, & water additive which promotes strong teeth
Calcium	6/12	18	14	None	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	6/12	58	17	None	None	Leaching from natural deposits

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DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date Every 3 yrs.	WELL K-1 WELL K-2		MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
		Level Detected	Level Detected			
Aluminum (ppm)	5/13	<0.50	0.110	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits, residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Antimony (ppb)	6/12	<6	<6	6	N/A	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder.
Arsenic (ppb)	6/12	<2	<2	50	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppb)	6/12	<0.120	<0.10	1	N/A	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppm)	6/12	<1	<1	4	N/A	Discharge from metal refineries, coal burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium (ppb)	6/12	<1	<1	5	.07	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories and metal refineries, runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium (ppb)	6/12	8.2	<1.0	50	N/A	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating, and erosion of natural deposits.
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	8/03	5.6	ND	None	N/A	
Mercury (ppb)	6/12	<1	<1	2	0.12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland.
Nitrate (ppm) (As NO ₃)	6/13	14	>2	45	45	Runoff from fertilizer usage, leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Nitrate (as N)	6/12	<400		1000	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer usage, leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Nickel(ppb)	6/12	<10	<10	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal factories.
Selenium (ppb)	6/12	<5	<5	50	NA	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufactures; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Thallium (ppb)	6/12	<1	<1	2	0.1	Leaching from ore processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories.
Zinc (ppm)	6/12	<0.50	< 0.50	5	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
2,4,5-T	6/12	<2.0	<2.0	10	N/A	Some people who drink water containing 2,4,5-T in excess over Many years can experience liver problems.

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DETECTION OF RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent	Sampling Date	Well K-1	Well K-2	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
		Range Detected	Range Detected		
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	4 qtrs/06	0.0 - .854		15	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	4 qtrs/06-07		.0.0 -1.06	15	Decay of natural and manmade deposits

DETECTION CONTAMINANTS - SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

WELL K-1 WELL K-2

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sampling Date	Level Detected	Level Detected	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sulfate (ppm)	6/12	15	3.3	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial
Chloride (ppm)	6/12	10	10	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance	6/12	440	410	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppb)	6/12	< 0.05	< 0.05	500	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Copper (ppm)	6/12	< .050	<.050	1.0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Iron (ppb)	6/12	100	150	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)*	6/12	< 20	*310	50	Leaching from natural deposits
Silver (ppb)	7/12	< 10	< 10	100	Industrial discharges
PH	6/12	7.3	7.8	None	Measure of alkalinity or acidity of water
Apparent Color	6/12	5.0	10	15	Naturally occurring organic materials
Lab Turbidity	6/13	3.8	0.12	5	Soil runoff

• Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the last page. There are no PHGs or MCLGs for constituents with secondary drinking water standards these are not health-based levels, but set on the basis of esthetics.

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Additional Contaminants

Chemical or constituent	Sample Date	Well K-1	Well K-2	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminants
		Level Detected	Level Detected		
Methyltert butyl ether (MTBE)*	6/12	0	0	5	Discharge from petroleum refineries & Industrial chemical factories.
Trihalomethanes (total)	7/13	5.0	<.5	100	By product of drinking water chlorination
Asbestos	8/12	ND	ND	7	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains, erosion of natural deposits
Boron (ppb)	2x/03	<100 (Ave)	145 (Ave)	None	AL 1000 Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium (ppb)	2x/03	5.35 (Ave)	4.70 (Ave)	None	AL 50 Erosion of natural deposits
1,2,3- trichloropropane	8/09	<0.50	<0.50	AL 0.50	Some people who use water in excess of action levels over many years have an increased risk of cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Perchlorate (ppb)	4/12	<4	<4	6	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits and industrial manufacturers.

Additional General Information On Drinking Water

All drinking water, including bottle water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1- 800 - 426 - 4791)**. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immo-compromised persons such as those with cancer, undergoing chemotherapy; those who have undergone organ transplants; those 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. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guideline 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)**

OVER 80 ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS WERE TESTED FOR AND NOT DETECTED

* The standard for manganese that exceeds the MCL is a secondary one. Although manganese poses no health problem, it can discolor water. Manganese is a naturally occurring mineral that is an essential nutrient.