

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



Water System Name: Penngrone Water Co.

Water System Number: 4910003

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) 835-6397 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

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Penngrove 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): Sonoma Co. Water Agency, Petaluma Aqueduct

Type of water source(s) in use Ranney wells along Russia River & production wells in Santa Rosa Plain, ground water

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 PHGs.

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)

2013 Consumer Confidence Report Penngrove Water Company

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, that 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 public Health 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	<u>Typical Source of Bacteria</u>
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

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on back page.

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	<u>Typical Source of Contaminant</u>
Lead (ppb) 7/11	10	<0.005	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) 7/11	10	<0.050	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

Wells

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Data	Range Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	<u>Typical Source of Contaminant</u>
Sodium (mg/L)	8/13	8.00-10.0	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water.
Total Hardness	8/13	98-109	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water.

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DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Wells

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date Every 3 yrs.	Range Detected	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppm)	8/13	< .050	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits, residue from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony (ppb)	8/13	< 6	6	NA	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	8/13	< 2	50	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Perchlorate	8/13	<4	6	6	Some people who drink water containing perchlorate in excess of action level may experience effects associated with hypothyroidism.
Barium (ug/L)	8/13	<100	1000	100	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium ug/L)	8/13	< 1	4	NA	Discharge from metal refineries; coal-burning factories; and electrical; aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ug/L)	8/13	< 1	5	.04	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
Cyanide (mg/L)	8/13	<0.003	0.15	<0.15	Discharge from steel, metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (mg/L)	8/13	<0.10-0.14	2	<1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chromium (ug/L)	8/13	.32-.73	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (ug/L)	8/13	< 0.2	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (mg/L)	8/13	< 0.10	45	45	Run off from fertilizer usage, leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Nickel (ug/L)	8/13	< 2	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Selenium (ug/L)	8/13	< 5	50	50	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Thallium (ug/L)	8/13	< 1	2	0.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

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DETECTION OF RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINENTS

Chemical or Constituent	Sampling Date	Range Detected	MCL	Typical source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	4 qtrs 08	0.533-1.00	15	Decay of natural and manmade deposits

DETECTION CONTAMINANTS – SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sampling Date	Range Detected	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sulfate (ppm)	8/13	11-13	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial
Chloride (ppm)	8/13	5.1-5.4	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance	8/13	220-250	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppb)	8/13	< 0.05	500	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Copper (ug/L)	8/13	<10	1300	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (ppb)	8/13	< 100	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	8/13	< 20	50	Leaching from natural deposits
Silver (ppb)	8/13	<0.2	100	Industrial discharges
Color	8/13	<10	15	

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page. There are no PHGs or MCLGs for Constituents with secondary drinking water standard because there are not health-based levels, but set on the basis of aesthetics.

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Additional Contaminants

Chemical or constituent	Sample Date	Range Detected	MCL	<u>Typical Source of Contaminants</u>
Methyltert butyl ether (MTBE)	8/13	ND	5	Discharge from petroleum refineries & Industrial chemical factories.
Haloacetic Acids (total) (mg/L)	8/13	2.69	60	
Trihalomethanes (total) (ug/L)	8/13	11	80	By product of drinking water chlorination
Asbestos	8/11	<0.20	7	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains, erosion of natural deposits
Boron (ug/L)	6/02	<50-300	1000	Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of action level over many years experience reproductive effects, based on studies in dogs.
Chromium VI(Cr+6)	6/02	<1.0	1.0	N/A
Vanadium	6/02	<3.0	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

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. Immuno-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