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ATTACHMENT 7

POSTED

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the Department's website at http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/CCR.aspx)

Water System Name: SUSAN RIVER PARK WATER COMPANY

Water System Number: 1800503

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 5/01/2014 (*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 California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: MICHAEL C. HERMAN

Signature:

Title: OWNER

Phone Number: (530)249-7253 Date: 5/05/2014

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: Hand delivered to all customers

☐ "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)
- ☐ 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 address: www.

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

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DIVISION OF
DRINKING WATER

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

Susan River Park Water Company – Public Water System #1800503

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

April 2014

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring through December 31, 2013.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source in use: **Groundwater**

Name of source(s): **Well 1 (active) & Well 2 (off-line)**

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: **The Department of Public Health (Department) has conducted a Drinking Water Source Assessment on the Company's sources. The Company's sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activity not associated with any detected contaminants: high density septic systems.**

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings: **None**

For more information, contact: **Operator Craig Poundstone** *Phone:* **(530) 228-4749**

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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and 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.

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

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

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

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, agricultural 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***, that 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***, that 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, the USEPA and the 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 provide the same protection for public health.

The tables below list 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 allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(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*	(In the year) 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

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead & Copper (units) Date	No. of samples collected	90th %tile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm) 2011	5	0.3	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 2011	5	11	0	1300	300	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical (units)	Source	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	Well 1 Well 2	2011 2007	4.0 2.0	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	Well 1 Well 2	2011 1999	0.1 ND	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical (units)	Source	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	Well 1 Well 2	2011 2007	4.0 3.5	600	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	Well 1 Well 2	2011 1995	5.0 ND	15	None	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	Well 1 Well 2	2012 2007	ND 260	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese* (ppb)	Well 1 Well 2	2012 2007	149* 34	50	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	Well 1 Well 2	2011 2007	271 265	2,200	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	Well 1 Well 2	2011 1999	14 13	600	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	Well 1 Well 2	2011 2007	170 181	1,500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	Well 1 Well 2	2011 1995	0.3 ND	5	None	Soil Runoff

Note: *Any violation of an MCL is asterisked. Additional information is provided later in this report.

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical (units)	Source	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	Well 1 Well 2	2011 2007	19 19	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	Well 1 Well 2	2011 1995	94.5 98.6	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

DISINFECTANTS IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM					
Chemical (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Health Effects Language
Chlorine (ppm)	2013	Trace - 0.5	4.0	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL

Manganese: The Company sampled for manganese quarterly in 2013. The manganese level ranged from 137 to 160 ppb, averaging 149 ppb. There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for manganese because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 (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, 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) guidelines 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).

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. Susan River Park 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.