APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

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

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Water System Name:	Tract 11	99					
Water System Number:							
was distributed on <u>\(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \) of availability have been contained in the report is</u>	given). Furth correct and co	certifies that its Consumer Cont (date) to customers (and appr er, the system certifies that the nsistent with the compliance manager of the compliance of the control Board, Divis	opriate notices he information nonitoring data				
Certified by:		`\					
Name: Norma Gar	rde.	Title: Wesdent					
Signature: NDMA	Darsa	Date: 6 · 30 · 2022					
Phone number: 559-9	47.7457	blank					
other direct delivery m	by mail or other ethods used).	direct delivery methods (attact delivery methods)	•				
for Electronic Delivery	of the Consum	er Confidence Report (water symplete the second page).					
"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:							
Posting the CCF Mailing the CCF used)		g URL: wwwons within the service area (at	tach zip codes				
Advertising the release)	availability of th	ne CCR in news media (attach	copy of press				
		al newspaper of general circula , including name of newspar					

Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

published)

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 publiclyaccessible 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 URL: CCR notification). mailed o f the сору 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 DDW 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.

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

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: CA1000075 Tract 1199 Water System

Report Date: June 28, 2022

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater well (Well 01)

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 01 is located at the end of Linden Street in the adjacent field.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: N/A

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Tract 1199 does not have regular scheduled board meetings. Tract 1199 holds an annual meeting for residents in February.

For More Information, Contact: Norma Garza at (559) 847-7457

About This Report

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 to December 31, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Tract 1199 at (559) 847-7457 para asistirlo en español.

Terms Used in This Report

	to (sport. ■ to stored-sport
Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 (U.S. EPA).
Maximum Residual	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is

Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS) Public Health Goal

(PHG)

(AL)

MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements. 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.

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

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.

Variances and Exemptions

Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board)

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) ppb parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) ppt parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L) ppq parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L) pCi/L picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 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 State Board 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	2021 0	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (State Total Coliform Rule)	2021 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	None	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	2021 0	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

⁽a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

							No. of	
Lead		No. of	90 th	No.			Schools	
and	Samp	Samp	Percenti	Sites		PH	Requesti	Typical Source of
Coppe	le	les	le Level	Excee	AL	G	ng Lead	Contaminant
coppe	Date	Colle	Detecte	ding		•	Samplin	Gontammant

⁽b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

		cted	d	AL			g	
Lead (ppb)	08/30/ 2021	5	<0.001	0	0.015 mg/L	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	08/30/ 2021	5	0.0052	0	1.3 mg/L	0.3	Not applicabl e	Internal corrosion of household 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	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	11/23/2004	18 mg/L		None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	11/23/2004	63 mg/L		None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate	3/03/2021	1.5 mg/L		10 mg/L	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	03/03/2021	1.8 UG/L		10 UG/L	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride	11/23/2004	7.4 mg/L		500 mg/L		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
PH	11/23/2004	7.4 mg/L		N/A		[Enter Source]

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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 U.S. EPA'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. U.S. EPA/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).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
violation	Explanation	Durauon	Correct Violation	Language

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal- indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	2021 0		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	2021 N/A		т	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	2021 N/A		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: Tract 1199 did not have any detections of E. Coli in 2021.

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: Tract 1199 did not have any significant deficiencies reported.

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Tract 1199 does not provide any groundwater treatment.

	n Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Tract 1199 does not have any surface water sources.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT

Tract 1199 does not have any surface water sources.

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Tract 1199 does not operate under a variance.

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an E. coli MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct 0 Level 1 assessment(s). No Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take no corrective actions.

During the past year 0 Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. No Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take no corrective actions.

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an E. coli MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. We found E. coli bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take no corrective actions.

Tract 1199 did not have any detections of total coliform or E. coli in 2021.

SWS CCR Revised February 2021