

APPENDIX F: Certification Form

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 State Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/cert/c/cdr/cdr.html)

Water System Name: KETTLEMAN CITY CSD

Water System Number: 1610009

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 28, 2019 (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 State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Rosa Maldonado
Signature: Rosa Maldonado
Title: Office Manager
Phone Number: (559) 386-5866 Date: June 28, 2019

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)
 - ☐ 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 investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Kettleman City CSD

Report Date: 2018

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 - December 31, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground water

Name & general location of source(s): Well 2A (Maud) is located in the southwest portion of the residential area adjacent to the District's office. Well 3 (Becky Pease) is located in the southeast portion of the residential area near the Kings County Fire Station.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Well # 02A is considered to be most vulnerable to sewer collection systems. Well # 03 is considered most vulnerable to known contaminant plumes and historic gas stations.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Every third Tuesday at 6pm located at 110 General Petroleum Ave. Kettleman City, CA 93239

For more information, contact: Rosa Maldonado

Phone: 559-386-5866

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 (U.S. EPA).

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 highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is 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): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along

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 that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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 *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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)

							leaching from wood preservatives
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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)	2017	275	240-310	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2017	175	170-180	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
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic (ppb)*	2018	12.75	4.9-17	10	0.004	Erosions of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	0.065	ND-0.13	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	2017	3.4	ND-6.8	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additives).
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2018	0.8	ND – 1.6	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Before Benzene treatment (ppb)*	2018	54.3	1.1-95	1	0.15	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories, leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Treated Benzene (ppb)	2018	.16	ND-0.71	1	0.15	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
1,2 Dichloroethane (ng/l)	2018	810	NA	500	400	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors						
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ug/L)	2018	8	ND-16	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	2018	26.15	2.3-50	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	2017	965	930-1000	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Manganese (ppb)*	2018	62.00	ND – 120	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Arsenic MCL	Ground water exceed the arsenic MCL	2018	Provide bottled water. Build surface water treatment plant	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Manganese (ppb)	Leaching from natural deposits	2018	Provide bottled water. Build surface water treatment plant	None
Benzene RAW(ppb)	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	2018	Currently operate a Benzene treatment process that reduces the Benzene to lower than the MCL	Some people who use water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	2018	Provide bottled water. Also apply for financial assistance to build a surface water treatment plant	None
Dichloroethane (ng/L)	MCL exceedance	2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who use water containing 1,1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer

2018 Informe de Confianza del Consumidor

Nombre del sistema de agua: **Kettleman City CSD**

Fecha del informe: **2018**

Probamos la calidad del agua potable para muchos constituyentes según lo requieran las regulaciones estatales y federales. Este informe muestra los resultados de nuestro seguimiento para el período del 1 de enero al 31 de diciembre de 2018 y puede incluir datos de monitoreo anteriores.

Esta información importante muy sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Tipo de fuente(s) de agua en uso: **Agua subterránea**

Nombre y ubicación general de la(s) fuente(s): **Pozo 2A (Maud) se encuentra en la parte suroeste de la zona residencial**

adyacentes a la oficina del Distrito. El Pozo 3 (Becky Pease) se encuentra en la parte sureste de la zona residencial Estación de Bomberos del Condado de Kings.

Información de evaluación de la fuente de agua potable: **Se considera que el pozo 02A es el más vulnerable a los sistemas de recolección de alcantarillas. El pozo 03 se considera más vulnerable a las ciruelas contaminantes conocidas y a las estaciones de servicio históricas.**

Hora y lugar de las reuniones programadas regularmente de la junta directiva para la participación pública: **Cada tercer martes a las 6 pm ubicado en 110 General Petroleum Ave Kettleman City, CA 63239**

Para obtener más información, póngase en contacto con: **Rosa Maldonado**

Teléfono **559-386-5866**

CONDICIONES UTILIZADAS EN ESTE INFORME

Nivel Máximo de Contaminante (MCL) : El nivel más alto de un contaminante que se permite en el agua potable. Los MCL primarios se establecen tan cerca de los PHG (o MCLG) como es económica y tecnológicamente factible. Los MML secundarios están configurados para proteger el olor, el sabor y la apariencia del agua potable.

Objetivo de Nivel Máximo de Contaminantes (MCLG) : El nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable por debajo del cual no hay riesgo conocido o esperado para la salud. Los MCLG son establecidos por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los Estados Unidos (U.S. EPA).

Objetivo de Salud Pública (PHG) : El nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable por debajo del cual no hay riesgo conocido o esperado para la salud. Los PHG son establecidos por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de California.

Nivel Máximo de Desinfectante Residual (MRDL): El nivel más alto de un desinfectante permitido en el agua potable. Hay pruebas convincentes de que la adición de

Normas Secundarias de Agua Potable (SDWS): MCLs para contaminantes que afectan el sabor, el olor o la apariencia del agua potable. Los contaminantes con SDWSs no afectan la salud a los niveles de MCL.

Técnica de tratamiento (TT): Un proceso requerido destinado a reducir el nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable.

Nivel de acción regulatoria (OAL): La concentración de un contaminante que, si se excede, desencadena el tratamiento u otros requisitos que debe seguir un sistema de agua.

Variaciones y exenciones : Permiso de la Junta Estatal para exceder una LCM o no cumplir con una técnica de tratamiento bajo ciertas condiciones.

Evaluación de Nivel 1: Una evaluación de Nivel 1 es un estudio del sistema de agua para identificar posibles problemas y determinar (si es posible) por qué se han encontrado bacterias coliformes totales en nuestro sistema de agua.

Evaluación de Nivel 2: Una evaluación de Nivel 2 es un estudio muy detallado del sistema de agua para identificar problemas potenciales y determinar (si es posible) por qué se

						químicos; escora de los lotes de ganado (aditivos para piensos).
Nitrato como N (ppm)	2018	0,8	ND – 1,6	45	45	Escora y lixiviación del uso de fertilizantes; lixiviación de fosas sépticas y aguas residuales; erosión de los depósitos naturales.
Contaminantes orgánicos volátiles						
Antes del tratamiento con benceno (ppb) *	2018	54,3	1.1-95	1	0,15	Descarga de plásticos, tintes y fábricas de nylon, lixiviación de tanques de almacenamiento de gas y vertederos
Benceno tratado (ppb)	2018	.16	ND-0. 71	1	0,15	Descarga de plásticos, tintes y fábricas de nylon; lixiviación de tanques de almacenamiento de gas y vertederos.
1,2 dicloroetano (ng/l)	2018	810	Na	500	400	La descarga de fábricas químicas industriales
Subproductos de desinfección, residuos desinfectantes y precursores de desinfección derivados de productos						
Ácidos Haloacéticos (Haa5 ((ug/L)	2018	8	ND-16	60	N/A	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable
Trihalometanos totales (ug/L)	2018	26,15	2.3-50	80	N/A	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable

TABLA 5 – DETECCIÓN DE CONTAMINANTES CON UN ESTÁNDAR SECUNDARIO DE AGUA POTABLE

Químicos o constituyentes (y unidades de notificación)	Muestra fecha	Nivel detectado	Range of Detections	Mcl	PHG (MCLG)	Fuente típica de contaminante
Total de sólidos disueltos (TDS) (ppm)	2017	965	930-1000	1000	N/A	Escora/lixiviación de depósitos naturales.
Manganeso (ppb) *	2018	62,00	ND – 120	50	N/A	Lixiviación de depósitos naturales.
Olor – umbral (unidades)	2017	0,3	ND – 1,2	3	N/A	Materiales orgánicos naturales.
Turbidez (NTU)	2017	0.8	0,21-0.35	5	N/A	Escora de tierra.
Conductancia específica (EC) (uhmos/cm) *	2017	1650	1300 – 1600	1600	N/A	Sustancias que forman iones cuando están en el agua; influencia del agua de mar.
Cloruro (ppm)	2017	290	130-450	500	N/A	Escora/lixiviación de depósitos naturales; influencia del agua de mar.
Sulfato (ppm)	2017	290	150-450	500	N/A	Escora/lixiviación de depósitos naturales; desechos industriales.

TABLA 6 – DETECCIÓN DE CONTAMINANTES NO REGULADOS

Químicos o constituyentes (y unidades de notificación)	Muestra fecha	Nivel detectado	Range of Detections	Nivel de notificación	Lenguaje de efectos de salud
Cromo hexavalente (ppb)	2014	0,15	ND – 0,30	Actualmente no hay MCL para el cromo hexavalente. El MCL	Algunas personas que beben agua que contiene cromo hexavalente en exceso del MCL durante los

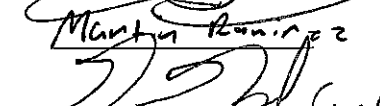
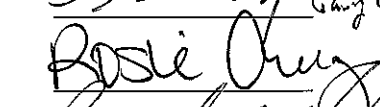
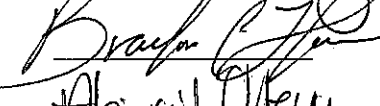
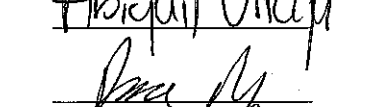
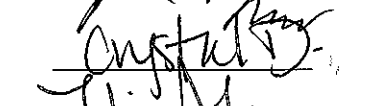
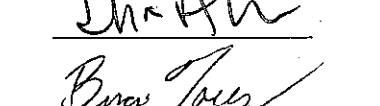
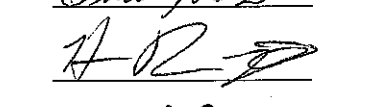
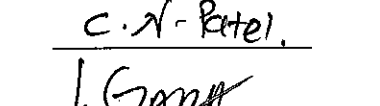
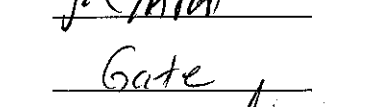
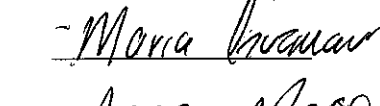
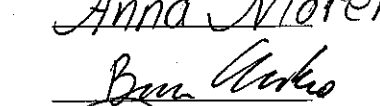
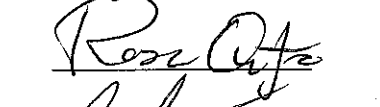
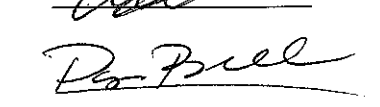
Arsénico MCL	Las aguas subterráneas superan el arsénico MCL	2018	Proporcione agua embotellada. Construir planta de tratamiento de aguas superficiales	Algunas personas que beben agua que contiene arsénico en exceso del MCL durante muchos años pueden experimentar daños en la piel o problemas del sistema circulatorio, y pueden tener un mayor riesgo de contraer cáncer.
Manganeso (ppb)	Lixiviación de depósitos naturales	2018	Proporcione agua embotellada. Construir planta de tratamiento de aguas superficiales	Ninguno
Benceno crudo (ppb)	Descarga de plásticos, tintes y fábricas de nylon; lixiviación de tanques de almacenamiento de gas y vertederos	2018	Actualmente operan un proceso de tratamiento con benceno que reduce el benceno a más bajo que el MCL	Algunas personas que usan benceno en exceso del MCL durante muchos años pueden experimentar anemia o una disminución en las plaquetas sanguíneas, y pueden tener un mayor riesgo de contraer cáncer
Conductancia específica (uS/cm)	Sustancias que forman iones cuando están en el agua; influencia del agua de mar	2018	Proporcione agua embotellada. También solicitar asistencia financiera para construir una planta de tratamiento de aguas superficiales	Ninguno
Dicloroetano (ng/L)	La excedencia de MCL	2018	La descarga de fábricas químicas industriales	Algunas personas que utilizan el agua en contenedor de 11, 2-dicloroetano en exceso del MCL durante muchos años pueden tener un mayor riesgo de contraer cáncer

Para sistemas de agua que proporcionan tierrawater como fuente de agua potable

TABLA 7 – RESULTADOS DE MUESTREO EXHIBIDO INDICADOR FECAL-MUESTRAS DE FUENTES DE AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA POSITIVAS

Los contaminantes microbiológicos (completo si se detecta un indicador fecal)	Total no. de detecciones	Las fechas de muestra	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Fuente típica de contaminante
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Arsenic Notice 2nd Qtr. 2019/CCR 2018/No Flushing Flyer

<u>Business Name</u>	<u>Business Address</u>	<u>Date Delivered</u>	<u>Print Name</u>
McDonalds/Chevron	27513 Ward Dr.	6/28/19	
Exxon 76	27574 Bernard Dr.	6-28-19	
Sub-Way	27574 Bernard Dr.	6/28/19	
Shell Station	25712 Ward Dr.	6/28/19	
Taco Bell	27494 Dana Circle	6/28/19	
Best Western Inn	33410 Powers Dr.	6/28/19	
Mobile Station	33300 Bernard Dr.	6/28/19	
Starbuck's	33300 Bernard Dr.	6-28-19	
Carl's Jr.	33380 Hubert Way	6-28-19	
Caltrans	Hwy 41 & Racine Ave	6-28-19	
Con-Way Express	32251 Hwy 41	6-28-19	
Quality Value Inn	33415 Power Dr.	6/28/19	
In-N-Out	33464 Bernard Dr.	6-28-19	
California Overnight	33210 Cyril Lane	6-28-19	
Jack-N-The Box	33313 Bernard Dr.	6/28/19	
K.C Headstart	75 th 5 th Street	6-28-19	
7- Eleven	33190 Hubert Way	6/28/19	
K.C. Market	216 Becky Pease	6/28/19	
KC Housing Authority	Johnny Moreno received (40 copies.)	6-28-19	
Napa Auto Parts	202 Brown St.	6-28-19	
TESLA		6-28-19	

2nd Qtr/ CCR REPORT 2018/ NO FLUSING FLYER.- continued _____

<u>Business Name</u>	<u>Business Address</u>	<u>Date Delivered</u>	<u>Print Name</u>
K.C. Comm Center	75 th Street	<u>6-28-19</u>	<u>Door</u>
Hla, Hla Market	383 Brown Street	<u>6-28-19</u>	<u>Door</u>
Abejita Party Supp.	121 Brown Street	<u>6-28-19</u>	<u>Door</u>
Parent & Me	King & 9 th Center	<u>6-28-19</u>	<u>Door</u>
Taqueria Mexico	1000 General Petroleum	<u>6-28/19</u>	<u>Carmen</u>
Rodolfo Tire Shop	400 Brown St.	<u>6-28-19</u>	<u>Rodolfo</u>
Okie's Tire Shop	407 Brown St.	<u>6-28-19</u>	<u>Door</u>
Denny's	27585 Bernard Dr.	<u>6/28/2019</u>	<u>Kaejon</u>
Solorios Restaurant	33225 Hubert Way	<u>6-28/19</u>	<u>Door</u>
ARIA Clinic	304 Becky Pease	<u>6-28-19</u>	<u>Door</u>

Hand delivered by: Jose B

Date: 6-28-19

June 28, 2019

Posting of 2018 CCR Report:

Hla, Hla Market ✓	383 Brown St.
KC Market ✓	216 Becky Pease
Taqueria Mexico ✓	1000 General Petroleum
KC Post Office	1000 Milham St.
KC Chamber ✓	95 th Becky Pease
KC Family Resource Center ✓	75 th Fifth Street
La Abejita Party Supply ✓	121 Brown St.
Housing Authority Learning Center ✓	9 th Street
Kings County Library ✓	Becky Pease Street
Napa Auto Parts ✓	202 HWY 41

Kettleman City Housing Authority Apartments - 40 units

Jose B
Signature

6.28.19
Date