

ATTACHMENT 7

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.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: Rancho Seco NGS

Water System Number: 3400232

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/30/2023 (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: Joe Lovesee
Signature: _____
Title: Environmental Specialist
Phone Number: (916) 732-7437 Date: 11/20/2023

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: Delivered to on-site Rancho Seco staff and frequent visitors. Electronic copy posted on the internal Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) Rancho Seco website. Additional copies placed at Security visitor counter.

☐ "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

Rancho Seco Nuclear Generating Station

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Para traducción al español, comuníquese con SMUD al: 1-866-651-4420.

Information you should know

This Consumer Confidence Report is provided to enhance your understanding of where the Rancho Seco Nuclear Generating Station (Rancho Seco NGS) water comes from and what it contains, and educate you about the quality of your drinking water. This Consumer Confidence Report is a summary of the results of tests conducted to detect contaminants in your drinking water. Only the constituents that were detected are included in this report. SMUD is committed to providing high quality, reliable water to employees and visitors at Rancho Seco.

Your Drinking Water System

The Rancho Seco NGS drinking water is supplied from the Site Well, located east of the Personnel Access Portal (PAP) Building. The well pump

operates automatically to maintain an adequate supply of water at all times. **The water delivered to Rancho Seco meets all State and Federal health-related water quality standards.**

In 2012, the water from the well developed a yellow color caused by iron. Iron is sometimes present in groundwater and is regulated under a Secondary Drinking Water Standard designed to assist water systems with managing aesthetic conditions in the drinking water. To maintain water clarity, our contract operators are flushing the well whenever the color develops.

SMUD contracts with PERC Water, Inc. to operate and maintain the drinking water system at Rancho Seco. PERC provides operators certified by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to operate the water system.

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. Environmental Protection Agency (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 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's Center 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).

Arsenic

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Secondary limits

In addition to the Primary Drinking Water Regulations, USEPA has established National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations that set non-mandatory water quality standards for 16 contaminants (e.g. Iron & Manganese). EPA does not enforce these secondary maximum contaminant levels (SMCL). They are established only as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL. Secondary standards are set to give public water systems some guidance on removing these chemicals to levels that are below what most people will find to be noticeable.

Source assessment

An assessment of the drinking water source for the Rancho Seco system was completed by Sacramento County in December 2002. The source is most considered vulnerable to the following activities: Transportation Corridors-Roads/Streets.

A copy of the completed assessment is available by contacting Megan Floyd, Sacramento County Environmental Management Department at (916) 876-7888.

For more information, contact Joe Lovesee, SMUD Environmental Specialist III, at (916) 732-7437.



Powering forward. Together.



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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs 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.

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 which 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.

ND: Not detectable at testing limit.

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

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

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

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

Table 1

Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper						
Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm) 9-22-22	5	0.200	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Table 2

Sampling Results Showing State Regulated Contaminants with No MCLs						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	8-1-18	3.3	N/A	None	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.

Table 3

Detection of Contaminants with a PRIMARY Drinking Water Standard						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	11-11-22	2.5	N/A	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	2-18-22	0.24	N/A	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2-18-22	ND	N/A	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Table 4

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
Iron (ppb)	11-17-14	470	400-2000	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	11-17-14	<20	N/A	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits

Summary Information for Violation of MCL				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Action Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effect Language
Iron	Sudden color change in water supplied from well.	7-25-12 (ongoing)	Flush well to reduce iron level to maintain visual clarity	Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 300 ppb. The iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high iron levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.

Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 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.

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 by-products 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 State Water Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.