

APPENDIX F: Certification Form (Suggested Format)

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/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: HAVASU WATER COMPANY

Water System Number: 3610017

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on JUNE 29, 2020 (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.

NNNNN Name: TEDDY GOODGAME
Signature: *Teddy Goodgame*
Title: PLANT MGR.
Phone Number: (760) 858-4619 Date: July 1, 2020

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) POST OFFICE
 - 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).

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: HAVASU WATER COMPANY Report Date: JUNE 26, 2020

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, 2019 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: Surface

Name & general location of source(s): Lake Havasu

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A brief summary is at end of this report

For more information, contact: Teddy Goodgame Phone: (760) 858-4619

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.</p> <p>RAW WATER: Source water before any purification treatment.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p> <p>Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p> <p>Variations and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ND: not detectable at testing limit</p> <p>ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)</p> <p>ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)</p> <p>ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)</p> <p>ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)</p> <p>pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)</p>
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PARTS PER MILLION

3 drops in 42 gallons ~ 1 second in 12 days

1 penny in \$10,000 ~ 1 inch in 16 miles

PARTS PER BILLION

1 drop in 14,000 gallons ~ 1 second in 32 years

1 penny in \$10 million ~ 1 inch in 16,000 miles

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.

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)	3/08/2019	85		none	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (ppm)	3/08/2019	270		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
ARSENIC (ug/L)	3/08/2019	2.3		10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
FLUORIDE (ppm)	3/08/2019	0.33		2.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive with promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer.
BARIUM (mg/L)	3/08/2019	0.11		1.0	2.0	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD
SECONDARY STANDARD MCLS ARE BASED ON THE BASIS OF AESTHETICS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
CHLORIDE (Cl) (mg/l)	3/08/2019	85		500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
SULFATE (SO ₄) (mg/l)	3/08/2019	220		500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

TABLE 6- DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
BORON (mg/l)	3/08/2019	0.13		1.0	Babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of notification level may have increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies.

TABLE 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	DIRECT FILTRATION
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to <u>0.2</u> NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed <u>1.0</u> NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed <u>5.0</u> NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.189
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	NONE

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

WATER SOURCE & TREATMENT

Havasu Water Company water comes from Havasu Lake on the Colorado River. Because of the subsurface hydrology of the Colorado River wells located within the flood plain are considered to be replaced by water from the Colorado River. Nevada, Arizona and California depend on the Colorado River for source water. The water for Havasu Water Company is drawn from a depth where algal growths are not prevalent. A large lake or reservoir also dilutes any contamination that may have been discharged into it.

The water goes through a fine screen before pumped to the treatment plant where the water is processed through five pressure filter tanks manufactured by the EPD (Environmental Products Division). The media in the tanks is garnet. It is a two stage filter system. First stage (3 tanks) is a roughing filter and the second stage (2 tanks) being a polishing stage. The five filters are kept clean by backwashing with treated water.

Chlorine and coagulant (polymer) are added to the raw water in front of 1st stage and 2nd stage filters. The coagulant causes very fine particles to clump together into larger particles. This makes it easier to separate solids from the water at filtration. HWC pre-chlorinates. This means the chlorine goes into the water before the five filters instead of after the filters. This practice is routinely done to assist coagulation, keep the vessels sanitary and for disinfection. Turbidimeters monitor the filter system effluent water. Results of monitoring will govern the polymer feed system and a filter effluent turn-out valve should total system effluent water quality exceed a set point. All filter effluent water will be diverted to waste until water quality warrants the treated water to go into the 105,000 gallon storage tank. Booster pumps and a hydropneumatic tank supply the distribution system.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. Havasu 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 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

