

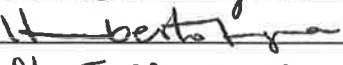
Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/cert/cdrinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name:	DOWN RIVER
Water System Number:	3901423

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____ (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:	Humberto Laguna	
	Signature:		
	Title:	Plant Manager	
	Phone Number:	(209) 931-0917	Date: 7/1/21

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the form 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 customers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☒ Posted the CCR on the internet at <http://> _____
- ☐ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach a 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 the newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill 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: <http://> _____

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

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

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: DOWN RIVER

Report Date: June 2021

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, 2020.

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: This info is not available, please see the Drinking Water Source Assessment Information section located at the end of this report for more details.

Your water comes from 1 source(s): Wellhead

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meetings currently are not held.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (209) 838 - 7842 and ask for Quality Service.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically 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 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 the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

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.

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

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

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/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 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 Resource Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1 and 2 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 Water 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 MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	(2012)	11.2	9.8 - 12.6	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	(2012)	28	20 - 40	200	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit

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).

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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Down River* 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/lead>.

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
Nitrate as N				Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of Pregnant women.

About your Nitrate as N: Nitrate above 5 mg/L as nitrogen (50 percent of the MCL), but below 10 mg/L as nitrogen (the MCL); Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

2020 Consumer Confidence Report Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A Source Water Assessment has not been completed for the source WELLHEAD of the DOWN RIVER water system.

Wellhead - does not have a completed Source Water Assessment on file.

Discussion of Vulnerability

Assessment summaries are not available for some sources. This is because:

- ☐ The Assessment has not been completed. Contact the local DDW district office or the water system to find out when the Assessment is scheduled to be done.
- ☐ The source is not active. It may be out of service, or new and not yet in service.
- ☐ The Assessment was not submitted electronically. The site used to obtain Assessments only provides access to Assessment summaries submitted electronically.

Acquiring Information

For more info you may visit https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/DWSAP.html or contact the health department in the county to which the water system belongs as indicated on this following link: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/documents/ddwem/DDWdistrictofficesmap.pdf

Down River

Analytical Results By FGL - 2020

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Nitrate as N		mg/L		10	10			11.2	9.80 - 12.63
Wellhead	STK1251504-1	mg/L				2012-12-17	11.20		
Wellhead	STK1238950-1	mg/L				2012-09-20	12.63		
Wellhead	STK1238825-1	mg/L				2012-09-17	12.13		
Wellhead	STK1235672-1	mg/L				2012-06-20	10.01		
Wellhead	STK1232408-1	mg/L				2012-03-20	9.80		
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)		ppt		200	1.7			28	20 - 40
Wellhead	STK1251504-1	ppt				2012-12-17	30		
Wellhead	STK1238825-1	ppt				2012-09-17	40		
Wellhead	STK1235672-1	ppt				2012-06-20	20		
Wellhead	STK1232408-1	ppt				2012-03-20	20		

Down River

CCR Login Linkage - 2020

FGL Code	Lab ID	Date Sampled	Method	Description	Property
CuPb-ss02	STK1954402-2	2019-09-17	Metals, Total	CuPb-Office Mens Room	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb-ss04	STK1954402-4	2019-09-17	Metals, Total	CuPb-Office Sink	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb-ss03	STK1954402-3	2019-09-17	Metals, Total	CuPb-Warehouse Mens Room	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb-ss01	STK1954402-1	2019-09-17	Metals, Total	CuPb-Warehouse Sink	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb-ss05	STK1954402-5	2019-09-17	Metals, Total	CuPb-Well	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Bacti-Rout-Even	STK2032353-1	2020-02-18	Coliform	Manufacturing Bldg. HB	Bacteriological Monitoring - Even
	STK2035349-1	2020-04-21	Coliform	Manufacturing Bldg. HB	Bacteriological Monitoring - Even
	STK2038638-1	2020-06-17	Coliform	Manufacturing Bldg. HB	Bacteriological Monitoring - Even
	STK2052025-1	2020-08-20	Coliform	Manufacturing Bldg. HB	Bacteriological Monitoring - Even
	STK2055001-1	2020-10-21	Coliform	Manufacturing Bldg. HB	Bacteriological Monitoring - Even
	STK2057140-1	2020-12-10	Coliform	Manufacturing Bldg. HB	Bacteriological Monitoring - Even
Bacti-Rout-Odd	STK2030857-1	2020-01-20	Coliform	Office Bldg. HB	Bacteriological Monitoring - Odd
	STK2033454-1	2020-03-16	Coliform	Office Bldg. HB	Bacteriological Monitoring - Odd
	STK2036948-1	2020-05-20	Coliform	Office Bldg. HB	Bacteriological Monitoring - Odd
	STK2050236-1	2020-07-22	Coliform	Office Bldg. HB	Bacteriological Monitoring - Odd
	STK2053140-1	2020-09-14	Coliform	Office Bldg. HB	Bacteriological Monitoring - Odd
	STK2055939-1	2020-11-17	Coliform	Office Bldg. HB	Bacteriological Monitoring - Odd
	STK1232408-1	2012-03-20	Wet Chemistry	Wellhead	
	STK1232408-1	2012-03-20	EPA 504.1	Wellhead	
	STK1235672-1	2012-06-20	Wet Chemistry	Wellhead	
	STK1235672-1	2012-06-20	EPA 504.1	Wellhead	
	STK1238825-1	2012-09-17	Wet Chemistry	Wellhead	
	STK1238825-1	2012-09-17	EPA 504.1	Wellhead	
	STK1238950-1	2012-09-20	Wet Chemistry	Wellhead	
	STK1251504-1	2012-12-17	Wet Chemistry	Wellhead	
	STK1251504-1	2012-12-17	EPA 504.1	Wellhead	