

DCPP PERSONNEL:

Diablo Canyon's domestic water is produced onsite under contract by SUEZ from a blend of well water and water from the desalination plant which is combined and purified through reverse osmosis. The SUEZ water plant also produces makeup water for DCPD systems.

Chemistry monitors the domestic water to confirm that the water quality at your locations meets all applicable state and federal limits, to coordinate implementation of engineering controls, to support system improvements where appropriate and address any concerns that are raised from plant personnel.

The attached Domestic Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for 2020 reflects the results from the routine sampling that is performed during the last calendar year, 2020.

Please contact Lisa Camarda in DCPD Chemistry at (805) 545-6011 or (805) 305-3442 if you have any questions regarding the CCR or any other domestic / drinking water issues. If any person would like a paper version of this Consumer Confidence Report, please contact Lisa Camarda at (805) 545-6011 or L2C5@pge.com and she will provide you with a paper version.

Lisa Camarda
Chemistry Engineer

ATTACHMENT 7


Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form 2020 (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: PG&E Diablo Canyon

Water System Number: 4000589

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 06/22/2021 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: Dave Valentine / Lisa Camarda
Signature:  DNVA Lisa Camarda L2C5
Title: Chemistry Supervisor / Chemistry Engineer
Water Treatment Operator (T2-32547) – Lisa Camarda
Distribution Operator (D2 38605) – Lisa Camarda
Phone Number: (805) 545-6011 or (805) 305-3442 Date: 06/22/2021

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: **Site-wide distribution through POWER UP Nuclear Generation (site email notification)**
- ☐ "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

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: PG&E Diablo Canyon Power Plant

Report Date: 06/09/2021

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Surface Water from Pacific Ocean and Ground Water from Deep Well 0-2

Name and General Location of Source(s): Source of surface water used to produce domestic water for the site through desalination is the Pacific Ocean. Source of ground water used to produce water for the site is Deep Well 02. Deep Well 02 water is fed directly in the East Raw Water Reservoir and is then considered surface water from that point forward. All water from the Raw Water Reservoirs is considered and treated as surface water and is under the Surface Water Treatment Rule.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source water assessment was conducted for the Seawater RO, Diablo Creek and Deep Well 02 in December 2002. Note: Diablo Creek is no longer used as a water source. No contaminants were detected in the water supply, however the source is considered vulnerable to the following activities: NPDES/WRD-permitted discharges to surface waters (streams, lakes, rivers). A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

County of San Luis Obispo, Environmental Health Services

2156 Sierra Way, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

(805) 781-5544 (You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you).

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: N/A – Contact Lisa Camarda

For More Information, Contact: Lisa Camarda, Chemistry Engineer at Diablo Canyon Power Plant, (805) 545-6011 or Cell: (805) 305-3442

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.

Terms Used in This Report

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.

Term	Definition
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 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 with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	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 million or milligrams per liter (mg/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)	1 in year, resampled and showed sample was a false positive	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (State Total Coliform Rule)	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
<i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0		(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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

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

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

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/1/2020	10	2.4 ppb	0	15	0.2	Not Applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/1/2020	10	0.028 ppm	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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)	08/27/2020	20 ppm	1.0 ppm	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	08/27/2020	43 ppm	3.0 ppm	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
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	11/16/2020	Present	Absent or Present	Absent – False positive	1	Naturally present in the environment
All other Primary Drinking water Standards were ND (non-detect)	8/27/2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment

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
Total Dissolved Solids	8/27/2020	92	< 10	1,000	N/A	Run off/leaching from natural sources
All other Secondary Drinking Water Standards were ND (Non-detect)	8/27/2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
All tested parameters were ND (non-detect)	8/27/2020	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. PG&E Diablo Canyon Power Plant 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.

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
NO Violations during 2020	NO Violations during 2020	None	None	None
DCPP had NO Violations of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or monitoring or reporting requirements during 2020 for the domestic water system.				

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water – N/A Diablo Canyon Power Plant is surface water only.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	RO – Two stage Reverse Osmosis (main filtration method)
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 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	11 months of 2020 met the No. 1 Turbidity standard at 100% January met the No. 1 Turbidity standard at 97% but did not enter No. 2 or No. 3 at anytime. January had one value for 4 hours at 0.18 NTUS
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.18 NTUs on January 16, 2020
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.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None	No violations during 2020	N/A	N/A	N/A
DCPP had no violations of a surface water treatment technique (TT) during 2020 for the domestic water system.				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

DCPP domestic water system did not operate under any variance or exception during 2020.

For Full testing results – showing parameters as ND, do not hesitate to contact Lisa Camarda at (805) 545-6011 or (805) 305-3442.

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 (zero) Level 1 assessment(s). Zero (0) Level 1 assessment(s) were completed, as none were required. In addition, we were required to take zero (0) corrective actions and we completed zero (0) of these actions, as none were required.

During the past year zero (0) Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. Zero (0) Level 2 assessments were completed, as none were required. In addition, we were required to take zero (0) corrective actions and we completed zero (0) of these actions, as none were required.

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

DCPP had NO *E. coli* MCL violations in 2020. DCPP never detected *E. coli* in the domestic water or its sources. No Level 2 assessments were required for DCPP domestic and drinking water.