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 Water Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name:	Palo Alto Park Mutual Water Company
Water System Number:	CA4110020

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 1, 2022 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:	**Mrs. Niambi K.V. Lincoln**	
	Signature:	Mrs Niambi K.V. Lincoln	
	Title:	**General Manager**	
	Phone Number:	(650)322-6903	Date:6/6/2022

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).

Zip Code	City
48309	ROCHESTER HLS
64063	LEE'S SUMMIT
77459	MISSOURI CITY
77494	KATY
84323	LOGAN
85303	GLENDALE
89135	LAS VEGAS
91364	WOODLAND HILLS
91784	UPLAND
94002	BELMONT
94010	BURLINGAME
94015	DALY CITY
94019	HALF MOON BAY
94022	LOS ALTOS
94024	LOS ALTOS
94025	MENLO PARK
94027	ATHERTON
94044	PACIFICA
94061	REDWOOD CITY
94062	REDWOOD CITY
94063	REDWOOD CITY
94064	REDWOOD CITY
94070	SAN CARLOS
94080	SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO
94086	SUNNYVALE
94087	SUNNYVALE
94103	SAN FRANCISCO
94112	SAN FRANCISCO
94114	SAN FRANCISCO
94132	SAN FRANCISCO
94301	PALO ALTO
94302	PALO ALTO
94303	EAST PALO ALTO
94306	PALO ALTO
94403	SAN MATEO
94502	ALAMEDA
94537	FREMONT
94539	FREMONT
94550	NEWARK
94560	NEWARK
94587	UNION CITY
95050	SANTA CLARA
95052	SANTA CLARA
95119	SAN JOSE
95123	SAN JOSE
95127	SAN JOSE
95128	SAN JOSE
95129	SAN JOSE

Zip Code	City
95134	SAN JOSE
95156	SAN JOSE
95164	SAN FRANCISCO
95330	LATHROP
95377	TRACY
95409	SANTA ROSA
95946	PENN VALLEY

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Palo Alto Park Mutual Water Company

Report Date: March 31, 2022

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): San Mateo Plan Groundwater Basin, 2190 Addison Avenue, East Palo Alto, CA 94303. There are 5 wells (#2, #3, #5, #6, and #7). #2 and #7 were offline all of 2021 and #3 was taken offline in September (see explanation at end of Table 5). A new replacement well is planned for 2022.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: The Source Water Assessment was prepared on February 1, 2021, and is available on the Company's website: https://www.papmwc.org/

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: The Annual Board meeting was held on 18 December 2021. It is regularly held in December of each year. Regularly scheduled Board meetings are held every 3rd Thursday at 4:00 p.m. at 2190 Addison Avenue, East Palo Alto, CA 94303.

For more information, contact Mrs. Niambi K. V. Lincoln, MBA at 650-322-6903.

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 through December 31, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Palo Alto Park Mutual Wáter Company a [650-322-6903] para asistirlo en español.

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.
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.

Term	Definition
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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the 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 Standard (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 Standard (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect the taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect 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 the 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)
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 the following:

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 applications, 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

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amounts 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 protections for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021 (inclusive)

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and *E. coli*	0	0	0	None	Human and animal fecal waste

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	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	June-July 2020	10	ND	None	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems, discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	June-July 2020	10	0.19	None	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)	6/8/21	110	110	None	None	Salt is present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	8/8/21	156	156	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
Aluminum (ppb) (see explanation at end of Table 5)	10/12/21	5200	5200	1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits, residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (ppm)	6/18/19	0.19	0.18-0.22	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits, additives that promote strong teeth, discharges from fertilizers and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	6/8/21 8/9/21 9/7/21	0.975	0.97-0.98	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer, septic tanks, and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCI/L)	8/22/17	4.57	4.57	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/4/20	2.7	2.7	80	N/A	

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
Chloride (ppm)	6/8/21	99	99	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater intrusion
MBAS (ppb)	12/22/19	160	160	500		Municipal and industrial waste discharges

Iron (ppb) (see explanation at end of Table 5)	45 samples in 2021	1100	ND-1100	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb) (see explanation at end of Table 5)	44 samples in 2021	180	ND-180	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor-Threshold	6/8/21	0	0		3	Naturally occurring organic material
Specific Conductance	8/4/20	667	667	1000	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	6/8/21	44	44	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (NTU)	8/4/20	2.2	0.42-5	5.0	N/A	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	6/8/21	434	434	1000	N/A	Runoff; leaching from natural deposits

Well 3 was drilled in 1935. After 87 years in service, the casing for this well failed in September 2021. We immediately took Well 3 offline and reported this failure to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW). In October 2021, we took a water sample from the well and these results were reported to the DDW. The Level Detected exceeded the MCL and SCML; however, this low-quality water was NEVER delivered to our customers.

We routinely monitor for the level of iron and manganese in the water delivered to our customers. We took more than 40 samples from the discharge of our water tank in 2021 and had them analyzed for iron and manganese. In all cases, the results came back as Non-Detect (ND).

We monitor for aluminum every three years. Going back to 2013, the results for aluminum were less than the SCML (200 ppb).

The October results for aluminum, iron, and manganese are NOT representative of the water delivered to our customers. However, we have been directed by engineers from the DDW to include these results. Therefore, these nonrepresentative results are included. We are in the process of drilling a replacement well which will be online in 2022.

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and Reporting Units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Vanadium	6/19/14	3.25	3.1-3.3	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects based on studies in laboratory animals

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. Immunocompromised 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. Palo Alto Park Mutual 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. [Optional: 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.