APPENDIX F: Certification Form

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(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: Riverdale Park Tract CSD

Water System Number: 5000019

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 04/03/2020 to customers. 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: Sam Hedge

Signature:

Title: Water Distribution Operator

Phone Number: (209-406-6069) Date: 04/05/2020

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: 95358
- ☐ 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 (Office – Cafeteria)
- ☐ 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:	**Riverdale Park Tract**	Report Date:	03/01/20

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 para beber.
Favor de comunicarse Riverdale Park Tract a (209) 406-6069 para asistirlo en español.

Type of water source(s) in use:	Groundwater Well
Name & general location of source(s):	Well #3 (West Well) at 2617 Riverdale Ave. Modesto, CA
Drinking Water Source Assessment information:	Completed in February of 2002 - see last page.
Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:	None
-For more information, contact:	Sam Hedge
Phone:	(209) 406-6069

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.

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.

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 that 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 (µg/L)

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

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

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 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 U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources 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, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 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 an MCL, MRDL, AL, 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

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	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

Lead and Copper (and reporting units)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2018	5	< 5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2018	5	< 0.05	0	1.3	0.3	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)	06/15/17	34		None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	06/15/17	162		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**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	2019	9	7 - 10	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	2019	**18***	11 - **26***	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	2019	16	13 - 19	20	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	06/15/17	6		10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes

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 (ppm)	06/15/17	293		1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	06/15/17	453		1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	06/15/17	24		500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	06/15/17	16		500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS				
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**MCL (MRDL)**	**Health Effects Language**
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2019	< 0.1 - 0.3	(4)	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Distribution System Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	08/19/19	10	60	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Distribution System Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	08/19/19	23	80	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

TABLE 7 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid [PFBS] (ppt)	2019	1.9 - 3.8	NA	NA
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid [PFHPA] (ppt)	2019	1.2- 2.6	NA	NA
Perfluorohexane sulfonic Acid [PFHXS] (ppt)	2019	2.8 - 4.0	NA	NA
Perfluorohexanoic Acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	2019	2.4 - 4.7	NA	NA
Perfluoroctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)	2019	4.1 - **6.6***	5.1	Perfluoroctanoic Acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight in laboratory animals.
Perfluorooctyl Sulfonate [PFOS] (ppt)	2019	3.7 - 5.6	6.5	Perfluorooctyl Sulfonate exposures resulted in immune suppression, specifically, a decrease in antibody response to an exogenous antigen challenge.

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.

Nitrate as Nitrogen 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 serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate-N 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 specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

While your drinking water meets the current EPA 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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.

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. Riverdale Park Tract 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/safewater/lead.

Summary Information for Violation of an MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

In 2019, radionuclide (gross alpha) was detected in the drinking water above the maximum allowable limit (MCL). Radionuclide contaminants such as gross alpha may occur naturally in the environment. Therefore, their presence may be related to natural occurrences in the environment. However, medical, veterinary offices and military installations, are potential sources for radionuclide contamination related to the activities of man. Some people who drink water containing gross alpha in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer. State regulations base compliance with the MCL on the gross alpha minus the uranium, as part of the new radionuclide monitoring regulations. Therefore; radionuclide testing in 2019 was within acceptable limits and in compliance.

In 2019, perfluoroctanoic acid (PFOA) was detected in the drinking water above the notifiction level. Perfluoroctanoic acid (PFOA) is part of a group of chemicals collectively called polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The contamination of drinking water systems with PFAS has become an interesting concern due to the tendancy of PFAS to accumulate in groundwater. Scientific studies indicate the exposure to PFAS can lead to significant health effects, especially to women who are pregnant, or likely to become pregnant, and in children. Drinking water system sources located near facilities known to use, produce, or store PFAS are at risk for potential contamination by PFAS. The U.S. EPA is requiring this water system to participate in this study as part of the Federal Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. The collection of PFAS drinking water data can support future regulatory determinations and other actions to protect public health. No corrective action by the State has been required at this time.

Vulnerability Assessment Summary

A source water assessment was conducted for the west well #3 of the Riverdale Park Tract Community Services water system in February of 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: landfills/dumps, septic systems - high density, and underground storage tanks - confirmed leaking tanks. Radionuclides have been detected in this water source. For more information regarding the assessment summary, contact: Sam Hedge at (209) 406-6069.