

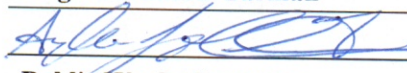
**Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form**
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(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: City of Corning

Water System Number: 5210001

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 1, 2019 – July 8, 2019 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: Angela Johnson Garman
Signature: 
Title: Public Works Secretary
Phone Number: (530) 824-7029 Date: July 19, 2019

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.CORNING.ORG
 - ☐ 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).



794 Third Street, Corning, CA 96021

(530) 824-7029

Fax (530) 824-2489

2018 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Number: **5210001**

Report Date: **June 1, 2019**

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, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse 5210001 a (530) 824-7030 para asistirlo en español.

Type of water source(s) in use: **Well Water**

Name & general location of source(s): **All Wells are located within City Limits**

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: California Department of Public Health completed a Drinking Water Source Assessment Program (DWSAP) in March of 2002 on seven (7) of the City wells. The Drinking Water Assessment for the eighth City well was completed during March of 2014. Copies can be obtained at City Hall or questions can be directed to the California Department of Public Health 530/224-4800, and the results are as follows:

| Source Name | Vulnerability Summary |
|-------------|--|
| Well 001 | Well 001 is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from the agricultural/irrigation wells located in the general vicinity around the well. |
| Well 002 | Well 002 is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from nearby airport activities, historic waste dumps and landfills, metal plating, finishing, or fabricating, and septic tank/leach field systems located in the general vicinity around the well. |
| Well 003 | Well 003 is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from the historic gas stations and metal plating, finishing, and fabricating facilities located in the general vicinity around the well. |
| Well 005 | Well 005 is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from the historic gas stations and metal plating, finishing, and fabricating facilities located in the general vicinity around the well. |
| Well 008 | Well 008 is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from injection wells or dry wells located in the general vicinity around the well. |
| Well 009 | Well 009 is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from the grazing activities located in the general vicinity around the well. |
| Well 010 | Well 010 is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from the high-density septic tank and leach field disposal systems in the vicinity around the well. |
| Well 019 | Well 019 is considered most vulnerable to contamination from sewer collection and storm water drainage. |

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: **City Council Chambers: 794 Third St.**

Second and Fourth Tuesdays of the Month at 6:30 pm.

For more information, contact:

Angel Garman

Phone: **(530) 824-7029**

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 (U.S. EPA).

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

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: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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.

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.

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.

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)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/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 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.

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.

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 – 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) | 2 | 1 | 1 positive monthly sample | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 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 | | Human and animal fecal waste |
| <i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 0 | (a) | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

(a) 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 | 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) | 2016 | 20 | Nd | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | 7 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 2016 | 20 | .125 | 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 | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|--|
| Sodium (ppm) | 2011 | | 11.1-31.8 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 2011 | | 101-148 | 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 |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|--|
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 2017 | .75 | .262-1.34 | 15 | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits. Measure of Radioactivity. |
| Radium 228 (pCi/L) | 2017 | .34 | .120 - .632 | 5 | .019 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride (Natural Source) | 2018 | .14 | .14 | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits, water additives, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Perchlorate | 2018 | 4 | 4 | 6 | | Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts. |
| Barium (ppb) | 2018 | 117 | 117 | 1000 | 1000 | Erosion of natural deposits, discharges of oil drilling wastes, etc. |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 2018 | 2.42 | 2.42 | 10 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, etc. |
| Radium 228 (pCi/L) | 2017 | .34 | .120 - .632 | 5 | .019 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 2013 | N/A | 1.4 | 80 | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------------|----|-----|--|
| Nitrate | 2018 | 2.53 | .92 – 4.57 | 10 | 45 | Erosion of natural deposits, runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, septic tanks and sewers. |
| Chlorine Level (collected w/ bacteriological samples) | 2018 | .27 | .03-38 | 4 | .25 | Drinking water disinfectant. |

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 |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|---|
| Chromium Total (ug/L) | 2010 | 1.84 | ND – 12.9 | 50 | N/A | N/A |
| Turbidity | 2018 | .65 | .6 - .7 | 5 | N/A | Soil runoff |
| Total Dissolved Solids | 2018 | 211 | 211 | 1000 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Sulfate | 2018 | 6.42 | 6.42 | 500 | .5 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Chloride | 2018 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 500 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Specific Conductance | 2018 | 356 | 356 | 1600 | | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Iron | 2010 | 22.5 | ND-180 | 300 (secondary) | None | Naturally occurring |

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Tert-Butyl Alcohol (TBA) | 2018 | 6.8 | | 260 | |

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. The City of Corning 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

During the past year we failed to conduct all of the required assessment(s): Beginning January 2018, testing for 1,2,3-TCP was required quarterly. During this time, the City failed to test one well during the 1st quarter due to needed repairs. Additionally, the City was late testing for the 3rd quarter which put them in violation. To correct the Violation, the City is required to test the one well during the 1st quarter of 2019 and all the wells in the 3rd quarter of 2019. The main source of contamination is discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides. Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. There have been none detected in the tests that have been conducted.