

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(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: Del Oro Water Company, River Island District, Territory 1

Water System Number: 5400665

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed by **July 1, 2017** 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: Cathy Fluharty
Signature: *Cathy Fluharty*
Title: Corporate Support
Phone Number: (530) 809-3971 Date: July 1, 2017

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: *Notice with direct URL was mailed with customers' bills.*
- "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.delorowater.com
 - 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

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

**2016 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report
Del Oro Water Company – River Island Territory 1
Public Water System Number 54-00665**

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, 2016 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water for the Del Oro Water Co., River Island District, Territory 1 (DOWCRIT1) is produced from wells. Specifically, Wells No.: 2, 5, 11, 12, 14, 21, 23, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, Weisenberger Wells No. 1 and 2.

A Source Water Assessment was completed August 17, 2015 for the following wells: Wells No. 21, 23, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, Weisenberger Wells No. 1 and 2. The Source Water Assessments were completed December, 2002 for Wells No. 02, 05, 11, 12 and 14.

Wells No. 2, 5, 11, 12, 14 are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Nitrates from runoff; leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; and erosion of natural deposits.

These sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Low density [<1/acre] septic systems: | Wells No. 2, 11, 12, 14, 21, 23, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 | 2. Agricultural Drainage: | Wells No. 5, 33 and 34 |
| 3. Wastewater Treatment Plants: | Wells No. 2, 11, 12 and 14 | 4. Recreational Area – Surface Water Source: | Well No. 5 |
| 5. Sewer Collection Systems: | Wells 5, 21, 23, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 | 6. Wells – Agriculture/Irrigation: | Wells No. 5, 30, 31 and 32 |
| 7. Airports – Maintenance/Fueling Areas: | Wells No. 21 and 23 | | |

For additional information concerning your drinking water, or for a copy of the Drinking Water Source Assessment, contact Community Relations at P.O. Drawer 5172, Chico, CA 95927 1-530-717-2514. You will be notified with your monthly billing of any public meetings concerning your drinking water.

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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

MFL: Million fibers per liter

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs or 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 which a water system must follow.

Variations and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: Not detectable at testing limit

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

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

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

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

ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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, agriculture livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which 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, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations 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 are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

* If any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT has a footnote (4) additional information regarding the violations will be provided later in this report.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest Number of Detections	Number of months in violation	MCL	MCLG (MPN/mL)	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. Coli	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E.Coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. Coli</i> (from 4/1/2016 – 12/31/2016) (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	N/A	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Lead and Copper	Number of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	Number of sites exceeding AL	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	20	3.6	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	20	0.22	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2016	27.4 – 35.3	31.35	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2016	200 – 314	257	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate as N * (ppm)	Quarterly	ND – 10.1	4.88	10	Fertilizer, natural deposits, septic systems
Arsenic (ppb)	2016	5.8 – 6.5	6.2	10	Natural deposits, run off from orchards
Aluminum (ug/L)	8/2016	N/A	311	1000	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ug/L)	2016	1.9 – 3.6	2.75	4	Discharge from metal refineries; coal-burning factories; and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ug/L)	3/2016	N/A	1.5	5	Erosion of natural deposits; internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Nickel (ug/L)	3/2016	N/A	14	100	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrite (mg/L)	2016	0.68 - 8.61	3.99	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Barium (ug/L)	2015	27 - 120	60.4	1000	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Fluoride (ppm)	2016	ND	ND	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	11/7/14	ND	ND	0.02	Naturally Occurring
Uranium (pCi/L) **	Quarterly	2.46 – 40.8	18.35	20.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	Quarterly	4.0 – 39.85	19.68	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Range of Detection	Average Level Detected	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Odor-Threshold (Units)	8/2015	N/A	4	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (Units)	2016	0.12 - 0.75	0.287	5	Soil Runoff
Chloride (mg/L)	2016	20.7 – 42.7	31.7	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2016	381 – 430	406	1000	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD - continued

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Range of Detection	Average Level of Detection	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Specific Conductance (umhos)	2015	522 - 934	683	900 - 1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2016	24.1 – 38.9	31.5	500	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste.

TABLE 6 – DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS PRECURSORS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	8/23/2016	ND ND	80 60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	11/2016	0.51	40	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

* Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing Nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of blood of pregnant women. In October 16, 2008 SWRCB-DDW issued Compliance Order No. 03-12-080-030 to DOWCRIT1 for Wells No. 2 and 5 for nitrates which exceeded the MCL. DOWCRIT1 started testing quarterly for nitrate from that date forward, however, nitrate results have been in compliance for Well No. 2 since March, 2010 and for Well No. 5 since May 2011. DOWCRIT1 continues to monitor the nitrate levels quarterly and should a violation occur again, the customers will be notified. For more information you can go to www.ephracking.cdc.gov.

** Some people who drink water containing Uranium above the MCL for several years may have kidney problems or increased risk of getting cancer and of kidney toxicity. On October 6, 2008 SWRCB-DDW issued Compliance Order No. 03-12-110-003 to DOWCRIT1 for Wells No. 2, 5, 14 and 34. DOWCRIT1 started testing quarterly for Uranium from that date forward. At this time Wells No. 14 and 34 are in compliance of the MCL, however, Wells No. 2 and 5 continue to have Uranium levels which exceed the MCL. Quarterly notices are mailed to the customer each month that the system is out of compliance. The most recent notice was mailed December 28, 2016. For more information you can go to www.ephracking.cdc.gov.

WHAT STEPS ARE BEING TAKEN TO REDUCE OR ELIMINATE THE NITRATE AND URANIUM PROBLEMS?

Pleasant Valley Canal Surface Water Treatment Plant – Several of the groundwater wells within the River Island Territory 1 service areas have either elevated or levels of nitrate and radiological contaminants that exceed drinking water standards, as defined under the State Water Resources Board – Division of Drinking Water drinking water standards.

Del Oro is addressing the groundwater contamination issue by the proposed installation of a Surface Water Treatment Facility that will utilize surface water from the Tule River conveyed through the Pleasant Valley Canal. The surface water treatment facility will include: a canal diversion structure; raw water conveyance mainlines; chemical treatment systems; storage tank and booster systems; and a modular, package-type, contact adsorption clarification-filtration plant. A treated water mainline will also be constructed to convey water to both Territory 1 water distribution systems.

The Treatment Plant plans and specifications presented to the State Water Resources Board – Division of Drinking Water, for their review continue in the approval process with no firm date set for the low interest financing or commencement of the project. Regulatory review by both the California Public Utilities Commission and the State Water Resources Board – Division of Drinking Water will follow with an anticipated review and approval date of 2018. Accordingly, it is anticipated construction of the new water treatment plant will commence in 2019 and continue through 2020 calendar years.

ADDITIONAL GENERAL INFORMATION ON DRINKING WATER:

While your drinking water meets the federal and state 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 costs 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.

All 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 at 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 individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA/Center 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 at 1-800-426-4791. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general populations. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your homes plumbing.

Del Oro Water Company would like to inform our customers to the safety of lead and copper testing. While Del Oro Water Company does not use lead pipes in the distribution lines that serve our customers, older homes may have been built using lead pipes or lead connectors. For this reason ***Lead and Copper Tap Monitoring*** by Del Oro Water Company is conducted at designated customer's homes and is an important part of a water utilities monitoring schedule.

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. Del Oro 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. 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 for the Safe Drinking water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> .

RI T1 Mailing Completed By: June 28, 2017