

ATTACHMENT 7

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

OCT 01 2013

Drinking Water Program
Santa Rosa Office

Water System Name: Upper Lake County Water District

Water System Number: 1710009

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 26, 2013 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 Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Rachelle Henry
Signature: *R Henry*
Title: General Manager
Phone Number: (707) 275-3232 Date: June 27, 2013

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) DISTRICT OFFICE
UPPER LAKE POST OFFICE
WEST AMERICA BANK UPPER LAKE

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)

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



2012 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Water System Name: UPPER LAKE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT PWS: 1710009

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, 2012 through December 31, 2012.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water sources in use : 2 Wells

Name and location of sources: Pumps #1 and #2, both located on Mendenhall Ave., Upper Lake

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: An assessment of the drinking water source for the Upper Lake County Water District was completed in December 2002.

The sources are considered to be the most vulnerable to agricultural activities located near the sources. A complete copy of the assessment is available at the California Department of Health Services, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, Santa Rosa District Office, 50 "D" Street, Suite 200, Santa Rosa, California 95404. You may request a copy of the assessment by contacting Michelle Frederick, District Engineer, California Dept of Public Health at 707-576-2145.

Time and place of regularly scheduled public meetings: 2nd Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the District Office located at 9471 Main St., Upper Lake, CA

For more information, contact: Rachelle Henry Phone 707-275-3232

The Source(s) of drinking water (both tap 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 tanks, agricultural 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 by-products of industrial processes, petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil or gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Department of Public Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

The tables below 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 Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

TABLE 1- SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria	Health Effects Language
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste	Fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes.

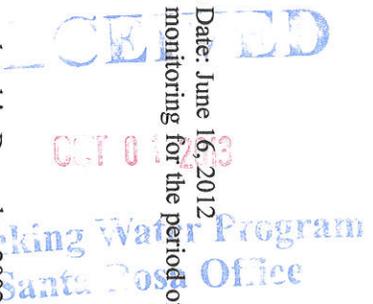


TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Chemical	Unit of Measure	No. of Samples	Percentile Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Lead	ppb	10	0.0004	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants & children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Copper	ppm	10	.0003	1.3	.0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage.

TABLE 3 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD - WELL 1

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Unit of Measure	Level Detected	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Nitrate (as NO 3)	07/25/2012	ppm	< 1.0	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.

TABLE 3 b - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD - WELL 2

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Unit of Measure	Level Detected	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Nitrate (as NO 3)	07/25/2012	ppm	1.5	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.

Table 4 - Disinfection Byproducts - TANK SITE							
Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Source	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	Tank Site	<0.50	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection	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.
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	"	<0.50	80	1.0	"	"
Bromoform	ppb	"	<0.50	80	1.0	"	"
Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	ppb	"	<0.50	80	1.0	"	"
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	"	<0.50	80	1.0	"	"
Halocetic Acids (five) (HAA5)	ppb	"	<1.0	60	N/A	"	Some people who drink water containing halocetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Monochloroacetic Acid (MCAA)	ppb	"	<2.0	60	"	"	"
Dichloroacetic Acid (DCAA)	ppb	"	<1.0	60	"	"	"
Trichloroacetic Acid (TCAA)	ppb	"	<1.0	60	"	"	"
Monobromoacetic Acid (MBAA)	ppb	"	<1.0	60	"	"	"
Dibromoacetic Acid (DBAA)	ppb	"	<1.0	60	"	"	"

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled, 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.