ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Campo Hills Water System

Water System Number: 3710047

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 20, 2013 (*date*) 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 California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Daniel S. Brogadir

Signature:

Title: LUEG Program Manager

Phone Number: (858)694-2714 Date: 6/20/13

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 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.

County of San Diego

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

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(858) 694-2212 FAX: (858) 268-0461
Web Site: www.sdcounty.ca.gov/dpw/

June 20, 2013

TO: Valued Customer

FROM: Daniel S. Brogadir, Program Manager
Department of Public Works

2012 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – CAMPO HILLS WATER SERVICE AREA

The County of San Diego is pleased to provide you the annual Consumer Confidence Report. Last year, as in the past, your drinking water met all California and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency health standards. This report provides a snapshot of the quality of water provided to customers within the Campo Hills community by the County of San Diego. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards. The County of San Diego is committed to providing you with this timely information.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) established regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. 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 the water poses a health risk.

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of 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.

During the period between January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2012, the County of San Diego, through a state-certified laboratory, conducted tests for drinking water contaminants. Test results indicate that the drinking water supplied to customers met all state and federal drinking water standards. However, samples collected from three residences detected a level of copper slightly above the state standard. Presence of copper in residential water samples is likely the result of corrosion within the household plumbing system due to stagnant water or the use of water softeners. Copper is an essential nutrient, but water containing copper in excess of the action level may pose a health risks for some people. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for copper exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. The County has implemented system-wide treatment to help reduce the occurrence of copper corrosion in residential plumbing.

If you have any questions or require further information, please phone Michael Leebert, Wastewater Facilities Supervisor, at (619) 660-2008 or e-mail at Michael.Leebert@sdcounty.ca.gov.

DANIEL S. BROGADIR, LUEG Program Manager

Enclosed cc: William DiBiase., Sanitary Engineer, Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Field Operation Branch, 1350 Front Street, Room 2050, San Diego, CA 92101; Richard Crompton (O332); Mohamad Fakhrriddine (O332); Milica Kaludjerski (0384);

2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Campo Hills Water Production Facility 3710047** Report Date: June 20, 2013

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, 2012 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.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater with surface water influence

Name & location of source(s): Well #1 and #3, located near 3215 Whitesage Rd. Campo, CA 91906
Filtered, disinfected and treated at the Campo Hills Water treatment Facility at 3215 Whitesage Rd.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Completed in January, 2004 by Jayhawk Consultants and is Available at the CDPH District Office.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: http://sdcounty.ca.gov/bos/calendar.html
9:00 am – Wednesday Agenda – 1600 Pacific Highway, Room 310, San Diego, California

For more information, contact: Rocky Vandergriff, Chief Plant Operator Phone: (760) 427-4235

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: Department 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)

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 by-products 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 USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) 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 provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1 through 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 Department 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.

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	None	Zero	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	None	Zero	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

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	44	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
*Copper (ppm)	44	1.4*	3*	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

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)	8/15/2012	72	-	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	8/15/2012	210	-	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
Nitrate (as NO3) (ppm)	4/5/2012-10/17/2012	2.73	2.2-3.9	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha particles (pCi/L)	1/4/2012-12/5/2012	2.38	0-6.85	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	1/4/2012-12/5/2012	1.2	0-2.4	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	8/15/2012	45	-	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (HAAs) (ppb)	8/15/2012	12	-	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Control of DBP Precursors (TOC) (ppm)	8/15/2012	0.55	-	TT	N/A	Various natural and man-made sources

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	1/18/2012, 8/15/2012	805	800-810	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppm)	1/18/2012, 7/11/2012	0.11	0.10-0.12	1 ppm	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Vanadium (ppb)	1/18/2012, 7/11/2012	12.33	11-15	50 ppb	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.

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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).

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. Campo Hills Water Production Facility 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.

Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring/Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects**
High copper levels during the testing period (8/2/2012-9/4/2012).	The water supplied to residences has consistently met or exceeded State drinking water standards, including limits for copper. However, water samples collected last year from the household water systems within three residences served by the Campo Hills water system were found to contain slightly elevated levels of copper. It is believed that the copper detected in these residences was the result of corrosion of the household plumbing system due to stagnant water or the use of water softeners. To further inhibit corrosion of household plumbing, the County increased the concentration of polyphosphate added to the water supply. Polyphosphate is an NSF-certified chemical additive commonly used in municipal water treatment. Subsequent water testing indicated that copper levels at all locations were below the action limit.	Less than one month.	Polyphosphate addition was increased. The District discourages the use of water softeners since their use may lead to accelerated corrosion of household plumbing, which may in turn result in copper leaching into the water. For customers that do use softeners, it is suggested that the water faucet be allowed to run for 30 to 120 seconds prior to using the water for drinking or cooking.	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. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.