Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

Water System Name: **COUNTRY CLUB VISTA**
Water System Number: **3900733**

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 7-1-2014 (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 Department of Public Health.

Certified By: Name Jim Jacobson

Signature

Title Chief Financial Officer

Phone Number (209) 663-9624 Date 06 30 2014

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:

X CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery method used: Delivered Door to Door

___ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying customers. Those efforts included the following methods:

__ Posted the CCR on the internet at www._____

__ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)

__ Advertised 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 the newspaper and date published)

__ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

__ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill 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

(Submit this form and a copy of your CCR to the Department of health Services)

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **COUNTRY CLUB VISTA** Report Date: June 2014

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, 2013

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

Type of water sources(s) in use: According to CDPH records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 1 source: Well Head.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (209) 838 - 7842 and ask for Quality Service.

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.

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 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, order, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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)
umhos/cm: micromhos per centimeter (a measure of conductivity)
TON: threshold odor numbers (a measure of odor)
pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

The sources of drinking water(both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, spring, 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.

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Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants,* such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants,* such as salts and metals, which 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,* which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil production and mining activities.
- *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health prescribes regulations which 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.

Tables 1,2,3,4 and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituents. 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 LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level	No. Site Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	5 (2011)	0.078	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	(2013)	4.0	4 - 4	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	(2013)	36.4	36 - 36	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 3 - 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 Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	(2013)	4.0	4 - 4	10	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL (MRDL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Chloride (ppm)	(2013)	2	2 - 2	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	(2013)	120	120 - 120	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2013)	94	94 - 94	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	(2013)	90	90 - 90	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
Vanadium (ppm)	(2013)	0.02	0.02 - 0.02	0.05	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

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 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 (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 provider. 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 (800-426-4791)

For Lead (Pb), 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. *COUNTRY CLUB VISTA* 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.

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Drinking Water Source Assessment Information

Assessment Info

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL HEAD (19455 DESIREE) of the COUNTRY CLUB VISTA water system in April, 2002.

Wellhead - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Housing - high density [>1 house/0.5 acres]
Recreational area - surface water source

Discussion of Vulnerability

There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.

Acquiring Info

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:
San Joaquin County
Environmental Health Department
304 E. Weber Ave, 3rd Floor
Stockton, CA 95202

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:
Small Public Water Systems
SJ Co Environmental Health Department
(209) 468-3420

COUNTRY CLUB VISTA
Analytical Results By FGL - 2013

LEAD AND COPPER RULE									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	90th Percentile	# Samples
Copper		ppm		1.3	.3			0.078	5
Admin. Bldg. Ki	STK1236041-004	ppm				06/27/2012	0.189		
Ammonia Storage	STK1236041-002	ppm				06/27/2012	0.00900		
Commercial Brea	STK1236041-005	ppm				06/27/2012	0.0140		
Lab Sink	STK1236041-001	ppm				06/27/2012	0.0110		
Whse 7 "Blue R	STK1236041-003	ppm				06/27/2012	0.0150		

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Sodium		ppm		none	none			4.0	4 - 4
STW-1	STK1351499-001	ppm				11/26/2013	4.00		
Hardness		ppm		none	none			36.4	36 - 36
STW-1	STK1351499-001	ppm				11/26/2013	36.4		

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Arsenic		ppb		10	n/a			4.0	4 - 4
STW-1	STK1351499-001	ppb				11/26/2013	4.00		

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Chloride		ppm		500				2	2 - 2
STW-1	STK1351499-001	ppm				11/26/2013	2.00		
Iron		ppb		300				120	120 - 120
STW-1	STK1351499-001	ppb				11/26/2013	120		
Specific Conductance		umhos/cm		1600				94	94 - 94
STW-1	STK1351499-001	umhos/cm				11/26/2013	94		
Total Dissolved Solids		ppm		1000				90	90 - 90
STW-1	STK1351499-001	ppm				11/26/2013	90.0		

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Vanadium		ppm		NS				0.02	0.02 - 0.02
STW-1	STK1351499-001	ppm				11/26/2013	0.0180		

COUNTRY CLUB VISTA
CCR Login Linkage - 2013

FGL CODE	DATE SAMPLED	LAB ID	METHOD	DESCRIPTION	PROPERTY
19273 Tami Lane	06/22/2011	STK1135533-003	Metals, Total	19273 Tami Lane	Lead & Copper Monitoring
19400 Desirre L	06/23/2011	STK1135533-002	Metals, Total	19400 Desirre Lane	Lead & Copper Monitoring
194307 Tami Lan	06/23/2011	STK1135533-005	Metals, Total	194307 Tami Lane	Lead & Copper Monitoring
19432 Tami Lane	06/22/2011	STK1135533-004	Metals, Total	19432 Tami Lane	Lead & Copper Monitoring
19455 Desiree L	01/24/2013	STK1330667-001	Coliform	19455 Desiree Lane	Bacteriological Sampling
	02/19/2013	STK1331417-001	Coliform	19455 Desiree Lane	Bacteriological Sampling
	03/19/2013	STK1332382-001	Coliform	19455 Desiree Lane	Bacteriological Sampling
	04/16/2013	STK1333453-001	Coliform	19455 Desiree Lane	Bacteriological Sampling
	05/21/2013	STK1334856-001	Coliform	19455 Desiree Lane	Bacteriological Sampling
	06/19/2013	STK1335888-001	Coliform	19455 Desiree Lane	Bacteriological Sampling
	07/16/2013	STK1337014-001	Coliform	19455 Desiree Lane	Bacteriological Sampling
	08/19/2013	STK1338193-001	Coliform	19455 Desiree Lane	Bacteriological Sampling
	09/17/2013	STK1339198-001	Coliform	19455 Desiree Lane	Bacteriological Sampling
	10/22/2013	STK1350437-001	Coliform	19455 Desiree Lane	Bacteriological Sampling
	11/18/2013	STK1351288-001	Coliform	19455 Desiree Lane	Bacteriological Sampling
	12/18/2013	STK1352154-001	Coliform	19455 Desiree Lane	Bacteriological Sampling
19455 Desirre L	06/22/2011	STK1135533-001	Metals, Total	19455 Desirre Lane	Lead & Copper Monitoring
STW-1	02/10/2009	STK0931335-001	Radio Chemistry	Wellhead	Radiological Monitoring
	05/13/2009	STK0934117-001	Radio Chemistry	Wellhead	Radiological Monitoring
	08/06/2009	STK0937241-001	Radio Chemistry	Wellhead	Radiological Monitoring
	11/23/2009	STK0950892-001	Radio Chemistry	Wellhead	Radiological Monitoring
	02/07/2011	STK1131092-001	Radio Chemistry	Wellhead	Perchlorate Monitoring
	11/15/2011	STK1150119-001	EPA 524.2	Wellhead	Well Monitoring
	11/26/2013	STK1351499-001	EPA 504.1	Wellhead	Well Monitoring
	11/26/2013	STK1351499-001	General Mineral	Wellhead	Well Monitoring
	11/26/2013	STK1351499-001	Metals, Total	Wellhead	Well Monitoring
	11/26/2013	STK1351499-001	Wet Chemistry	Wellhead	Well Monitoring