ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name.: Volta Community Services District

Water System Number: 2400201

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/12/15 (*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 State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Scott Crist

Signature:

Title: Water System Operator

Phone Number: (209)827-1799 Date: 6/12/15

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 methods used:

[X] "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. Voltawater.com
- [X] Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used) 93635
- [ ] 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)
- [X] Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) At VCSD Bulletin Board
- [X] 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.

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Volta Community Services District** Report Date: 05/15/15

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, 2008 - December 31, 2014.

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 Well
Name & location of source(s):	Well #1 Volta, CA
Drinking Water Assessment information:	Completed May of 2002 - see later in this report.
Time and place of regularly scheduled board participation:	First Thursday in February, May, August, and November at 6:00 pm at the Volta Elementary School (24307 Ingomar Grade Rd.)
For more information, contact:	Scott Crist Phone #: (209) 769-7205

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.

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

ND: not detectable at testing limit

NTU: nephelometric turbidity unit

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 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).

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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)

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*, which 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, 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, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (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 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 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.

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	(In a Mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the Year) 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

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

Lead and Copper (and reporting units)	No. of Samples Collected (Date)	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	5 (09/16/14)	10	1*	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	5 (09/16/14)	0.1	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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)	08/21/14	76	76	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	08/21/14	273	273	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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

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**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Nitrate as NO3 (ppm)	2014	10	9 - 12	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	08/25/11	0.1	0.1	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	08/21/14	24	24	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2014	**21***	20 - 22	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits

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**
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	08/21/14	453	453	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	08/21/14	774	774	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	08/21/14	83	83	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	08/21/14	46	46	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	11/25/13	0.1	0.1	5	N/A	Soil runoff

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.*

Additional General Information On Drinking Water

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 (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.

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 water system 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.

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL or AL, or a Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Volta C.S.D. routinely monitors the lead levels in the drinking water throughout the system. In September of 2014, one of five sites chosen showed lead levels just over the maximum allowable limit. According to State regulations, the whole system is within compliance if 10% or less of the total samples collected exceed the maximum allowable level. Therefore, the overall lead levels in the drinking water were within acceptable limits and considered safe to drink.

In 2014, hexavalent chromium was detected at the well above the maximum allowable limit. In response, the well is monitored quarterly for hexavalent chromium, and possible future action taken to reduce the level to within acceptance. Some people who drinking water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Vulnerability Assessment Summary

A source water assessment was conducted for the well of the Volta Community Services District water system in May of 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: high density septic systems. For more information regarding the assessment summary, contact Scott Crist at: (209) 769-7205.