

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(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: PASO 360

Water System Number: 4000781

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/24/15 (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: Eric Fitz
Signature: 
Title: Environmental Engineer
Phone Number: (707) 967-7207 Date: 6/19/15

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:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: POSTED ON EMPLOYEE BULLETIN BOARDS
- "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.

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: PASO 360

Report Date: June 16, 2015

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, 2014 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: WELLS

Name & general location of source(s): Well 1 (4000781-001) Well 2 (4000781-002)

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Conducted 5/02: Well 1-Considered most vulnerable to the
Following activities not associated with any detected contaminant: Agricultural drainage. Well 2 – Considered most
Vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Crops irrigated, wells-water
supply, pesticide/fertilizer/petroleum storage & transfer areas. You may request a summary of the assessment by
contacting: County of San Luis Obispo, Environmental Health Services 805-781-5544

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: _____

For more information, contact: Eric Fitz

Phone: (707) 967-7207

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.

Variations and Exemptions: State Board 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 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 provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 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 (complete if bacteria detected) | 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 <i>E. coli</i> | (In the year) 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 | |

| TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set) | Sample Date | No. of samples collected | 90 th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Lead (ppb) | 10/31/13 | 5 | ND | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 10/31/13 | 5 | .069 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household 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) | 10/25/12 | 86 | 58 - 114 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------|-----|------------|------|------|--|
| Hardness (ppm) | 10/25/12 | 153 | 87.7 - 218 | 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 [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|---|
| Arsenic ug/L | 10/25/12 | 9 | ND - 18 | 10 ppb | .004 (NA) | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium ug/L | 10/25/12 | 104 | 58 - 150 | 1000 ppb | 2000 (2000) | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium ug/L | 10/25/12 | 1 | ND - 2 | 50 ppb | 2.5 (NA) | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride mg/L | 10/25/12 | 0.3 | 0.2 – 0.4 | 2 ppm | 1.0 (NA) | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Mercury ug/L | 10/25/12 | .015 | ND - .03 | 2 ppb | 2 (1.2) | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland |
| Nitrate (as NO3) mg/L | 6/12/14 | 4.45 | 4.3 – 4.6 | 45 ppm | 45 (45) | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium ug/L | 10/25/12 | 2 | ND - 4 | 50 ppb | NA (50) | Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive) |

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 | 10/25/12 | 694 | 665 - 723 | 1600 uS/cm | | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Chloride mg/L | 10/25/12 | 59.5 | 41 - 78 | 500 ppm | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Sulfate mg/L | 10/25/12 | 53.5 | 43-64 | 500 ppm | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

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 ug/L | 10/25/12 | 500 | 300 - 700 | 1000 ppb | |
| Vanadium ug/L | 10/25/12 | 6.5 | 5 – 8 | 50 ppb | |

*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).

Arsenic: 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 cost 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.

**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT,
or Monitoring and 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 Language |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

| TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected) | Total No. of Detections | Sample Dates | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| <i>E. coli</i> | (In the year) | | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | (In the year) | | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | (In the year) | | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |

**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples,
Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT**

