

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: **SULTANA C S D**

Water System Number: **5400824**

The water system above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 30, 2015 (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 Celesto Perez
Signature Celesto Perez
Title Secretary
Phone Number (559) 730-8035 Date 6.30.15

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the form 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 customers. Those efforts included the following methods:

Posted the CCR on the internet at <http://> _____

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

Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach a 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) Sultana Post Office, CA 97100

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)

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: <http://> _____

For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: SULTANA C S D

Report Date: June 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.

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: According to CDPH records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 2 source(s): Well 02 - South Back-Up and Well 03 - Main

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meetings are held at Mason Sultana School District 10643 Ave. 416 Dinuba, Ca. 93618 every first Thursday of each month.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (559) 458 - 6144 and ask for Jose Padilla.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically 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 the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for the 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.

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)

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, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 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 FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------------|--|
| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
| Sodium (ppm) | (2012 - 2014) | 32 | 29 - 35 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | (2012 - 2014) | 181 | 143 - 218 | none | none | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

| Table 2 - 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 |
| Fluoride (ppm) | (2012 - 2014) | 0.1 | ND - 0.2 | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate (ppm) | (2013 - 2014) | 23.5 | 9.7 - 51.6 | 45 | 45 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm) | (2012 - 2014) | 6.3 | 2.6 - 9.9 | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | (2014) | ND | ND - 1.41 | 15 | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits. |

Any violation of MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
|--|---------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|---|
| Chloride (ppm) | (2012 - 2014) | 32 | 19 - 45 | 500 | n/a | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Iron (ppb) | (2012 - 2014) | 130 | ND - 260 | 300 | n/a | Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes |
| Specific Conductance (umhos/cm) | (2012 - 2014) | 498 | 442 - 554 | 1600 | n/a | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | (2012 - 2014) | 19 | 7 - 30 | 500 | n/a | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | (2012 - 2014) | 330 | 300 - 360 | 1000 | n/a | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | (2012 - 2014) | 1.9 | 0.3 - 3.4 | 5 | n/a | Soil runoff |

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
|--|---------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|
| Vanadium (ppm) | (2012 - 2014) | 0.037 | 0.027 - 0.047 | 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. |

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL (MRDL) | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|------------|---|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) | (2014) | 4.7 | N/A | 80 | n/a | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

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).

Lead Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Sultana Community Serv. Dist* 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 Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

About our Nitrate: 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. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of Pregnant women.

2014 Consumer Confidence Report Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 03 □ MAIN of the SULTANA C S D water system in October, 2002.

Well 02 - South Back-Up - does not have a completed assessment on file. This well is only used for backup and was used briefly last year to provide water.

Well 03 - Main - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:

Automobile - Gas stations

Underground storage tanks - Confirmed leaking tanks

Fertilizer/Pesticide/Herbicide Application

is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Chemical/petroleum processing/storage

Historic gas stations

Known Contaminant Plumes

Discussion of Vulnerability

The activities to which Well 03 - Main of the Sultana CSD water system is most vulnerable include historic leaking underground petroleum tanks, known contamination plumes, agricultural activity and drainage and sewer lines. The system is in an area with contamination plumes for Nitrates and DBCP (Di Bromo Chloro Propane).

Well sites are within the pesticide management zone for Diuron and there are zones for Prometon and Simazine west of Road 104 and North of Avenue 46. The area has contamination of DBCP (Di Bromo Chloro Propane) a fumigant which had been used for nematodes in orchards and vineyards but was banned in 1977. This system has at times had the presence of DBCP below the MCL of 0.2 ppb in some sample results. The most recent results for DBCP were 0.45 ppb for Well 02 - South Back-Up and zero DBCP contaminants were detected in Well 03 □ Main.

Well 03 is the main source of water used for consumption while Well 02 is the back-up well and is only used in the case of an emergency. Well 02 □ Back-up was used briefly to provide water. It is important to keep the well site clean and free of weeds and debris to prevent contamination. The cement surface seal needs to be checked for cracks and immediately repaired or sealed.

Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

Environmental Health Services

5957 S Mooney Blvd

Visalia, CA 93277

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Miguel Herrera

(559)624-7400

MHerrera@tularehhsa.org

Sultana Community Serv. Dist

Analytical Results By FGL - 2014

| SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------|------|--------|------|------------|--------|----------------|-----------|
| | | Units | MCLG | CA-MCL | PHG | Sampled | Result | Avg. Result(a) | Range (b) |
| Sodium | | ppm | | none | none | | | 32 | 29 - 35 |
| Well 02 - South Back-Up | VI 1240214-1 | ppm | | | | 2012-02-02 | 29 | | |
| Well 03 - Main | VI 1443930-1 | ppm | | | | 2014-10-20 | 35 | | |
| Hardness | | ppm | | none | none | | | 181 | 143 - 218 |
| Well 02 - South Back-Up | VI 1240214-1 | ppm | | | | 2012-02-02 | 218 | | |
| Well 03 - Main | VI 1443930-1 | ppm | | | | 2014-10-20 | 143 | | |

| PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------|------|--------|-----|------------|--------|----------------|------------|
| | | Units | MCLG | CA-MCL | PHG | Sampled | Result | Avg. Result(a) | Range (b) |
| Fluoride | | ppm | | 2 | 1 | | | 0.1 | ND - 0.2 |
| Well 02 - South Back-Up | VI 1240214-1 | ppm | | | | 2012-02-02 | ND | | |
| Well 03 - Main | VI 1443930-1 | ppm | | | | 2014-10-20 | 0.2 | | |
| Nitrate | | ppm | | 45 | 45 | | | 23.5 | 9.7 - 51.6 |
| Well 02 - South Back-Up | VI 1343275-1 | ppm | | | | 2013-09-06 | 21.0 | | |
| Well 02 - South Back-Up | VI 1343049-2 | ppm | | | | 2013-08-23 | 51.6 | | |
| Well 03 - Main | VI 1443930-1 | ppm | | | | 2014-10-20 | 11.6 | | |
| Well 03 - Main | VI 1442618-1 | ppm | | | | 2014-07-21 | 9.7 | | |
| Nitrate + Nitrite as N | | ppm | | 10 | 10 | | | 6.3 | 2.6 - 9.9 |
| Well 02 - South Back-Up | VI 1240214-1 | ppm | | | | 2012-02-02 | 9.9 | | |
| Well 03 - Main | VI 1443930-1 | ppm | | | | 2014-10-20 | 2.6 | | |
| Gross Alpha | | pCi/L | | 15 | (0) | | | ND | ND - 1.41 |
| Well 02 - South Back-Up | VI 1443930-2 | pCi/L | | | | 2014-10-20 | ND | | |
| Well 03 - Main | VI 1443930-1 | pCi/L | | | | 2014-10-20 | 1.41 | | |

| SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------|------|--------|-----|------------|--------|----------------|-----------|
| | | Units | MCLG | CA-MCL | PHG | Sampled | Result | Avg. Result(a) | Range (b) |
| Chloride | | ppm | | 500 | n/a | | | 32 | 19 - 45 |
| Well 02 - South Back-Up | VI 1240214-1 | ppm | | | | 2012-02-02 | 19 | | |
| Well 03 - Main | VI 1443930-1 | ppm | | | | 2014-10-20 | 45 | | |
| Iron | | ppb | | 300 | n/a | | | 130 | ND - 260 |
| Well 02 - South Back-Up | VI 1240214-1 | ppb | | | | 2012-02-02 | 260 | | |
| Well 03 - Main | VI 1443930-1 | ppb | | | | 2014-10-20 | ND | | |
| Specific Conductance | | umhos/cm | | 1600 | n/a | | | 498 | 442 - 554 |
| Well 02 - South Back-Up | VI 1240214-1 | umhos/cm | | | | 2012-02-02 | 554 | | |
| Well 03 - Main | VI 1443930-1 | umhos/cm | | | | 2014-10-20 | 442 | | |
| Sulfate | | ppm | | 500 | n/a | | | 19 | 7 - 30 |
| Well 02 - South Back-Up | VI 1240214-1 | ppm | | | | 2012-02-02 | 30 | | |
| Well 03 - Main | VI 1443930-1 | ppm | | | | 2014-10-20 | 7 | | |
| Total Dissolved Solids | | ppm | | 1000 | n/a | | | 330 | 300 - 360 |
| Well 02 - South Back-Up | VI 1240214-1 | ppm | | | | 2012-02-02 | 360 | | |
| Well 03 - Main | VI 1443930-1 | ppm | | | | 2014-10-20 | 300 | | |
| Turbidity | | NTU | | 5 | n/a | | | 1.9 | 0.3 - 3.4 |
| Well 02 - South Back-Up | VI 1240214-1 | NTU | | | | 2012-02-02 | 3.4 | | |
| Well 03 - Main | VI 1443930-1 | NTU | | | | 2014-10-20 | 0.3 | | |

| UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------|------|--------|-----|------------|--------|----------------|---------------|
| | | Units | MCLG | CA-MCL | PHG | Sampled | Result | Avg. Result(a) | Range (b) |
| Vanadium | | ppm | | NS | n/a | | | 0.037 | 0.027 - 0.047 |
| Well 02 - South Back-Up | VI 1240214-1 | ppm | | | | 2012-02-02 | 0.027 | | |
| Well 03 - Main | VI 1443930-1 | ppm | | | | 2014-10-20 | 0.047 | | |

DETECTION OF FEDERAL DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE

| | Units | MCLG | CA-MCL | PHG | Sampled | Result | Avg. Result(a) | Range (b) |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | ppb | | 80 | n/a | | | 4.7 | 4.7 - 4.7 |
| 10427 Ave 416 | VI 1442617-1 | ppb | | | 2014-07-21 | 4.7 | | |

Sultana Community Serv. Dist
CCR Login Linkage - 2014

| FGL Code | Lab ID | Date_Sampled | Method | Description | Property |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 10427AVE416 | VI 1440474-1 | 2014-02-21 | Coliform | 10427 Ave 416 | Routine Bacteriological |
| | VI 1440779-1 | 2014-03-20 | Coliform | 10427 Ave 416 | Routine Bacteriological |
| | VI 1441203-1 | 2014-04-25 | Coliform | 10427 Ave 416 | Routine Bacteriological |
| | VI 1441697-1 | 2014-05-28 | Coliform | 10427 Ave 416 | Routine Bacteriological |
| | VI 1441982-1 | 2014-06-12 | Coliform | 10427 Ave 416 | Routine Bacteriological |
| | VI 1442617-1 | 2014-07-21 | EPA 551.1 | 10427 Ave 416 | Routine Bacteriological |
| | VI 1442617-1 | 2014-07-21 | Coliform | 10427 Ave 416 | Routine Bacteriological |
| | VI 1443101-1 | 2014-08-21 | Coliform | 10427 Ave 416 | Routine Bacteriological |
| | VI 1443596-1 | 2014-09-23 | Metals, Total | 10427 Ave 416 | PB & CU Monitoring |
| 10427 Ave 416 | VI 1443925-1 | 2014-10-20 | Coliform | 10427 Ave 416 | Routine Bacteriological |
| 10457 Ave 416 | VI 1440229-1 | 2014-01-27 | Coliform | 10457 Ave 416 | Routine Bacteriological |
| | VI 1443576-1 | 2014-09-23 | Coliform | 10457 Ave 416 | Routine Bacteriological |
| | VI 1443596-2 | 2014-09-23 | Metals, Total | 10457 Ave 416 | PB & CU Monitoring |
| | VI 1444363-1 | 2014-11-19 | Coliform | 10457 Ave 416 | Routine Bacteriological |
| | VI 1444794-1 | 2014-12-22 | Coliform | 10457 Ave 416 | Routine Bacteriological |
| 41714B Road 105 | VI 1443596-3 | 2014-09-23 | Metals, Total | 41714 B Rd 105 | PB & CU Monitoring |
| 41714D Road 105 | VI 1443596-4 | 2014-09-23 | Metals, Total | 41714 D Rd 105 | PB & CU Monitoring |
| 41744 B | VI 1443596-5 | 2014-09-23 | Metals, Total | 41744 B Rd 105 | PB & CU Monitoring |
| WELL 02 - SOUTH | VI 1240214-1 | 2012-02-02 | General Mineral | Well 02 - South Back-Up | Title 22 Monitoring |
| | VI 1240214-1 | 2012-02-02 | Metals, Total | Well 02 - South Back-Up | Title 22 Monitoring |
| | VI 1240214-1 | 2012-02-02 | Wet Chemistry | Well 02 - South Back-Up | Title 22 Monitoring |
| | VI 1343049-2 | 2013-08-23 | Wet Chemistry | Well 02 - South Back-Up | Routine Bacteriological |
| | VI 1343275-1 | 2013-09-06 | Wet Chemistry | Well 02 - South Back-Up | NO3 Resample |
| | VI 1443930-2 | 2014-10-20 | Radio Chemistry | Well 02 - South Back-Up | SULTANA C S D |
| WELL 03 - MAIN | VI 1442618-1 | 2014-07-21 | Wet Chemistry | Well 03 - Main | Raw Water Monitoring |
| | VI 1443930-1 | 2014-10-20 | Wet Chemistry | Well 03 - Main | SULTANA C S D |
| | VI 1443930-1 | 2014-10-20 | Radio Chemistry | Well 03 - Main | SULTANA C S D |
| | VI 1443930-1 | 2014-10-20 | General Mineral | Well 03 - Main | SULTANA C S D |
| | VI 1443930-1 | 2014-10-20 | Metals, Total | Well 03 - Main | SULTANA C S D |