

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: **CASA DULCE ESTATES**

Water System Number: **1900717**

The water system above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on **June 30, 2106** (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 **Judith Cannon**
Signature **Judith Cannon**
Title **secretary**
Phone Number **(805)404-7765** Date **June 30, 2016**

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:
hand delivered to mailbox of each resident

"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)
- 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

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: CASA DULCE ESTATES

Report Date: June 2016

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, 2015.

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 SWRCB records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 1 source(s): Well 02

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (805) 404-7765 and ask for Judith Cannon.

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 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 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 last sample set)	Sample Date	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	5 (2015)	0.11	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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	(2014)	55	N/A	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	(2014)	161	N/A	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)	(2014)	9	N/A	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	(2014)	0.3	N/A	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2012)	ND	ND - 1.55	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	(2014)	32	N/A	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2014)	539	N/A	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	(2014)	112	N/A	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	(2014)	380	N/A	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2014)	0.4	N/A	5	n/a	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	(2014)	0.25	N/A	5	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Boron (ppm)	(2014)	0.1	N/A	1	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.

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. *Casa Dulce Estates* 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/lead>.

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

For Arsenic (As) results above 5 ppb up to and including 10 ppb: 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 costs of removing arsenic from the 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.

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 02 of the CASA DULCE ESTATES water system in April, 2002.

Well 02 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Septic systems - low density [<1 /acre]

Injection wells/dry wells/ sumps

Discussion of Vulnerability

This water system draws from one well and the water delivered from this system is known to have elevated nitrate levels -

over half the MCL of 45 ppm. Los Angeles County Environmental Health currently oversees this system and conducts the required monitoring tests.

Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

Los Angeles County Environmental Health

2525 Corporate Pl. Room 150

Monterey Park, CA 91754

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

Russ Johnson

Chief Environmental Health Specialist

(323) 881-4147

(323) 269-4327 (fax)

Casa Dulce Estates

Analytical Results By FGL - 2015

LEAD AND COPPER RULE

		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	90th Percentile	# Samples
Copper		ppm		1.3	.3			0.105	5
CuPb- Carroll	SP 1510028-1	ppm				2015-09-07	0.12		
CuPb- Moore	SP 1510028-2	ppm				2015-09-07	0.07		
CuPb- Rooke	SP 1510028-3	ppm				2015-09-07	ND		
CuPb- Tindall	SP 1510028-4	ppm				2015-09-07	0.09		
CuPb- Zimmerman	SP 1510028-5	ppm				2015-09-07	ND		

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Sodium		ppm		none	none			55	55 - 55
Well 02	SP 1415108-1	ppm				2014-12-30	55		
Hardness		ppm		none	none			161	161 - 161
Well 02	SP 1415108-1	ppm				2014-12-30	161		

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)

		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Arsenic		ppb		10	0.004			9	9 - 9
Well 02	SP 1415108-1	ppb				2014-12-30	9		
Fluoride		ppm		2	1			0.3	0.3 - 0.3
Well 02	SP 1415108-1	ppm				2014-12-30	0.3		
Gross Alpha		pCi/L		15	(0)			ND	ND - 1.55
WELL 02	SP 1211709-1	pCi/L				2012-11-14	1.13		
WELL 02	SP 1208004-1	pCi/L				2012-08-08	ND		
WELL 02	SP 1204307-1	pCi/L				2012-05-02	ND		
WELL 02	SP 1201573-1	pCi/L				2012-02-15	1.55		

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS)

		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Chloride		ppm		500	n/a			32	32 - 32
Well 02	SP 1415108-1	ppm				2014-12-30	32		
Specific Conductance		umhos/cm		1600	n/a			539	539 - 539
Well 02	SP 1415108-1	umhos/cm				2014-12-30	539		
Sulfate		ppm		500	n/a			112	112 - 112
Well 02	SP 1415108-1	ppm				2014-12-30	112		
Total Dissolved Solids		ppm		1000	n/a			380	380 - 380
Well 02	SP 1415108-1	ppm				2014-12-30	380		
Turbidity		NTU		5	n/a			0.4	0.4 - 0.4
Well 02	SP 1415108-1	NTU				2014-12-30	0.4		
Zinc		ppm		5	n/a			0.25	0.25 - 0.25
Well 02	SP 1415108-1	ppm				2014-12-30	0.25		

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Boron		ppm		NS	n/a			0.1	0.1 - 0.1
Well 02	SP 1415108-1	ppm				2014-12-30	0.1		

Casa Dulce Estates

CCR Login Linkage - 2015

FGL Code	Lab ID	Date_Sampled	Method	Description	Property
CuPb-ss01	SP 1510028-1	2015-09-07	Metals, Total	CuPb- Carroll	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb-ss02	SP 1510028-2	2015-09-07	Metals, Total	CuPb- Moore	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb-ss03	SP 1510028-3	2015-09-07	Metals, Total	CuPb- Rooke	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb-ss04	SP 1510028-4	2015-09-07	Metals, Total	CuPb- Tindall	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb-ss05	SP 1510028-5	2015-09-07	Metals, Total	CuPb- Zimmerman	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Well 02	SP 1201573-1	2012-02-15	Radio Chemistry	WELL 02	Radio Monitoring
	SP 1204307-1	2012-05-02	Radio Chemistry	WELL 02	Radio Monitoring
	SP 1208004-1	2012-08-08	Radio Chemistry	WELL 02	Radio Monitoring
	SP 1211709-1	2012-11-14	Radio Chemistry	WELL 02	Radio Monitoring
WELL 02	SP 1415108-1	2014-12-30	Metals, Total	Well 02	CASA DULCE ESTATES
	SP 1415108-1	2014-12-30	General Mineral	Well 02	CASA DULCE ESTATES
	SP 1415108-1	2014-12-30	EPA 524.2	Well 02	CASA DULCE ESTATES
	SP 1415108-1	2014-12-30	Wet Chemistry	Well 02	CASA DULCE ESTATES
Zimmerman House	SP 0708658-1	2007-08-02	EPA 524.2	Zimmerman House	Zimmerman House
Bacti-Rout-ss01	SP 1500495-1	2015-01-14	Coliform	Zimmerman House	Bacteriological Water System Monitoring
	SP 1501663-1	2015-02-11	Coliform	Zimmerman House	Bacteriological Water System Monitoring
	SP 1502665-1	2015-03-09	Coliform	Zimmerman House	Bacteriological Water System Monitoring
	SP 1503805-1	2015-04-08	Coliform	Zimmerman House	Bacteriological Water System Monitoring
	SP 1505318-1	2015-05-13	Coliform	Zimmerman House	Bacteriological Water System Monitoring
	SP 1506529-1	2015-06-10	Coliform	Zimmerman House	Bacteriological Water System Monitoring
	SP 1507566-1	2015-07-08	Coliform	Zimmerman House	Bacteriological Water System Monitoring
	SP 1509547-1	2015-08-26	Coliform	Zimmerman House	Bacteriological Water System Monitoring
	SP 1510029-1	2015-09-09	Coliform	Zimmerman House	Bacteriological Water System Monitoring
	SP 1511535-1	2015-10-14	Coliform	Zimmerman House	Bacteriological Water System Monitoring
	SP 1512649-1	2015-11-11	Coliform	Zimmerman House	Bacteriological Water System Monitoring
	SP 1513767-1	2015-12-09	Coliform	Zimmerman House	Bacteriological Water System Monitoring