

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

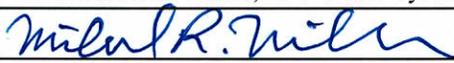
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(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: **SPV WATER CO INC**

Water System Number: **1907028**

The water system above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 20, 2016 (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/Title Michael R. Miller, SPV Water System Manager
Signature 
Phone Number (661) 775-4844 Date June 19, 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:
The CCR was mailed via US Postal service to all customers. Zip Code 91390
The CCR was emailed to the thirty nine (of sixty seven) customers we have email info for.

 "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) **91390**
- 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: SPV WATER CO INC

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 3 source(s): Well 02, Well 04 and Well 1A

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (661) 775 - 4844 and ask for Culver Computer Bookkeeping Services.

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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

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 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)	30 (2015)	0.35	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)	(2015)	48	43 - 55	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	(2015)	342	327 - 367	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
Fluoride (ppm)	(2015)	0.8	0.5 - 1.3	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	(2014)	1	N/A	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate as N (ppm)	(2015)	5.7	4.1 - 6.9	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	(2015)	7.1	5.8 - 8.2	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2015)	3.81	1.87 - 5.21	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	(2015)	3.3	2.27 - 4.88	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	(2015)	66	56 - 78	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	(2015)	ND	ND - 150	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2015)	850	826 - 875	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	(2015)	91	89 - 96	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	(2015)	510	460 - 550	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2015)	0.5	0.4 - 0.6	5	n/a	Soil runoff

Table 5 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Boron (ppm)	(2015)	0.2	0.1 - 0.3	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.

Table 6 - DETECTION OF FEDERAL DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	(2015)	2.5	2.0 - 2.6	80	n/a	No	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. *SPV Water Company* 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>.

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Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 02 of the SPV WATER CO INC water system in July, 2002. A source water assessment is not yet completed for the WELL 01A(a.k.a.Well 03) and WELL 04 of the SPV WATER CO INC water system.

Well 02 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: NPDES/WDR permitted discharges
Septic systems - low density [<1 /acre]

Well 04 - currently does not have a Source Water Assessment on file. SPV Water Company has contacted Los Angeles County to conduct a Source Water Assessment of this well.

Well 1A - (AKA Well 03)currently does not have a Source Water Assessment on file. SPV Water Company has contacted Los Angeles County to conduct a Source Water Assessment of this well.

Discussion of Vulnerability

Well 2 is buried in approximately 3 feet of fill and is not enclosed within a structure or fence. Well 2 is surrounded mainly by 2 acre residential lots which are served by on-site sewage disposal systems. Due north of Well 2 is a recently established winery which is served by a newly constructed well. Los Angeles County Environmental Health oversees both the installation of septic systems and water well in this region. Setbacks between septic systems and other potential contaminations sources are enforced by this office. The Sierra Pelona Basin is known to have elevated levels of naturally occurring nitrates per some previous studies. The nitrate levels for this water system fluctuates below and above half the maximum contaminant level of 45 ppm. Los Angeles County Environmental Health monitors this water system quarterly for nitrates. Records indicate the installation of a 50 foot sanitary seal. The water system is operating in good condition at this time. There has been no violation to Title 22 monitoring requirements at this time.

Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at: Los Angeles County Environmental Health
5050 Commerce Place Baldwin
Park, CA 91706

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting: Russ Johnson
Chief Environmental Health Specialist (626)
430-5380
(626) 813-3016 (fax)