

2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: North Valley School

Report Date: _____

April 2018

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, 2017.

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: This info is not available, as this water system does not have a completed assessment on file. Please see the Drinking Water Source Assessment Information section located at the end of this report for more details

Your water comes from 1 source(s): Well #3

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meetings currently are not held. An updated contact list for guardians will be used to send out notifications.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (209) 838 - 7842 and ask for Quality Service, Inc..

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)

umhos/cm: micro mhos per centimeter

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 Resource 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 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.

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

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 (2016)	0.25	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)	(2010)	18	n/a	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	(2010)	61.4	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)	(2016)	2	n/a	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium (ppb)	(2016)	10	n/a	50.0	n/a	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	(2015)	0.2	n/a	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	(2017)	6.7	n/a		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)	(2017)	0.8	n/a	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	(2010)	0.8	n/a	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2013)	ND	ND - 1.40	15	(0)	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)	(2010)	7	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	(2010)	120	n/a	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2010)	211	n/a	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	(2010)	6	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	(2010)	140	n/a	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

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
Vanadium (ppm)	(2016)	0.026	n/a	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.

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. *North Valley School* 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 Drinking Water Source Assessment has not been completed for the Public Water Sources WELL #3 of the NORTH VALLEY SCHOOL PWS water system.

Well #3 - does not have a completed Source Water Assessment on file.

Discussion of Vulnerability

Assessment summaries are not available for some sources. This is because:

- The Assessment has not been completed. Contact the local Department of Health Services (DHS) Drinking Water field office or the water system to find out when the Assessment is scheduled to be done.
- The source is not active. It may be out of service, or new and not yet in service.
- The Assessment was not submitted electronically. The site used to obtain Assessments only provides access to Assessment summaries submitted electronically.

Acquiring Information

For more info you may visit <http://swap.ice.ucdavis.edu/TSinfo/TSintro.asp> or contact the health department in the county to which the water system belongs.

North Valley School

Analytical Results By FGL - 2017

LEAD AND COPPER RULE									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	90th Percentile	# Samples
Copper		ppm		1.3	.3			0.245	5
CuPb- Bathroom in Trailer	STK1639668-5	ppm				2016-07-26	0.14		
CuPb- Boys Bathroom Sink	STK1639668-3	ppm				2016-07-26	0.35		
CuPb- Drink Fountain, WestSide	STK1639668-1	ppm				2016-07-26	ND		
CuPb- Front Office Mens RR	STK1639668-2	ppm				2016-07-26	ND		
CuPb- Kitchen Sink	STK1639668-4	ppm				2016-07-26	0.11		

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Sodium		ppm		none	none			18	18 - 18
Well #3	STK1036580-1	ppm				2010-07-26	18		
Hardness		ppm		none	none			61.4	61.4 - 61.4
Well #3	STK1036580-1	ppm				2010-07-26	61.4		

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Arsenic		ppb		10	0.004			2	2 - 2
Well #3	STK1638777-1	ppb				2016-07-19	2		
Chromium		ppb	100	50.0	n/a			10	10 - 10
Well #3	STK1638777-1	ppb				2016-07-19	10		
Fluoride		ppm		2	1			0.2	0.2 - 0.2
Well #3	STK1532205-1	ppm				2015-03-05	0.2		
Hexavalent Chromium		ppb			0.02			6.7	6.7 - 6.7
Well #3	STK1739148-1	ppb				2017-07-20	6.7		
Nitrate as N		ppm		10	10			0.8	0.8 - 0.8
Well #3	STK1739149-1	ppm				2017-07-20	0.8		
Nitrate + Nitrite as N		ppm		10	10			0.8	0.8 - 0.8
Well #3	STK1036580-1	ppm				2010-07-26	0.8		
Gross Alpha		pCi/L		15	(0)			ND	ND - 1.40
Well #3	STK1336480-1	pCi/L				2013-07-02	ND		
Well #3	STK1332889-1	pCi/L				2013-04-02	1.02		
Well #3	STK1330341-1	pCi/L				2013-01-11	1.40		

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Chloride		ppm		500	n/a			7	7 - 7
Well #3	STK1036580-1	ppm				2010-07-26	7		
Iron		ppb		300	n/a			120	120 - 120
Well #3	STK1036580-1	ppb				2010-07-26	120		
Specific Conductance		umhos/cm		1600	n/a			211	211 - 211
Well #3	STK1036580-1	umhos/cm				2010-07-26	211		
Sulfate		ppm		500	n/a			6	6 - 6
Well #3	STK1036580-1	ppm				2010-07-26	6		
Total Dissolved Solids		ppm		1000	n/a			140	140 - 140
Well #3	STK1036580-1	ppm				2010-07-26	140		

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Vanadium		ppm		NS	n/a			0.026	0.026 - 0.026

Well #3	STK1638777-1	ppm			2016-07-19	0.026		
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North Valley School

CCR Login Linkage - 2017

FGL Code	Lab ID	Date_Sampled	Method	Description	Property
CuPb-ss05	STK1639668-5	2016-07-26	Metals, Total	CuPb- Bathroom in Trailer	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb-ss03	STK1639668-3	2016-07-26	Metals, Total	CuPb- Boys Bathroom Sink	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb-ss01	STK1639668-1	2016-07-26	Metals, Total	CuPb- Drink Fountain, WestSide	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb-ss02	STK1639668-2	2016-07-26	Metals, Total	CuPb- Front Office Mens RR	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb-ss04	STK1639668-4	2016-07-26	Metals, Total	CuPb- Kitchen Sink	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Bacti-Rout-Odd	STK1730800-1	2017-01-20	Coliform	N/E HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	STK1733428-1	2017-03-28	Coliform	N/E HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	STK1735909-1	2017-05-16	Coliform	N/E HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	STK1739150-1	2017-07-20	Coliform	N/E HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	STK1752048-1	2017-09-20	Coliform	N/E HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	STK1754869-1	2017-11-27	Coliform	N/E HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
Bacti-Rout-Even	STK1732097-1	2017-02-21	Coliform	N/W HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	STK1734483-1	2017-04-19	Coliform	N/W HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	STK1737736-1	2017-06-21	Coliform	N/W HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	STK1750744-1	2017-08-23	Coliform	N/W HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	STK1753350-1	2017-10-17	Coliform	N/W HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	STK1756083-1	2017-12-28	Coliform	N/W HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
WELL #3	STK1036580-1	2010-07-26	General Mineral	Well #3	Well #3 - Water Quality
	STK1330341-1	2013-01-11	Radio Chemistry	Well #3	Well #3 - Water Quality
	STK1332889-1	2013-04-02	Radio Chemistry	Well #3	Well #3 - Water Quality
	STK1336480-1	2013-07-02	Radio Chemistry	Well #3	Well #3 - Water Quality
	STK1532205-1	2015-03-05	Wet Chemistry	Well #3	NORTH VALLEY SCHOOL PWS
	STK1638777-1	2016-07-19	Metals, Total	Well #3	Well #3 - Water Quality
	STK1739148-1	2017-07-20	Wet Chemistry	Well #3	Well #3 - Chrome 6 Monitoring
	STK1739149-1	2017-07-20	Wet Chemistry	Well #3	Well #3 - Water Quality