2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: ***Shaffer School - PWS # 1800575*** Report Date: May 2013

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring through December 31, 2012.

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: ***Groundwater***

Name of source(s): ***Well #1***

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: ***The California Department of Public Health (Department) conducted an assessment on our source in November 2001. The source is considered most vulnerable to state highway & railroad transportation corridors not associated with any detected contaminants. The source is considered most vulnerable to agricultural/irrigation wells & low density septic systems associated with the detection of nitrate & fluoride.***

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: ***Third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM***

For more information, contact: ***Dianne Parady, Chief Business Official*** Phone: ***(530) 254-6577***

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

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 byproducts 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.

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 guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the state 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

The tables below list 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 COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminant	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 *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR LEAD AND COPPER

Lead & Copper (units) Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90th %tile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 2012	10	2.1	0	15	2	Erosion of natural deposits; internal corrosion of household water plumbing; discharges from industrial manufacturers;
Copper (ppb) 2012	10	130	0	1,300	170	Erosion of natural deposits; internal corrosion of household plumbing; leaching from wood preservatives

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS					
Sodium (ppm)	2009	38	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2009	149	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD					
Arsenic (ppb)	2009	3.0	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff form orchards; glass & electronics production wastes
Gross Alpha (pci/L)	2007	4.29	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2012	20.8	45	45	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Uranium (pci/L)	2007	3.85	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD					
Chloride (ppm)	2009	10	500	none	Runoff/leaching form natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2009	5	15	none	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2009	454	1,600	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2009	270	1000	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	2009	0.3	5	none	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppb)	2009	150	5,000	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Typical Source of Contaminant
TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Vanadium (ppb)	2009	11	50	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits