

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Lassen View School

Report Date: 2/25/2016

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: Groundwater Well

Name & location of source(s): Lassen View School

10818 Highway 99E Los Molinos, Ca 96055

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Inspection report dated October 25, 2011 available at the Tehama County Environmental Health office (633 Washington Street Rm. 36, Red Bluff)

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Third Monday of every month at 7:00 PM at Lassen View Elementary Library.

For more information, contact: Don Jasielum Phone: (530) 527-5162

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

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.

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.

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.

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.

Variations and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

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

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the state 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 COLIFORM BACTERIA

| Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria) | Highest No. of detections | No. of months in violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | (In a mo.) | 0 | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> | (In the year) | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

| Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set) | No. of samples collected | 90 th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|------|---|
| Lead 06-02-2015 | 5 | .010 mgL | 0 | 15 | 2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper 06-02-2015 | 5 | .349 mgL | 0 | 1.3 | 0.17 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|---------------|---|
| Sodium (ppm) | 3-16-2009 | 15mgL | 0 | none | none | Generally found in ground & surface water |
| Hardness (ppm) | 3-16-2009 | 276mgL | 0 | none | none | Generally found in ground & surface water |

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 4 - 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 Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---|
| Nitrate | 03-05-2015 | 16.9mg/L | 19-20 | 45mg/L | 45 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage, erosion of natural deposits. |
| Barium | 4-9-2009 | 40.2ug/L | 40-41 | 1000ug/L | 2 | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium | 4-9-2009 | 3ug/L | 2-4 | 50ug/L | 50 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha | 3-16-2009 | 1.70pCi/L | 1-2 | 3 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| | | | | | | |

TABLE 5 - 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 Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|---------------|--|
| Sulfate | 03-28-2012 | 47mg/L | 47 | 500 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Chloride | 03-28-2012 | 31mg/L | 31 | 500 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Aluminum | 4-9-2009 | 70ug/L | 69-71 | 1000 | .6ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| | | | | | | |

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|--|-------------|----------------|--------------------|--|
| Vanadium | 4-9-2009 | 20ug/L | | The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals. |

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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

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).

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

| TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected) | Total No. of Detections | Sample Dates | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| <i>E. coli</i> | (In the year) 0 | | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | (In the year) 0 | | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | (In the year) 0 | | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |