

# 2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: South Fork Elementary School Water System Report Date: MAY 2014

*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, 2013 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Type of water source in use: Groundwater from one (1) well.  
Well #2 in Weldon, CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A drinking water source assessment was completed in February 2013 and may be viewed at the office. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic systems – high density [ $>1$ /acre].

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 5225 Kelso Valley Road,  
2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday of each month

For more information, contact: Bob Shive Phone: 760-378-4058

## **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 must provide the same protection for public health.

**The attached tables 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.

<b>TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA</b>					
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b> (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria )	<b>Highest No. of detections</b>	<b>No. of months in violation</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>mclg</b>	<b>Typical Source of Bacteria</b>
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 <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	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

<b>TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER</b>						
<b>Lead and Copper</b> (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	<b>No. of samples collected</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> percentile level detected</b>	<b>No. sites exceeding AL</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>PHG</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Lead (ppb) <b>(Done in 2013)</b>	10	0.051	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) <b>(Done in 2012)</b>	10	0.15	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

<b>TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>PHG</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Sodium (ppm)	2010	38		none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2010	180		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
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2012	17.2	15.6-18.8	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2012	14		20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2011	0.159	0.000-0.245	5	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2011	0.196	-0.0109 - 0.632	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2013	2.0		10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/L)	2013	0.0042		2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2013	ND		50	(100)	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2013	0.92		2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2013	16		45	45	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from fertilizer use and septic systems

**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
Chloride (ppm)	2010	22		500	N/A	Runoff from natural deposits
Color (units)	2010	10		15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic material
Iron (ppb)	2010	260		300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2010	55		500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
TDS (ppm)	2010	310		1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU units)	2010	1.3		5	N/A	Soil runoff

*\*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 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).

## FOOTNOTES:

**Uranium:** Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Nitrate:** in drinking water above 45 mg/L (ppm) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

**Gross Alpha Particle Activity:** Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Lead:** Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**Iron, Manganese, and Turbidity:** is frequently found in water system supplied by groundwater wells. Mountain area wells are notoriously prone to produce water that contains these elements. There are no known direct adverse health effects; however their presence above certain levels is objectionable. Clothes laundered can come out stained. Adding bleach may only intensify the stain. Plumbing fixtures are also stained.

### Why are the term's "ppm" and "ppb" Important?

The terms refer to exposure standards and guidelines created to protect the public from harmful substances that can cause serious health effects. Exposure standards and guidelines are created from risk assessments that include dose response, exposure and hazard identification assessments. The following comparisons and information may be helpful:

1 standard atmosphere of water (1 liter of pure water at 4 degrees Celsius) weights 1,000,000 mg or one (1) kilogram (2.2 lbs.): 1 liter = 1.06 quarts.

One ppb = 1 inch in 16,000 miles; 1 cent in \$10 million; 1 second in 32 years; one drop in an Olympic swimming pool.

One ppm = 1 inch in 16 miles; 1 minute in 2 years; 1 cent in \$10,000; one drop in 55 gallons.

**ATTACHMENT 7**  
**Consumer Confidence Report**  
**Certification Form**

**To be submitted to:**

**Department of Public Health, Southern California Branch, Drinking Water**

**4925 Commerce Dr., Suite #120, Bakersfield, CA 93309**

Water System Name: **South Fork Elementary School Water System**

Water System Number: **#1502260**

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on \_\_\_\_\_ (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 Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone Number: (     ) \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the 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: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - Posting the CCR on the Internet at www. \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach 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 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)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www. \_\_\_\_\_
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission