

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Water System Name: **NORTH VALLEY SCHOOL PWS**
Water System Number: **3901090**

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6-23-14 (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 KIMBERLY NOBGRAD
Signature *Kimberly Nobgrad*
Title MAINT. SUPERVISOR
Phone Number (209) 329-9742 Date 6-23-14

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 method used: _____

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying customers. Those efforts included the following methods:

Posted the CCR on the internet at www. _____

Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)

Advertised 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 the newspaper and date published)

Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) Front Office of school

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

(Submit this form and a copy of your CCR to the Department of Health Services)

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: NORTH VALLEY SCHOOL PWS

Report Date: June 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

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. 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: Well #2.

For more information about this report, or for 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 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.

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 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, order, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

umhos/cm: micromhos per centimeter (a measure of conductivity)

TON: threshold odor numbers (a measure of odor)

pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

The sources of drinking water(both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, spring, 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.

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which 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*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil production and mining activities.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health prescribes regulations which 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.

Tables 1 and 2 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituents. 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 the last sample set)	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level	No. Site Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	5 (2013)	0.083	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 2 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Vanadium (ppm)	(2006)	0.03	0.03 - 0.03	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 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 (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

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

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 provider. 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 (800-426-4791)

For Lead (Pb), 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 service lines and home plumbing. *NORTH VALLEY SCHOOL PWS* 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/safewater/lead>.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information

Assessment Info

According to the Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program's Source Water Assessments Public Access web page, the Public Water Sources WELL #2 of the NORTH VALLEY SCHOOL PWS water system number 3901090, 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 Info

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 PWS Analytical Results By FGL - 2013

LEAD AND COPPER RULE									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	90th Percentile	# Samples
Copper		ppm		1.3	.3			0.083	5
Bathroom in Tra	STK1338548-005	ppm				08/25/2013	0.0440		
Boy's Bathroom	STK1338548-003	ppm				08/25/2013	0.0840		
Sample #1	STK1338548-001	ppm				08/25/2013	0.0650		
Front Office, M	STK1338548-002	ppm				08/25/2013	0.0350		
Kitchen Sink	STK1338548-004	ppm				08/25/2013	0.0810		

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Vanadium		ppm		NS				0.03	0.03 - 0.03
Well #2	STK0632223-001	ppm				03/15/2006	0.0270		

NORTH VALLEY SCHOOL PWS CCR Login Linkage - 2013

FGL CODE	DATE SAMPLED	LAB ID	METHOD	DESCRIPTION	PROPERTY
AFTER PT	08/28/2013	STK1338632-003	Coliform	After PT	Bacteriological Sampling
Bathroom in Tra	08/25/2013	STK1338548-005	Metals, Total	Bathroom in Trailer	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Boy's Bathroom	08/25/2013	STK1338548-003	Metals, Total	Boy's Bathroom Sink	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Front Office, M	08/25/2013	STK1338548-002	Metals, Total	Front Office, Men's Restroom	Lead & Copper Monitoring
HB After PT	11/25/2013	STK1351450-003	Coliform	HB After Pressure Tank	Bacteriological Sampling
Kitchen Sink	08/25/2013	STK1338548-004	Metals, Total	Kitchen Sink	Lead & Copper Monitoring
NE HB	01/11/2013	STK1330340-001	Coliform	N/E HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	03/05/2013	STK1331895-001	Coliform	N/E HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	05/07/2013	STK1334219-001	Coliform	N/E HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	07/02/2013	STK1336479-001	Coliform	N/E HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	08/28/2013	STK1338632-001	Coliform	N/E HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	11/06/2013	STK1350888-001	Coliform	N/E HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	11/25/2013	STK1351450-002	Coliform	N/E HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
NW HB	02/06/2013	STK1330951-001	Coliform	N/W HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	04/02/2013	STK1332890-001	Coliform	N/W HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	06/04/2013	STK1335355-001	Coliform	N/W HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	08/07/2013	STK1337903-001	Coliform	N/W HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	08/28/2013	STK1338632-002	Coliform	N/W HB Main Bldg.	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	10/04/2013	STK1339770-001	Coliform	N/W HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	11/25/2013	STK1351450-001	Coliform	N/W HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	12/05/2013	STK1351770-001	Coliform	N/W HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
Sample #1	08/25/2013	STK1338548-001	Metals, Total	Drinking Fountain, West Side	Lead & Copper Monitoring
WELL	11/25/2013	STK1351450-004	Coliform	Well	Bacteriological Sampling
Well #2	03/15/2006	STK0632223-001	Metals, Total	WELL #2	DHS Monitoring
	03/15/2006	STK0632223-001	Wet Chemistry	WELL #2	DHS Monitoring