Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

Water System Name: **RIO SCHOOL DIST/ RIO REAL SCHOOL**
Water System Number: **5602408**

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 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)

__ 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: **RIO SCHOOL DIST/ RIO REAL SCHOOL** 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

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

Type of water sources(s) in use: This source is treated water from United Water Conservation District.

Your water comes from 1 source: UWCD - Treated (Surface Influent)

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (805) 647 - 5603 and ask for Lori Frost, or visit our website at http://www.rio.k12.ca.us/

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.

Variances 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 (µg/L)
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**
Lead (ppb)	9 (2011)	4.00	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9 (2011)	1.290	2	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 2 - DETECTION OF FEDERAL DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL (MRDL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2013	21	21 - 21	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ppb)	(2013)	4	4 - 4	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection

2013Consumer Confidence 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 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 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. *RIO SCHOOL DIST/ RIO REAL 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/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 UWCD - TREATED (SURFACE INFLUENT) of the RIO SCHOOL DIST/ RIO REAL SCHOOL water system 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.

RIO SCHOOL DIST/ RIO REAL SCHOOL
Analytical Results By FGL - 2013

LEAD AND COPPER RULE								
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	90th Percentile	# Samples
Lead		ppb	0	15	0.2			4.00	9
Breakroom	SP 1108504-004	ppb				08/23/2011	4.00		
Nurses Sink	SP 1108504-010	ppb				08/23/2011	7.30		
Room 14	SP 1108504-005	ppb				08/23/2011	1.20		
Room 17	SP 1108504-006	ppb				08/23/2011	1.30		
Room 2	SP 1108504-003	ppb				08/23/2011	2.20		
Room 20	SP 1108504-007	ppb				08/23/2011	0.300		
Room 23	SP 1108504-008	ppb				08/23/2011	0.400		
Room 28	SP 1108504-009	ppb				08/23/2011	0.300		
Room 4	SP 1108504-002	ppb				08/23/2011	4.20		
Copper		ppm		1.3	.3			1.290	9
Breakroom	SP 1108504-004	ppm				08/23/2011	0.00		
Nurses Sink	SP 1108504-010	ppm				08/23/2011	0.00		
Room 14	SP 1108504-005	ppm				08/23/2011	1.08		
Room 17	SP 1108504-006	ppm				08/23/2011	1.29		
Room 2	SP 1108504-003	ppm				08/23/2011	0.370		
Room 20	SP 1108504-007	ppm				08/23/2011	1.31		
Room 23	SP 1108504-008	ppm				08/23/2011	0.920		
Room 28	SP 1108504-009	ppm				08/23/2011	0.290		
Room 4	SP 1108504-002	ppm				08/23/2011	1.98		

FEDERAL DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE								
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)		ppb		80	n/a			21	21 - 21
Rio Real-Nurses	SP 1311998-002	ppb				11/12/2013	21.0		
Haloacetic Acids (five)		ppb		60	n/a			4	4 - 4
Rio Real-Nurses	SP 1311998-002	ppb				11/12/2013	4.00		

RIO SCHOOL DIST/ RIO REAL SCHOOL
CCR Login Linkage - 2013

FGL CODE	DATE SAMPLED	LAB ID	METHOD	DESCRIPTION	PROPERTY
Breakroom	08/23/2011	SP 1108504-004	Metals, Total	Breakroom	Rio Real - Lead & Copper Monitoring
Nurses Sink	08/23/2011	SP 1108504-010	Metals, Total	Nurses Sink	Rio Real - Lead & Copper Monitoring
Rio Real-Nurses	01/29/2013	SP 1300945-002	Coliform	Rio Real-Nurses Office	Rio Real School
	02/19/2013	SP 1301721-002	Coliform	Rio Real-Nurses Office	Rio Real School
	03/21/2013	SP 1303010-002	Coliform	Rio Real-Nurses Office	Rio Real School
	04/19/2013	SP 1303968-002	Coliform	Rio Real-Nurses Office	Rio Real School
	05/23/2013	SP 1305177-002	Coliform	Rio Real-Nurses Office	School Drinking Water
	06/10/2013	SP 1305790-002	Coliform	Rio Real-Nurses Office	School Drinking Water
	08/19/2013	SP 1308492-002	Coliform	Rio Real-Nurses Office	School Drinking Water
	09/12/2013	SP 1309516-002	Coliform	Rio Real-Nurses Office	School Drinking Water
	10/21/2013	SP 1311157-002	Coliform	Rio Real-Nurses Office	Rio Real School
	11/12/2013	SP 1311998-002	Coliform	Rio Real-Nurses Office	School Drinking Water
	11/12/2013	SP 1311998-002	EPA 551.1	Rio Real-Nurses Office	School Drinking Water
	11/12/2013	SP 1311998-002	EPA 552.2	Rio Real-Nurses Office	School Drinking Water
	12/13/2013	SP 1313305-002	Coliform	Rio Real-Nurses Office	Rio Real School
Room 14	08/23/2011	SP 1108504-005	Metals, Total	Room 14	Rio Real - Lead & Copper Monitoring
Room 17	08/23/2011	SP 1108504-006	Metals, Total	Room 17	Rio Real - Lead & Copper Monitoring
Room 2	08/23/2011	SP 1108504-003	Metals, Total	Room 2	Rio Real - Lead & Copper Monitoring
Room 20	08/23/2011	SP 1108504-007	Metals, Total	Room 20	Rio Real - Lead & Copper Monitoring
Room 23	08/23/2011	SP 1108504-008	Metals, Total	Room 23	Rio Real - Lead & Copper Monitoring
Room 28	08/23/2011	SP 1108504-009	Metals, Total	Room 28	Rio Real - Lead & Copper Monitoring
Room 4	08/23/2011	SP 1108504-002	Metals, Total	Room 4	Rio Real - Lead & Copper Monitoring
Room 7	06/16/2009	SP 1108504-001	Metals, Total	Room 7	Rio Real - Lead & Copper Monitoring

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

Water System Name: **RIO SCHOOL DIST/RIO DEL VALLE SCHOOL**
Water System Number: **5602406**

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 _____

==========

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)

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__ 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: **RIO SCHOOL DIST/RIO DEL VALLE SCHOOL** 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

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

Type of water sources(s) in use: This source is treated water from United Water Conservation District.

Your water comes from 1 source: UWCD - Treated (Surface Influent).

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (805)647-5603 and ask for Lori Frost, or visit our website at http://www.rio.k12.ca.us/

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.

Variances 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)
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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**
Lead (ppb)	10 (2007)	14.50	1	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10 (2007)	0.380	1	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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

TABLE 2 - DETECTION OF FEDERAL DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL (MRDL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2013	20	20 - 20	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ppb)	(2013)	4	4 - 4	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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 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. *RIO SCHOOL DIST/RIO DEL VALLE 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/safewater/lead.

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

About our 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 flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 UWCD - TREATED (SURFACE INFLUENT) of the RIO SCHOOL DIST/RIO DEL VALLE SCHOOL water system 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.

RIO SCHOOL DIST/RIO DEL VALLE SCHOOL
Analytical Results By FGL - 2013

LEAD AND COPPER RULE									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	90th Percentile	# Samples
Lead		ppb	0	15	0.2			14.50	10
RDValle-B104	SP 0710665-010	ppb				09/25/2007	21.2		
RDValle-B116	SP 0710665-007	ppb				09/25/2007	12.5		
RDValle-Cafeter	SP 0710665-008	ppb				09/25/2007	14.5		
RDValle-W110	SP 0710665-002	ppb				09/25/2007	3.30		
RDValle-F106	SP 0710665-005	ppb				09/25/2007	6.90		
RDValle-Kitchen	SP 0710665-009	ppb				09/25/2007	3.10		
RDValle-Mens RR	SP 0710665-006	ppb				09/25/2007	2.10		
RDValle-Nurses	SP 0710665-003	ppb				09/25/2007	2.10		
RDValle-W RR	SP 0710665-001	ppb				09/25/2007	6.10		
RDValle-Teacher	SP 0710665-004	ppb				09/25/2007	3.60		
Copper		ppm		1.3	.3			0.380	10
RDValle-B104	SP 0710665-010	ppm				09/25/2007	3.97		
RDValle-B116	SP 0710665-007	ppm				09/25/2007	0.356		
RDValle-Cafeter	SP 0710665-008	ppm				09/25/2007	0.380		
RDValle-W110	SP 0710665-002	ppm				09/25/2007	0.172		
RDValle-F106	SP 0710665-005	ppm				09/25/2007	0.353		
RDValle-Kitchen	SP 0710665-009	ppm				09/25/2007	0.197		
RDValle-Mens RR	SP 0710665-006	ppm				09/25/2007	0.0910		
RDValle-Nurses	SP 0710665-003	ppm				09/25/2007	0.0640		
RDValle-W RR	SP 0710665-001	ppm				09/25/2007	0.111		
RDValle-Teacher	SP 0710665-004	ppm				09/25/2007	0.0750		

FEDERAL DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)		ppb		80	n/a			20	20 - 20
RDValle-W RR	SP 1311998-003	ppb				11/12/2013	20.0		
Haloacetic Acids (five)		ppb		60	n/a			4	4 - 4
RDValle-W RR	SP 1311998-003	ppb				11/12/2013	4.00		

RIO SCHOOL DIST/RIO DEL VALLE SCHOOL
CCR Login Linkage - 2013

FGL CODE	DATE SAMPLED	LAB ID	METHOD	DESCRIPTION	PROPERTY
RDValle-B104	09/25/2007	SP 0710665-010	Metals, Total	B104	Rio Del Valle
RDValle-B116	09/25/2007	SP 0710665-007	Metals, Total	B116	Rio Del Valle
RDValle-Cafeter	09/25/2007	SP 0710665-008	Metals, Total	Cafeteria Custodial	Rio Del Valle
RDValle-F106	09/25/2007	SP 0710665-005	Metals, Total	F106	Rio Del Valle
RDValle-Kitchen	09/25/2007	SP 0710665-009	Metals, Total	Kitchen RR	Rio Del Valle
RDValle-M RR	04/19/2013	SP 1303968-003	Coliform	Rio Del Valle-Mens RR	El Rio School
	05/23/2013	SP 1305177-003	Coliform	Rio Del Valle-Mens RR	School Drinking Water
	07/23/2013	SP 1307457-002	Coliform	Rio Del Valle-Mens RR	Rio Real School
RDValle-Mens RR	09/25/2007	SP 0710665-006	Metals, Total	Mens RR	Rio Del Valle
RDValle-Nurses	09/25/2007	SP 0710665-003	Metals, Total	Nurses RR	Rio Del Valle
RDValle-Teacher	09/25/2007	SP 0710665-004	Metals, Total	Teachers Lounge	Rio Del Valle
RDValle-W RR	09/25/2007	SP 0710665-001	Metals, Total	Rio Del Valle-Womens RR	Rio Del Valle
	01/29/2013	SP 1300945-003	Coliform	Rio Del Valle-Womens RR	El Rio School
	02/19/2013	SP 1301721-003	Coliform	Rio Del Valle-Womens RR	El Rio School
	03/21/2013	SP 1303010-003	Coliform	Rio Del Valle-Womens RR	El Rio School
	06/10/2013	SP 1305790-003	Coliform	Rio Del Valle-Womens RR	School Drinking Water
	07/23/2013	SP 1307457-001	Coliform	Rio Del Valle-Womens RR	Rio del Valle
	08/19/2013	SP 1308492-003	Coliform	Rio Del Valle-Womens RR	School Drinking Water
	09/12/2013	SP 1309516-003	Coliform	Rio Del Valle-Womens RR	School Drinking Water
	10/21/2013	SP 1311157-003	Coliform	Rio Del Valle-Womens RR	El Rio School
	11/12/2013	SP 1311998-003	Coliform	Rio Del Valle-Womens RR	School Drinking Water
	11/12/2013	SP 1311998-003	EPA 551.1	Rio Del Valle-Womens RR	School Drinking Water
	11/12/2013	SP 1311998-003	EPA 552.2	Rio Del Valle-Womens RR	School Drinking Water
	12/13/2013	SP 1313305-003	Coliform	Rio Del Valle-Womens RR	El Rio School
RDValle-W110	09/25/2007	SP 0710665-002	Metals, Total	E110	Rio Del Valle