

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

Submit by July 1, 2015 to:

Mark Cramer
Shasta County Dept of Resource Management
Environmental Health Division
1855 Placer Street, Suite 201
Redding, CA 96001

Water System Name: Anderson Union High School- North Valley

Water System Number: 4500041

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 Health Services.

Certified by: Name: KEN Payne
Signature: [Handwritten Signature]
Title: Site
Phone Number: (530) 560-0320 Date: 4/27/15

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: direct Delivery Staff lounge

"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

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Certification Form

Submit by July 1, 2015 to:

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Shasta County Dept of Resource Management
Environmental Health Division
1855 Placer Street, Suite 201
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Water System Name: Anderson Union High School- Anderson

Water System Number: 4500041

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 4/15 (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 Health Services.

Certified by: Name: KEN PAYNE
Signature: [Handwritten Signature]
Title: Site (L) of OPTD
Phone Number: (530) 510-0320 Date: 4/27/15

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

direct Delivery STAFF lounge

"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)
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- Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
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For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www. _____

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2014 Water Quality Report

Anderson Union High School

Here at Anderson Union we strive to provide our students and staff with a safe and healthy campus, which naturally includes a fresh and dependable drinking water supply. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually monitor our water quality and to protect our water resources.

We regularly test our 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 1st through December 31st, 2014. We were glad to be able to give our kids clean, fresh water again this past year.

Our drinking water is supplied by one chlorinated groundwater well (Well 01), located on the campus between the track and gymnasium. This well serves approximately 900 staff and students. The campus also has a connection to the City of Anderson water service that can be activated during peak demand or in an emergency.

The source was evaluated by the county in October 2001, to determine if there were possible contaminating activities that might compromise the quality of the water. At the time, there were no associated contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source was still considered vulnerable to nearby above-ground storage tanks, parking lots/shopping centers and historic waste dumps/landfills. A copy of the complete report is available online: <http://swap.ice.ucdavis.edu/TSinfo/TSintro.asp>.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 Health Services (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.

Please note that 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.**

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).

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/standards/hascience.cfm>

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

For questions or concerns about your drinking water you may attend our board meeting the **3rd Tuesday of each month** or you may contact:

Ken Payne at 530 365-2471 x 20040

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) or Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

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 and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring, reporting 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.

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)



2014 Water Quality Report

North Valley High School

Here at North Valley High School we strive to provide our students and staff with a safe and healthy campus, which naturally includes a fresh and dependable drinking water supply. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually monitor our water quality and to protect our water resources.

We regularly test our 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 1st through December 31st, 2014.

Our drinking water is supplied by **one untreated groundwater well (Well 02)**, located east of the school buildings. This well also serves Oakview School, Community Day School and Head Start. The campus has a connection to the City of Anderson water service that can be activated during peak demand or in an emergency.

The source was evaluated by the county in October 2001, to determine if there were **possible contaminating activities** that might compromise the quality of the water. At the time, there were no associated contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source was still considered vulnerable to historic waste dumps and landfills in the area. A copy of the complete report is available online:
<http://swap.icc.ucdavis.edu/TSinfo/TSintro.asp>.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 Health Services (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.

Please note that 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.**

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).

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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.

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 (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)



These tables show only the drinking water contaminants that were *detected* during the most recent sampling for each constituent. The Department of Health Services 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. Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked and explained below.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(in a month) 0	none	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	none	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	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 08/27/14	5	ND	none	1.5	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 08/27/14	5	0.227	none	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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. 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>.

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)		No current data		none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)		No current data		none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

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 as NO3 (ppm)	01/15/14	9.3		45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha particle activity (pCi/L)	11/30/09	6.1		15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/06/08	0.1		2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

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
		No current data				

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language	

These tables show only the drinking water contaminants that were *detected* during the most recent sampling for each constituent. The Department of Health Services 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. Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked and explained below.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(in a month) 0	none	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	none	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	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 08/27/14	5	ND	none	1.5	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 08/27/14	5	0.214	none	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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. 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>.

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Sodium (ppm)		No current data		none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)		No current data		none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

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 as NO3 (ppm)	01/08/14	8.6		45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/06/08	0.1		2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

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
		No current data				

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language	