

Central Gaither School
2012 WATER QUALITY
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

This report shows our water quality and what it means. For additional information concerning your drinking water, contact Sheri ByBee at (530) 822-5252

Water for the site comes from a groundwater well. Bottled water is provided to all students and faculty for drinking and cooking.

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

Definitions of Terms

In this report you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are established by the federal Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal or PHG – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG's are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standard – MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Regulatory Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

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

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

Water Testing Results

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. The term "contaminant," as used below refers to any substance in water, other than pure water itself, that is regulated and monitored for health or aesthetic reasons.

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, which 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, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which 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.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers and/or the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Summary Information from Source Water Assessment Conducted in March 2002

A source water assessment has been completed for the well serving Central Gaither School. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

High-density septic systems

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at DHS Valley District Office or at Central Gaither School
415 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 110 1512 Stewart Road
Redding, CA 96002 Yuba City, CA 95991
Richard Hinrichs, 530-224-4867 530-822-5252

Detected Contaminants In Our Water

Central Gaither School routinely monitors for contaminants in our drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following paragraphs and tables show the results of our most recent testing. Please note that not all testing is required annually, so in some cases our results are more than one year old.

Microbiological Water Quality

Testing for bacteriological contaminants in the distribution system is required by State regulations. This testing is done regularly to verify that the water system is free from coliform bacteria. The minimum number of tests required per month for our water system is one. No coliform bacteria was detected at the site in 2012.

Violation Information

The water at Central Gaither School exceeds the Maximum Contaminant Level for constituents: Arsenic, Iron, and Manganese. Bottle Water is used at the facility for all consumption uses (drinking and cooking). All drinking water fountains are disabled and posted as non-potable.

Chemicals Detected In Our Water

The following table gives a list of all regulated chemicals that were detected in our water during the most recent samplings.

Chemical Detected	Year Tested	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (or MCLG)	Origin
Arsenic^	2012	4.3 ppb	10	10	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium^	2012	583 ppb	1000	2000	Discharge of oily drilling wastes and from metal refineries, Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Manganese^	2005	456 ppb	50	N/A	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Sodium	2005	112 ppm	N/A	N/A	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness	1999	760 ppm	N/A	N/A	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium & calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.
Total Dissolved Solids*	2004	590 ppm	1500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Nitrite^	2012	0.69 ppm	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
Iron^	2000	1250 ppb	300	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	1999	1.19 pCi/L	15	N/A	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Chloride	1999	1100 ppm	600	N/A	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits

^Primary Standard; *Secondary Standard – refer to definitions on first page

N/A = not applicable

Although there is no MCL for sodium in public drinking water, we are providing sodium test results for persons who might be on a low sodium diet. The American Heart Association recommends that persons on such a diet should use drinking water containing no more than 20 ppm of sodium. Likewise, hardness results (calcium + magnesium) are provided for informational purposes only, as there is no MCL.

Lead & Copper Testing Results

Lead & copper testing of water from individual taps in the distribution system is required by State regulations. The table below summarizes the most recent monitoring for these constituents. If the 90th percentile result does not exceed the action level for either lead or copper, the water system is in compliance.

	Year Tested	No. of Samples Collected	No. of Samples Required	90 th Percentile Result (ppb)	No. Samples Above Action Level	Action Level (ppb)
Lead	2011	10	10	5.7	0	15
Copper	2011	10	10	104	0	1300