

# 2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Vina Elementary School

Report Date: June 2016

*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, 2015.*

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

**Type of water source(s) in use:** According to SWRCB records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

**Your water comes from 1 source(s):** Well 01

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (530) 839 - 2182 and ask for Debra Burgett.

## TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically 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 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 the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**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.

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

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

**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 by-products 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 California 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 provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2 and 3 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 LEAD AND COPPER</b>						
<b>Lead and Copper</b> (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>90th percentile level detected</b>	<b>No. Sites Exceeding AL</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>PHG</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Copper (ppm)	5 (2015)	0.04	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

<b>Table 2 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	(2014)	2.64	N/A	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate as N (ppm)	(2015)	1	N/A	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

<b>Table 3 - DETECTION OF FEDERAL DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE</b>							
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL (MRDL)</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	(2014)	1.3	N/A	80	n/a	No	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 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).

**Lead Specific Language for Community Water Systems:** 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Culligan of Chico-Vina Elementary 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/lead>.

## **2015 Consumer Confidence Report Drinking Water Assessment Information**

### **Assessment Information**

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 01 of the water system VINA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL of the water system in March, 2003.

Well 01 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:  
Septic systems - high density [ $>1/\text{acre}$ ]

### **Discussion of Vulnerability**

There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source. The well is considered to be most vulnerable to septic tank/leachfield disposal systems located in the area.

### **Acquiring Information**

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:  
Division of Drinking Water  
415 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 110  
Redding, CA 96002

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Richard L. Hinrichs  
Associate Sanitary Engineer  
530-224-4867  
530-224-4844 (fax)  
[rhinrich@dhs.ca.gov](mailto:rhinrich@dhs.ca.gov)



# Culligan of Chico-Vina Elementary School

## CCR Login Linkage - 2015

<b>FGL Code</b>	<b>Lab ID</b>	<b>Date_Sampled</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Property</b>
Office	CH 1576008-4	2015-07-27	Metals, Total	CuPb Office	Copper & Lead Monitoring
RM 1	CH 1576008-1	2015-07-27	Metals, Total	CuPb Room 1	Copper & Lead Monitoring
RM 2	CH 1576008-2	2015-07-27	Metals, Total	CuPb Room 2	Copper & Lead Monitoring
RM 3	CH 1576008-3	2015-07-27	Metals, Total	CuPb Room 3	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Well	CH 1576008-5	2015-07-27	Metals, Total	CuPb Well	Copper & Lead Monitoring
KIT	CH 1570532-1	2015-01-16	Coliform	Kitchen	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 1570975-1	2015-02-09	Coliform	Kitchen	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 1571547-1	2015-03-04	Coliform	Kitchen	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 1572701-1	2015-04-23	Coliform	Kitchen	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 1573010-1	2015-05-06	Coliform	Kitchen	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 1573712-1	2015-06-02	Coliform	Kitchen	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 1574848-1	2015-07-07	Coliform	Kitchen	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 1576307-1	2015-08-06	Coliform	Kitchen	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 1577720-1	2015-09-17	Coliform	Kitchen	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 1578715-1	2015-10-21	Coliform	Kitchen	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 1578941-1	2015-11-03	Coliform	Kitchen	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 1579541-1	2015-12-01	Coliform	Kitchen	Bacteriological Monitoring
Storage Room Ho	CH 1475333-1	2014-07-21	EPA 551.1	Storage Room Hose Bib	DBP Monitoring
WELL 1	CH 1477973-1	2014-10-17	Wet Chemistry	Well 01	VINA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
	CH 1576308-1	2015-08-06	Wet Chemistry	Well 01	Water Quality Monitoring