

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Water System Name: CENTRAL SCHOOL

Water System Number: 16-00008

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: Ron Seaver

Signature: _____

Title: Superintendent

Phone Number: (559) 924-3405 Date: June 9, 2011

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 methods used: _____

"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. central.k12.ca.us](http://www.central.k12.ca.us)

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) Central Union School District/Central School

Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Return by October 1st to:

Kings County Environmental Health

Attn: Liliana Stransky

330 Campus Drive

Hanford, CA 93230

2010 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Central Union School

Report Date: June 8, 2011

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, 2010.

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: Groundwater

Name & location of source(s): Well A located at 15783 18th Avenue, Lemoore, CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Completed in June 2011. Available at Kings County EHS

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Not applicable.

For more information, contact: Jack Boogard Phone: (559) 924-3405

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

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)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

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

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 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 provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 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.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 1	0**	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	0	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 (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 8/5/10	1	2.2	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 8/5/10	1	0.007 ppm	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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)	8/5/10	100	0	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	8/5/10	19	0	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>PRIMARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum	8/6/10	51	0	1000 ppb	none	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes

Arsenic	8/6/10	7*	0	10 ppb	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	8/6/10	21	0	1000 ppb	2000	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride	8/6/10	0.67	0	2 ppm	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as nitrate, NO ₃)	7/30/10	ND	0	45 ppm	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; waste from dairies; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as nitrogen, N)	7/30/10	ND	0	<1 ppm	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; waste from dairies; erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants

Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	8/13/10	9.37	0	15 pCi/L	none	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 & 228 Total	8/13/10	2.15	0	5 pCi/L	none	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	8/16/10	2.10	0	20 pCi/L	none	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity	7/29/10	3.3	0	0.5 NTU	none	Not Applicable
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	8/3/10	350	0	1000 ppm	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride	7/30/10	10	0	500 mg/L	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	8/6/10	ND	0	500 ppm	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance	7/29/10	510	330-380	1600 mmhos	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
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				[MRDLG]	
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	Monthly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

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).

****Coliforms:** are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other; potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Section 64423 requires non-transient non-community water systems to collect a minimum of one routine coliform sample for each calendar month. The school failed to collect routine coliform samples for the months of **January, February, March, April and November of 2010** as required.

****Arsenic:** While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Drinking Water Source Assessment, Vulnerability Statement

The facility, site maps and county files were reviewed in an effort to survey the facility for possible sources of contamination to the well. Within 600 feet of the well, the school's sewer system, and two improperly abandoned wells presents the highest contamination risk to this system. Other potentially contaminating activities (PCA's) of less risk within the 600-foot radius of the well includes farming activities and pesticide application. For a complete list of PCA's please refer to the Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Report prepared by the Kings County Health Department, Division of Environmental Health. This report is available for review during normal office hours. Please note that potential contaminants associated with nearby PCA's were not identified in this water supply at the time of the assessment.