

**Hoaglin-Zenia School
2007 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report
Public Water System Number 5305501**

For additional information concerning the school's drinking water, please contact **District Office** at **574-6237**.

Water for the School originates from one groundwater source, a spring located on public land administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

Definitions of some of the terms used in this report.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Program (DWSAP): A survey and assessment of the drinking water source for activities within the zones of influence that can impact the quality of the water source.

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 technologically, and economically feasible.

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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRCL): The level of disinfectants remaining in treated water following disinfection action.

ND: non-detectable at testing limit.

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.

ppt: parts per trillion or picograms per liter

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and surface water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets PHGs.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

TDS: Total dissolved Solids.

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.

A source water assessment has been completed for the source water spring serving the Hoaglin-Zenia School. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following

activities not associated with any detected contaminants: ***Managed forests.***

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

DHS Klamath District Office
415 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 110
Redding, Ca 96002
Attn: Michael Burgess (530) 224-4800

or:

Southern Trinity Joint Unified School District
Star Route Box 156
Bridgeville, Ca 95526

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 storm water 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, 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, gas stand tanks, storm water runoff and septic systems.
- ***Radioactive contaminants***, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

General Information on Drinking Water:

All 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 USEPAs 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. The USEPA/Center for disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

WATER QUALITY DATA

Microbiological Water Quality:

Testing for bacteriological contaminants in the distribution system is required by State of California regulations. This testing is done regularly to verify that the water is free from coliform bacteria. The minimum number of tests required per month is one. In our distribution system, we test the water once per month for coliform bacteria. The highest number of samples found to contain coliform bacteria during any one month was **zero**.

Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts:

The State of California under the Federal Environmental Agency's Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR) requires testing for disinfection byproducts. The district disinfects the water with a sodium hypochlorite solution. The use of these products when combined with organic matter in the water can leave behind residual trihalomethanes (TTHM's) and haloacetic acids (HAA5) in the treated water. The table below summarizes testing.

TTHM or HAA5	Year teste	Samples collected	Samples required	Results ppb	MCL/MRCL ppb
Total Trihalomethanes	2007	1	1	1.0 ppb	80.0
Haloacetic Acid (five)	2007	1	1	ND	60.0

Lead & Copper Testing Results:

Lead & copper testing of water from individual taps in the distribution system is required by state of California regulations. The following table summarizes the most recent sampling for lead and copper.

Lead or Copper	Year Tested	Samples collected	Samples required	Results ppb	AL ppb
Lead	2006	5	5	5.2	15
Copper	2006	5	5	305	1300

Chemical sampling results showing detected contaminants:

The following table gives a list of all detected chemicals in our water during the most recent sampling. Please note that not all sampling is required annually so in some cases our results are more than one year old. These values are expressed in ppb unless otherwise stated.

Primary Drinking Water Standards

CHEMICAL DETECTED	SOURCE	YEAR TESTED	LEVEL DETECTED	MCL MCLG	PHG or	ORIGIN
Barium	composite	2006	3400 ppt	100,000 ppt	2000 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of oil drilling wastes; metal refineries
Nitrate	composite	2006	110 ppb	45,000 ppb	45,000 ppb	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion from natural deposits.