

**Southern Trinity Joint Unified School District  
2007 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report  
Public Water System Number 5305107**

For additional information concerning the school district's drinking water, please contact **District Office** at **707-574-6237**.

Water for the District originates from two groundwater sources known as well #1 (sand point) and well #2 (deep well). During the 2006 year, well #1 (sand point) was removed from the system due to direct influence from surface water. The well has been capped and put into a standby condition for future possible use for irrigation only.

**Definitions of some of the 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 technologically, and economically feasible.

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

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

**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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The Federal Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) sets MCLGs.

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

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

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter.

**ppt:** parts per trillion or picograms per liter

**ND:** non-detectable at testing limit.

**TDS:** Total dissolved Solids.

**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.

**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 wells serving the Southern Trinity Joint Unified School District. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:

***Wells – agricultural/irrigation***

***Other animal operations***

***Wells – water supply***

***Septic systems – low density***

The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

***Fleet/truck/bus terminals***

***Other animal operations***

A copy of the complete assessments may be viewed at:

DHS Klamath District Office

415 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 110

Redding, Ca 96002

Attn: Tony Wiedemann (530) 224-4800

or at:

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 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. 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 hypochlorite solution. The use of these products combined with organic matter in the water can leave behind residual trihalomethanes (TTHM's) and haloacetic acid in the treated water. The table below summarizes testing.

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

**Lead & Copper Testing Results:**

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

Lead or Copper	Year Tested	Samples collected	Samples required	Results ppb	AL ppb
Lead	2005	5	4	ND	15
Copper	2005	5	4	255	1300

**Chemical sampling results showing detected contaminants:**

The following tables list 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 well #1	1999 2000	55 ppb 46 ppb	1000 ppb	2000 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of oil, drilling wastes, metal refineries.
Nitrate	composite	2006	ND	45,000 ppb	45,000 ppb	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion from natural deposits.

## SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

CHEMICAL DETECTED	SOURCE	YEAR TESTED	LEVEL DETECTED	MCL	PHG or MCLG	ORIGIN
Total hardness	well #2 well #1	1997 2000	88 ppm 59 ppm	none	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	well #2 well #1	1997 2000	6700 ppb 3200 ppb	none	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	well #2 well #1	1997 2000	110 ppm 89 ppm	1000 ppm	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	well #2 well #1	1997 2000	1700 ppb 1200 ppb	500,000 ppb	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate	well #2 well #1	1997 2000	10,000 ppb 6300 ppb	500,000 ppb	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Aluminum	well #2 well #1	1997 2000	51 ppb 51 ppb	200 ppb	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Iron	well #2 well #1	1997 2000	270 ppb	300 ppb 110 ppb	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	well #1	2000	1100 ppt	300,000 ppt	N/A	Erosion of Natural deposits
Zinc	well #2 well #1	199 2000	150 ppb 5.8 ppb	5000 ppb	N/ A	Erosion of natural deposits.