2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: BERRY CREEK SCHOOL Report Date: May 2020

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, 2019.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alquien 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 #1

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meetings currently are not held.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (530)589-1633 ext 102 and ask for Patsy Oxford.

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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

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

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 if 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 Water Resource Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 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 State Water Board 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.

Any violation of MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 Sources of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/mo. (2019)	0	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.

Table 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	Sample Date	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Lead (ug/L)	5 (2019)	39	2	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	5 (2019)	2.2	4	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	(2019)	0.9	n/a	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2018)	7.48	n/a	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table 4 - ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Alkalinity (mg/L)	(2018)	20	n/a	n/a	n/a

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts if 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. *Pioneer Union School District* 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.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL,MRDL,AL,TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken To Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
Lead				Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Copper				Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who use water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointesteinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson`s Disease should consult their personal doctor.

About your Lead: For Systems with Lead (Pb) above 15 ppb (the regulatory AL) in more than 5%, and up to and including 10%, of sites sampled: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home`s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home`s water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home`s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home`s water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information
A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL #1 of the BERRY CREEK SCHOOL water system in November, 2002.

Well #1 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Septic systems - low density [<1/acre]

Discussion of Vulnerability
The source is considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source. Potential contaminating activities include those associated with onsite septic systems. The water system is currently in compliance with water quality standards.
This well is located on the playground within underground vaults. The vaults have drain pipes to carry away runoff water that enters the vaults, however, this Department questions the drainage efficiency.

Acquiring Information
A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:
Butte County Environmental Health
202 Mira Loma Dr.
Oroville, CA 95965

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:
Butte County Environmental Health
Program Manager
530-538-7282
530-538-2165 (fax)

Pioneer Union School District

Analytical Results By FGL - 2019

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Total Coliform Bacteria			0	5%	n/a			0	-
Kitchen	CH 1978733-1					2019-09-30	Absent		
Kitchen	CH 1977527-1					2019-08-22	Absent		
Kitchen	CH 1976605-1					2019-07-29	Absent		
Kitchen	CH 1975083-1					2019-07-01	Absent		
Kitchen	CH 1974080-1					2019-05-31	Absent		
Kitchen	CH 1972973-1					2019-04-24	Absent		
Kitchen	CH 1971861-1					2019-03-15	Absent		
Kitchen	CH 1971429-1					2019-02-25	Absent		
Kitchen	CH 1970858-1					2019-01-30	Present		
Kitchen	CH 1970269-1					2019-01-07	Absent		

LEAD AND COPPER RULE									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	90th Percentile	# Samples
Lead		ug/L	0	15	0.2			39.15	5
Kitchen	CH 1974034-1	ug/L				2019-05-31	ND		
Nurses Office	CH 1974034-2	ug/L				2019-05-31	19.5		
Room #04	CH 1974034-4	ug/L				2019-05-31	ND		
Room #11	CH 1974034-3	ug/L				2019-05-31	58.8		
Staff Bathroom	CH 1974034-5	ug/L				2019-05-31	11.1		
Copper		mg/L		1.3	.3			2.22	5
Kitchen	CH 1974034-1	mg/L				2019-05-31	1.91		
Nurses Office	CH 1974034-2	mg/L				2019-05-31	1.79		
Room #04	CH 1974034-4	mg/L				2019-05-31	1.00		
Room #11	CH 1974034-3	mg/L				2019-05-31	2.53		
Staff Bathroom	CH 1974034-5	mg/L				2019-05-31	1.88		

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Nitrate as N		mg/L		10	10			0.9	0.9 - 0.9
Well #1	CH 1971428-1	mg/L				2019-02-25	0.9		
Gross Alpha		pCi/L		15	(0)			7.48	7.48 - 7.48
Well #1	CH 1871430-1	pCi/L				2018-02-28	7.48		

ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Alkalinity		mg/L			n/a			20	20 - 20
Well #1	CH 1871431-1	mg/L				2018-02-28	20		

Pioneer Union School District

CCR Login Linkage - 2019

FGL Code	Lab ID	Date_Sampled	Method	Description	Property
Bacti-Rpt-KITCH	CH 1970269-1	2019-01-07	Coliform	Kitchen	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 1970858-1	2019-01-30	Coliform	Kitchen	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 1971429-1	2019-02-25	Coliform	Kitchen	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 1971861-1	2019-03-15	Coliform	Kitchen	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 1972973-1	2019-04-24	Coliform	Kitchen	Bacteriological Monitoring
CuPb-ss01	CH 1974080-1	2019-05-31	Coliform	Kitchen	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 1974034-1	2019-05-31	Metals, Total	Kitchen	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Bacti-Rpt-KITCH	CH 1975083-1	2019-07-01	Coliform	Kitchen	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 1976605-1	2019-07-29	Coliform	Kitchen	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 1977527-1	2019-08-22	Coliform	Kitchen	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 1978733-1	2019-09-30	Coliform	Kitchen	Bacteriological Monitoring
CuPb-ss02	CH 1974034-2	2019-05-31	Metals, Total	Nurses Office	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb-ss04	CH 1974034-4	2019-05-31	Metals, Total	Room #04	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb-ss03	CH 1974034-3	2019-05-31	Metals, Total	Room #11	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb-ss05	CH 1974034-5	2019-05-31	Metals, Total	Staff Bathroom	Copper & Lead Monitoring
WELL 01	CH 1871430-1	2018-02-28	Radio Chemistry	Well #1	Well #1 Radio Monitoring
	CH 1871431-1	2018-02-28	Wet Chemistry	Well #1	Well #1 -Alkalinity Monitoring
	CH 1971428-1	2019-02-25	Wet Chemistry	Well #1	Water Quality Monitoring