

# 2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Kings River – Hardwick School**

Report Date: June 10, 2021

*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 to December 31, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Kings River – Hardwick School a 10300 Excelsior Ave, Hanford CA: (559) 584- 4475 para asistirlo en español.**

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系  
以获得中文的帮助 10300 Excelsior Ave, Hanford CA: (559) 584- 4475

Kings River–Hardwick School

**Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa KingsRiver–Hardwick School 10300 Excelsior Ave, Hanford CA o tumawag sa (559) 584-4475 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.**

**Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ KingsRiver–Hardwick School tại (559) 584- 4475 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.**

**Tsaw ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau KingsRiver–Hardwick School ntawm (559) 584- 4475 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.**

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & general location of source(s): Well 1 System # 1600015, 10300 Excelsior Avenue, Hanford, CA 93230

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Within 600 ft of the well, the school septic system and bus barn present the highest contamination risk to this system. See below for more information on the Assessment.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday of the month at 7:00 pm.

For more information, contact: Josh Vogelgesang

Phone: (559) 584-4475

## 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 (U.S. EPA).

**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.

**Variances and Exemptions:** State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**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.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

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

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/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 Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board 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 State 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.

**TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

| Microbiological Contaminants<br>(complete if bacteria detected) | Highest No. of<br>Detections | No. of months in<br>violation | MCL  | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria           |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria   | (In a mo.)<br><u>0</u>       | 0                             | 1 positive monthly sample <sup>(a)</sup>   | 0    | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>                                | (In the year)<br><u>0</u>    | 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         |
| <i>E. coli</i><br>(federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)         | (In the year)<br><u>0</u>    | 0                             | (b)  | 0    | Human and animal fecal waste         |

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*

**TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

| Lead and Copper<br>(complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set) | Sample Date | No. of samples collected | 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL  | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant   |
|---|-------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Lead (ppb)  | 9/30/19     | 5                        | 0  | 0                      | 15  | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm)  | 9/30/19     | 5                        | 0.011                                      | 0                      | 1.3 | 0.3 | 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<br>(and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL  | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant  |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|--|
| Sodium (ppm)                                     | 10/3/17     | 7              | N/A                 | none | none       | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring   |
| Hardness (ppm)                                   | 10/3/17     | 78.7           | N/A                 | none | none       | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

\*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 PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

| Chemical or Constituent<br>(and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant   |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|---|
| Aluminum (ppm)                                   | 1/15/19     | 0.49           | N/A                 | 1          | 0.6                | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes                            |
| Arsenic (ppb)                                    | 1/15/19     | 4.7            | N/A                 | 10         | 0.004              | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, from glass and electronics production waste              |
| Nitrate (as nitrogen) (ppm)                      | 2/12/20     | 0.7            | N/A                 | 10         | 10                 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

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

| Chemical or Constituent<br>(and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL  | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant   |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|---|
| Aluminum (ppb)                                   | 1/15/19     | 493*           | N/A                 | 200  | none       | Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)               | 10/3/17     | 120            | N/A                 | 1000 | none       | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits   |
| (EC) (umhos/cm)<br>Specific Conductance<br>µS/cm | 10/3/17     | 150            | N/A                 | 1600 | none       | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence                       |
| Chloride (ppm)                                   | 10/3/17     | 3.4            | N/A                 | 500  | none       | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence                         |
| Sulfate (ppm)                                    | 10/3/17     | 7.9            | N/A                 | 500  | none       | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes                          |
| Odor (Units)                                     | 10/3/17     | 1              | N/A                 | 3    | none       | Naturally-occurring organic materials   |

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

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

| Chemical or Constituent<br>(and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language  |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|
| Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)                        | 9/18/17     | 0.43           | N/A                 | n/a                | Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer |

*The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.*

## 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).

**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 costs 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.

**Nitrate:** in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

**\*Aluminum Contaminants with Secondary Drinking Water:** Aluminum was detected at 0.49 mg/L, a level below the primary MCL, but 493 ug/L above the **secondary** drinking water standard (or MCL) of 200 ug/L. This level is only associated with aesthetic effects and poses no known health effect.

### Water System Vulnerability Assessment Summary for Kings River – Hardwick

prepared by Kings County Health Department, Division of Environmental Health

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 septic system and bus barn present the highest contamination risk to this system. Other potentially contamination activities (PCA's) of less risk within the 600-foot radius of the well includes transportation corridors and farming activities. For a complete list of PCA's identified by this Department, 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 no contaminants associated with nearby PCA's have been identified in this water supply. Security around the well head is good.

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

#### No Violations