2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

Water System Name: Whale Gulch School

Report Date: 5/21/2024

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Surface Water

Name and General Location of Source(s): Syreeta Creek located east of the school.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: There has been no source water assessment conducted on Syreeta Creek

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation:

The 2nd Wednesday of every month at 4:00pm. Location alternates every month from Whale Gulch School or Leggett Unified School

For More Information, Contact: Brenda Bullington at (707) 986-7131

ABOUT THIS REPORT

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, 2023 and may include earlier monitoring data.

IMPORTANCE OF THIS REPORT STATEMENT IN FIVE NON-ENGLISH LANGUAGES (SPANISH, MANDARIN, TAGALOG, VIETNAMESE, AND HMONG)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Whale Gulch School a (707) 986-7131 para asistirlo en español.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Term	Definition
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.
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).
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.

Term	Definition
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.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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 (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)

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER AND CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER

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 byproducts 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.

REGULATION OF DRINKING WATER AND BOTTLED WATER QUALITY

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER QUALITY

DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 1. SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) 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	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2023	5	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2023	5	0.2	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 (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2017	17	n/a	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2019	8.8	n/a	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 4. DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (mg/L)	2023	0.1	n/a	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	2023	3.3	n/a	60	n/a	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	2023	8.3	n/a	80	n/a	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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

According to 22 CCR § 64449 (g), Nontransient-noncommunity water systems (NTNCWS) shall monitor their sources or distribution system entry points representative of the effluent for secondary drinking water standards at least once.

As a NTNCWS, Whale Gulch School has not been required to test for contaminants with a secondary drinking water standard in the past nine years.

TABLE 6. DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires that once every five years, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a list of priority unregulated contaminants to be monitored by certain public water systems across States, Tribes, and Territories. For more information on unregulated contaminants, you can visit the EPA website - Monitoring Unregulated Contaminants in Drinking Water | US EPA

As a water system serving less than 3,300 people, Whale Gulch School is not required to sample for Unregulated Contaminants.

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 U.S. EPA'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. U.S. EPA/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: 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 service lines and home plumbing. Whale Gulch School 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Whale Gulch School has no violations of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or monitoring reporting requirement to report in 2023.

FOR SYSTEMS PROVIDING SURFACE WATER AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [a] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Harmasco Municipal Filter System
Turbidity Performance Standards [b] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.
	3 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.

Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100% were less than or equal to 0.3 NTU
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.072
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT

Whale Gulch School has no violations of a Surface Water TT to report in 2023.

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR OPERATING UNDER A VARIANCE OR EXEMPTION

Whale Gulch School did not operate under a variance or exemption in 2023.

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE LEVEL 1 AND LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS

Whale Gulch School was not required to conduct a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment related to the revised total coliform rule in 2023.

2023 Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Water System Name:	Whale Gulch School
Water System Number:	CA2300847

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on ___June 24,2024_____ 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 State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Brenda Bullington	Title: Site Coordinator
Signature: Brenda Bullington	Date: 6/24/24
Phone number: (707) 986-7131	blank

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
☒ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
☐ Posting the CCR at the following URL: www._____
☐ 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)
☐ 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)
☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www.___
☐ For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

☐ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL:
www._____

☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL:
www._____

☒ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

There are approximately 60 students at the Whale Gulch School and the School makes a good faith effort to ensure the students' guardians receive the CCR by email. The School maintains a list of the guardians' email addresses for communication purposes. If there is a guardian that cannot receive electronic delivery of the CCR, a paper copy of the CCR will be given to the student to bring home to their guardians.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.

Attachment 1:
Posted the CCR in public places: List of Locations

1) Bulletin Board on School Campus