2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Bitterwater-Tully School WS, CA3500507

June 16, 2023

Water System Information

- *Type, Name, and General Location of Water Source(s) in Use*: Hepsedam Spring Groundwater Under the Influence of Surface Water
- *Drinking Water Source Assessment Information*: Not available at this time
- *Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation*: TBD
- *For More Information, Contact*: Candace Brewen, at (831) 385-5339

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, 2022, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement Spanish,

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse MCSI Water Systems Management [Bitterwater-Tully School WS] a (831) 385-5339 para asistirlo en español.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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 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.
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.
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.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm | ppb	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) | parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

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, and 5 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 Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	6/2020	5	3.5	0	15	0.2	1	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/2020	5	0.086	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	9/2022	84	--	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	9/2022	64	--	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 3. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (mg/L)	9/2022	0.3	--	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	9/2022	33	--	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	9/2022	7	--	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	2022	(1.53)	1.17 – 2.09	[4.0] [(as Cl_2)]	[4] [(as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
*Chlorine residuals are performed in the field in conjunction with Coliform Bacteria Monitoring using a field test kit						

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride, mg/L	9/2022	21.5	--	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance, µS/cm	9/2022	498	--	1,600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate, mg/L	9/2022	68	--	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS], mg/L	9/2022	328	--	1,000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

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. Bitterwater-Tully School WS 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 Surface Water TT

Table 5. Violation of Surface Water TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Failure to comply with California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Chapter 17, Section 64653(a)-Surface Water Treatment Rule	The water system has not installed a filtration treatment process approved by the SWRCB-DDW to remove *Giardia lamblia*, Viruses, and *Cryptosporidium* (i.e., waterborne pathogens) from surface water	Ongoing	Please see the progress report below – Corrective Action Plan	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN – PROGRESS REPORT

- The School is temporarily supplying bottled water for drinking purposes and will continue to do so until the DDW certifies the water safe for human consumption.
- To ensure that no one drinks water from the School's water system, the School has turned off all exterior water fountains.
- The School has completed the following tasks as part of the Planning Project for upgrading the water system to bring it into compliance with current regulations:
    a. Land Surveying
    b. Environmental review of the proposed project in compliance with CEQA and NEPA requirements, including contacting Native American Tribes that may be interested in commenting on the project.
    c. Preparing the Engineering Report for the proposed Water System Upgrade project.
    d. The Technical, Managerial, and Financial (TMF) assessment for the proposed Water System Upgrade project Bitterwater-Tully School Water System Action Plan/Quarterly Report 3.
    e. Preparing final plans and specifications for the proposed Water System Upgrade project in response to the DDW's November 18, 2016 response/review of draft plans and specifications, including pH adjustment, operations plan, SCADA System, and monitoring and data recording equipment.
    f. Preparing a detailed cost estimate for the proposed Water System Upgrade project.
- The School Intends to implement the selected construction project for the water system upgrades/new treatment plant after securing approval and funding from the SDWSRF and DSA