

# 2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Ophir Elementary School Report Date: 2017

*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, 2017 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater Well

Name & general location of source(s): One Groundwater Well located on the facility property, the well is treated with chlorine for disinfection

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: None Available

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Contact Peters Drilling at the number listed below

For more information, contact: Peters Drilling Phone: 530-273-8136

## 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.

**Variations 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 ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )

**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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA 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, 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.

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 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*.

Lead and Copper (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	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2015	5	4.65	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	2015	5	274.5	0	1300	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2003	8.9	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2003	191	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2017	0.22	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	2017	35.57	1000	2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	2017	3.87	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	2017	0.74	2	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	2003	3.2	500	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance ( $\mu$ mhos/cm)	2003	435	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2003	63.2	500	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS (ppm)	2003	268	1000	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2002	0.95	5	N/A	Soil Runoff
Color (color units)	2002	4	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic material

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2017	49	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids, (ppb)	2017	14	60	Discharge from electroplating factories, wood preservation, naturally occurring

### 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 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 service lines and home plumbing. Ophir Elementary 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. 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.



# Placer County Department of Health & Human Services Environmental Health Division – Drinking Water Program

3091 County Center Drive, #180, Auburn, CA 95603 Phone: 530-745-2300 Fax: 530-745-2370  
After-Hours Emergency Phone: 530-745-2306 [drinkwater@placer.ca.gov](mailto:drinkwater@placer.ca.gov)

## EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION, SAMPLING, AND MONITORING PLAN

This is a working document which is maintained on record by Placer County Environmental Health Department. The water system is responsible for notifying this department of any changes and maintaining a current copy of this plan on record.

Last Updated: November 1, 2018

### BASIC INFORMATION

<b>Water System Name</b>	<u>Ophir Elementary School</u>	<b>Water System ID</b>	<u>3100083</u>
<b>Permit Category</b>	<u>Non-Transient Non-Community</u>	<b>Source Type</b>	<u>Groundwater</u>
<b>Physical Address</b>	<u>1373 Lozanos Rd., Newcastle</u>	<b>Operating Period</b>	<u>Year-round</u>
<b>Owner Name and Mailing Address</b>	<u>Loomis Union School District 3290 Humphry Rd., Loomis, CA 95650</u>		
<b>Service Area</b>	<u>Elementary School Campus</u>		
<b>Daily Population</b>	<u>260</u>	<b>Distribution System Classification</b>	<u>D1</u>
<b>Service Connections</b>	<u>1</u>	<b>Treatment System Classification</b>	<u>N/A</u>
<b>Pressure Zones</b>	<u>1</u>	<b>Operator Certification Requirement</b>	<u>D1</u>

**System Description:** This water system consists of a groundwater well (drilled in 1989), 2 HP pump, pressure tank, treatment system and a 4500 gallon poly storage tank. The water system voluntarily treats for iron and manganese by aeration and filtration. Following the iron and manganese filter the water is injected with chlorine (due to coliform quality issues) before entering the storage tank. There is a separate NID irrigation system which serves the property. There are four air vacuum breaker backflow prevention devices installed; two at each janitorial sink.

### EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION PLAN

In the event of an emergency, the contacts below will notify ALL users of the water system by going door to door and/or delivering written notification. The water system shall contact this department for guidance in implementing emergency notification. The day-time and after-hours-emergency phone numbers for this department are listed at the top of this form. State Water Resources Control Board Duty Officer may also be reached in the event of an emergency at 916-845-8911

Name	Title	E-mail	Day Phone	Evening Phone
Kevin Roche	School Principal	<a href="mailto:kroche@loomis-usd.k12.ca.us">kroche@loomis-usd.k12.ca.us</a>	530-885-3495	916-862-3180
Caesar Bobila	Maintenance	<a href="mailto:cbobila@loomis-usd.k12.ca.us">cbobila@loomis-usd.k12.ca.us</a>	916-764-7136	Same
Peter's Well Drilling	Certified Operator		530-273-8136	Same

## MONITORING AND REPORTING SCHEDULE

This water system is required to sample and test for the following constituents. All required testing shall be conducted by a California certified drinking water laboratory using approved methods. The certified laboratory must use the data entry codes below to electronically transmit all chemical test results to the state. Sample collection shall be performed by the certified laboratory, certified operator or an individual trained by either the laboratory or the operator to properly collect drinking water samples. The water system is responsible for submitting all required test results and reporting to this department by the 10<sup>th</sup> of each following month. Please e-mail results to [drinkwater@placer.ca.gov](mailto:drinkwater@placer.ca.gov)

Sampling Points and Data Entry Codes	
Well 01 (Drilled 1989)	3100083-001
Distribution System	3100083-002
Laboratory test codes for each constituent are located at the very end of this document	

Constituent	Sampling Location	Last Sample	Frequency
Total Coliform & E. Coli	Distribution System (see sampling plan on pg. 3)	10/2018	Once Every Month
Total Coliform & E. Coli	Well 01	10/2018	Once Every Quarter
Nitrate	Well 01	12/2017	Once Every Year (in March)
Nitrite and Nitrate + Nitrite	Well 01	04/2017	Once Every Three Years
Perchlorate	Well 01	04/2018	Once Every Three Years
Lead and Copper	Distribution System (see sampling plan on pg. 4)	08/2018	Once Every Three Years (in June – September)
Disinfection Byproducts (TTHM & HAA5)	Distribution System (see sampling plan on pg. 5)	08/2017	Once Every Year (In August or September)
Inorganic Chemicals	Well 01	04/2017	Once Every Three Years (Cyanide Waived 2011-2019)
Asbestos	Well 01	06/2018	Once Every Nine Years
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)	Well 01	03/2014	Once Every Six Years (Waived 2017-2019)
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP) (New Regulation - Initial Monitoring)	Well 01	03/2018	Waived 2017-2019
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)	Well 01	Waived	Once Every Three Years (Waived 2017-2019)
Radionuclides (Gross Alpha)	Well 01	12/2010	Once Every Nine Years
Secondary Standards	Well 01	11/1989	One Time Sampling
Report		Last Report	Frequency
Monthly Report (on an approved template)		09/2018	Once Every Month
Electronic Annual Report (reporting previous year's data)		Rec'd 05/2018 (for 2017 data)	Once Every Year (Due June 1 <sup>st</sup> )
Consumer Confidence Report (reporting previous year's data)		Rec'd 06/2017 (for 2016 data)	Once Every Year (Due July 1 <sup>st</sup> )

## BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLE SITING PLAN

This water system is required to sample for Total Coliform and E. Coli at the following routine and repeat sampling locations. Sample collection shall be performed by the certified laboratory, certified operator or an individual trained by either the laboratory or the operator to properly collect drinking water samples. Bacteriological test results shall be maintained by the water system for 5 years. The water system is responsible for submitting all bacteriological test results to this department by the 10<sup>th</sup> of each following month. Please e-mail results to [drinkwater@placer.ca.gov](mailto:drinkwater@placer.ca.gov)

If your water system chlorinates regularly or due to repairs/contamination the sampler must check the chlorine residual at the time of sampling and record it on the chain of custody form.

Routine Sample #	Frequency	Location
1	Monthly	Custodial Closet #2
2	Quarterly	Well Head
Repeat Sample #	Location	
1	Custodial Closet #2	
2	Distribution Sample Point	
3	Holding Tank Sample Tap	
4	Sample Tap near AC Units	
Other (groundwater source)	Wellhead Sample Tap	

The water system shall comply with the following notification actions and timeframes.

Occurrence	Required Action	Timeframe
Laboratory determines a sample to be Total Coliform Positive	The water system shall require the certified laboratory to notify a water system contact (who is available 24 hours a day) of the positive result.	Within 24 hours of positive result.
Water system is notified of the Total Coliform Positive.	Collect a repeat sample set. The test results must be enumerated for total coliform and e. coli.	Within 24 hours of the water system being notified of the positive result.
Laboratory determines a sample to be E. Coli Positive	The water system shall require the certified laboratory to notify a water system contact. If no contact is made within 24 hours, require the laboratory to immediately contact this department.	Within 24 hours of positive result.
Water system is notified of E. Coli Positive	Contact this department and collected a repeat sample set. The test results must be enumerated for total coliform and e. coli.	ASAP and by the end of the business day of being notified of the positive result. Sample set collected within 24 hours.
Water system is notified that a repeat Sample is Total Coliform or E. Coli Positive	Contact this department for further direction.	ASAP and by the end of the business day of being notified of the positive result.

## LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING PLAN

This water system is required to test for lead and copper. The required sampling locations are listed below for routine lead and copper tap sampling. Sampling locations must be in accordance with Title 22 Section 64676 which has been outlined below. Any deviations from this sampling plan must receive prior approval from this department.

- Tier 1 - Buildings that contain:
- a) Lead pipes; or
  - b) Copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982; or
  - c) Pipes served by lead service lines

If there are not enough Tier 1 sites available, then use sites with the following criteria:

- Tier 2 - Buildings that contain copper pipes with lead solder installed before 1983

If there are neither Tier 1 nor Tier 2 sites then simply chose sites which are representative of typical plumbing:

Representative (R) – Buildings that represent the various types of plumbing throughout the system

#	Location	Typical Usage (Daily, Monthly, Yearly etc.)	Tier (I, II, or R)
1	Room 7	Daily	II
2	Room 8	Daily	II
3	Room 9	Daily	II
4	Room 15	Daily	II
5	Room 18	Daily	II

### PLEASE FOLLOW THESE SAMPLING GUIDELINES

Depending on the type of water system you operate, the following options are available for sample collection:

- You can collect the samples yourself using the procedures outlined below, or
- Residents of the water system can collect the samples for you. Letters are usually sent to find volunteers to participate in the sampling program. The attached sample collection instruction sheet must be sent to each participant. Residents collect the samples and complete the bottom portion of the instruction sheet. Sample bottles and the completed instruction sheet are then collected by you. Sample bottles are then transported to the laboratory for analysis.

Sample Procedures:

- **Each sample must be collected after the water has stood undisturbed in the pipes for a minimum of 6 hours, but not to exceed 12 hours. It is best to collect the sample first thing in the morning.**
- Samples should be taken from a kitchen or bathroom cold-water faucet. Do not sample from faucets which have point-of-use treatment (e.g. water softener, carbon filter system, etc.).
- Each sample must be one liter in volume and must contain the first water drawn from the faucet.
- Remove the cap from the one-liter sample bottle, place the container directly below the faucet and gently open the cold-water tap. Fill the sample bottle to the line marked "1 liter or 1000-ml" and turn off the water.
- Tightly cap the sample bottle and complete the required information on the sample bottle label.
- All samples must be analyzed by a laboratory certified by the State to perform drinking water lead and copper analyses.