2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: LONG VALLEY CHARTER SCHOOL Report Date: February 2023

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, 2022.

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 SWCB records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 1 source(s): Well 01

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meetings are held at 436965 Susan Drive, Doyle CA 96109 Bi-Annually on the 2nd Tuesday of the month @5:30pm.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call and ask for Sherri Morgan or email smorgan@longvalleycs.org.

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.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for the 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.

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)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

umhos/cm: micro mhos per centimeter

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, 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 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 LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**No. of Samples**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Copper (mg/L)	(2021)	5	0.15	0	1.3	.3	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 (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Sodium (mg/L)	(2015)	25	n/a	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	(2015)	94.4	n/a	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 (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Arsenic (ug/L)	(2015)	4	n/a	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes

Fluoride (mg/L)	(2015)	0.3	n/a	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	(2022)	2.5	n/a	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (mg/L)	(2015)	1.7	n/a	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2021)	4.73	n/a	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	(2021)	3.53	n/a	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Chloride (mg/L)	(2015)	5	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2015)	280	n/a	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	(2015)	24	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	(2015)	210	n/a	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2018)	0.2	n/a	5	n/a	Soil runoff

Table 5 - ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Calcium (mg/L)	(2015)	23	n/a	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	(2015)	9	n/a	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	(2015)	7.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L)	(2015)	100	n/a	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2015)	11.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	(2015)	-0.3	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. *Long Valley Charter 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 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.

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Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information
A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 01 of the LONG VALLEY CHARTER SCHOOL water system in November, 2001.

Well 01 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:
Sewer collection systems
Pesticide/fertilizer/petroleum storage & transfer areas
Agricultural Drainage
Fertilizer/Pesticide/Herbicide Application
Sewage sludge/biosolids application
Septic systems - low density [<1/acre]
Crops, nonirrigated [e.g., Christmas trees, grains, grass seeds, hay

is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Automobile - Gas stations
Chemical/petroleum processing/storage

Discussion of Vulnerability
Due to the detection of Nitrate (as N03) detected in the month of July 2000, and Nitrate + Nitrite (as N) detected in the month of September 1997, Well 01 is considered most vulnerable to activities that may have contributed to or caused the release of Nitrates. Nitrate is associated with runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits. Both of these chemicals have been nondetected since. During September 2000 Well 01 tested positive for Fluoride. This chemical is associated with the erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories and is a water additive that promotes strong teeth. This particular chemical has been nondetected since. Well 01 is also considered to be vulnerable to Arsenic. Arsenic is associated with runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes, and erosion of natural deposits. This chemical has been nondetected since.

Acquiring Information
A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:
Long Valley Charter School
P.O. Box 7
Doyle, Ca 96109

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:
Michael McNamara
Assoc. Sanitary Engineer
(530) 224-4800

Long Valley Charter School

Analytical Results By FGL - 2022

LEAD AND COPPER RULE									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	90th Percentile	# Samples
Copper		mg/L		1.3	.3			0.145	5
Drinking Fountain	CH 2175860-5	mg/L				2021-08-04	0.12		
Girls Bathroom	CH 2175860-3	mg/L				2021-08-04	0.08		
Kitchen	CH 2175860-4	mg/L				2021-08-04	0.13		
Library	CH 2175860-1	mg/L				2021-08-04	0.11		
Tinker Lab	CH 2175860-2	mg/L				2021-08-04	0.16		

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Sodium		mg/L		none	none			25	25 - 25
Well 01	CH 1571318-1	mg/L				2015-03-04	25		
Hardness		mg/L		none	none			94.4	94.4 - 94.4
Well 01	CH 1571318-1	mg/L				2015-03-04	94.4		

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Arsenic		ug/L		10	0.004			4	4 - 4
Well 01	CH 1571318-1	ug/L				2015-03-04	4		
Fluoride		mg/L		2	1			0.3	0.3 - 0.3
Well 01	CH 1571318-1	mg/L				2015-03-04	0.3		
Nitrate as N		mg/L		10	10			2.5	2.5 - 2.5
Well 01	CH 2272274-1	mg/L				2022-04-06	2.5		
Nitrate + Nitrite as N		mg/L		10	10			1.7	1.7 - 1.7
Well 01	CH 1571318-1	mg/L				2015-03-04	1.7		
Gross Alpha		pCi/L		15	(0)			4.73	4.73 - 4.73
Well 01	CH 2173822-1	pCi/L				2021-06-02	4.73		
Uranium		pCi/L		20	0.43			3.53	3.53 - 3.53
Well 01	CH 2173822-1	pCi/L				2021-06-02	3.53		

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Chloride		mg/L		500	n/a			5	5 - 5
Well 01	CH 1571318-1	mg/L				2015-03-04	5		
Specific Conductance		umhos/cm		1600	n/a			280	280 - 280
Well 01	CH 1571318-1	umhos/cm				2015-03-04	280		
Sulfate		mg/L		500	n/a			24	24 - 24
Well 01	CH 1571318-1	mg/L				2015-03-04	24		
Total Dissolved Solids		mg/L		1000	n/a			210	210 - 210
Well 01	CH 1571318-1	mg/L				2015-03-04	210		
Turbidity		NTU		5	n/a			0.2	0.2 - 0.2
Well 01	CH 1871808-1	NTU				2018-03-14	0.2		

ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Calcium		mg/L			n/a			23	23 - 23
Well 01	CH 1571318-1	mg/L				2015-03-04	23		
Magnesium		mg/L			n/a			9	9 - 9
Well 01	CH 1571318-1	mg/L				2015-03-04	9		
pH		units			n/a			7.8	7.8 - 7.8

Well 01	CH 1571318-1	units				2015-03-04	7.8		
Alkalinity		mg/L			n/a			100	100 - 100
Well 01	CH 1571318-1	mg/L				2015-03-04	100		
Aggressiveness Index					n/a			11.6	11.6 - 11.6
Well 01	CH 1571318-1					2015-03-04	11.6		
Langelier Index					n/a			-0.3	-0.3 - -0.3
Well 01	CH 1571318-1					2015-03-04	-0.3		

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CCR Login Linkage - 2022

FGL Code	Lab ID	Date_Sampled	Method	Description	Property
Drinking Founta	CH 2175860-5	2021-08-04	Metals, Total	Drinking Fountain	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Girls Bathroom	CH 2175860-3	2021-08-04	Metals, Total	Girls Bathroom	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Kitchen	CH 2175860-4	2021-08-04	Metals, Total	Kitchen	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Library	CH 2175860-1	2021-08-04	Metals, Total	Library	Copper & Lead Monitoring
OffsSnk	CH 2270264-1	2022-01-12	Coliform	Office Sink	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 2270769-1	2022-02-02	Coliform	Office Sink	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 2271210-1	2022-03-02	Coliform	Office Sink	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 2272275-1	2022-04-06	Coliform	Office Sink	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 2272898-1	2022-05-04	Coliform	Office Sink	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 2273667-1	2022-06-01	Coliform	Office Sink	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 2275198-1	2022-07-06	Coliform	Office Sink	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 2276460-1	2022-08-03	Coliform	Office Sink	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 2277936-1	2022-09-14	Coliform	Office Sink	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 2278483-1	2022-10-05	Coliform	Office Sink	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 2279358-1	2022-11-09	Coliform	Office Sink	Bacteriological Monitoring
	CH 2290183-1	2022-12-07	Coliform	Office Sink	Bacteriological Monitoring
Tinker Lab	CH 2175860-2	2021-08-04	Metals, Total	Tinker Lab	Copper & Lead Monitoring
WELL 01	CH 1571318-1	2015-03-04	Metals, Total	Well 01	Water Quality Monitoring
	CH 1571318-1	2015-03-04	General Mineral	Well 01	Water Quality Monitoring
	CH 1871808-1	2018-03-14	Wet Chemistry	Well 01	Water Quality Monitoring
	CH 2173822-1	2021-06-02	Metals, Total	Well 01	Water Quality Monitoring
	CH 2173822-1	2021-06-02	Radio Chemistry	Well 01	Water Quality Monitoring
	CH 2272274-1	2022-04-06	Wet Chemistry	Well 01	Water Quality Monitoring