

# 2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Bend Elementary School Report Date: 03/14/2023

*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 alguien que lo entienda bien.**

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

Name & location of source(s): Well #1 22270 Bend Ferry Road, Red Bluff Ca 96080

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Inspection report dated 02-03-2021 on file in TCEH office

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Every second Tuesday of the month at Evergreen Union School

For more information, contact: Adam Phone: 530-347-3411

## 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 (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 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:** Department permission 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 (ug/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.



**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
Nitrate	04/4/2022	3.9mgL		10mgL	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	04/16/2018	2ugL		10ugL	1	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
HAA5's	09/30/2020	2ugL		10		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Gross Alpha	04/17/2017	.911pCi/L		15		Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	09/30/2020	6 ugL		80		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride	12-02-2009	31mgL	31	500	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance	12-02-2009	460	460	1600	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	12-02-2009	10mgL	10	500	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS	12-02-2009	320mgL	320	1000	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Zinc	12-02-2009	60ugL	60		5mgL	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron	12-02-2009	900ugL	900	1ppm	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Vanadium	04-16-2018	13ugL	13	50ppm	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals

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

During the past year we were required to conduct ZERO Level 1 assessment(s).

**Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation**

*E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete ZERO Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system.