



MONTE VISTA CHRISTIAN SCHOOL

Two School Way, Watsonville, California 95076, Phone (831) 722-8178, FAX (831) 722-0864

July 1, 2009

Re: 2008 California Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

This Consumer Confidence Report is a document prepared to summarize all of the drinking water testing performed by the Monte Vista Christian School Water System in 2008. This report is intended to familiarize you with the water testing requirements and contains the most current information regarding drinking water safety and health effects. This report presents to you all of the regulatory testing requirements that the drinking water system is required to meet during each year of drinking water distribution.

The Monte Vista Christian School Water System-Water System ID# 4400754 is regulated by the Santa Cruz County Department of Environmental Health, Drinking Water Division. In addition, we are contracted with Water Sampling Services for the provision of State of California, Certified Water System Treatment and Distribution Operators. Water Sampling Services oversees our water testing program and the submission of all water samples to State Approved Drinking Water Laboratories for analyses.

The Monte Vista Christian School Water System's drinking water system is routinely tested for both Total Coliform and E. coli bacteria. In addition to bacteriological monitoring, chemical analyses are performed in accordance with the Monte Vista Christian School Water System, Sampling and Analysis Plan. The Santa Cruz County Department of Environmental Health, Drinking Water Division performs yearly inspections of the water system and provides ongoing guidance to ensure that the water system is in compliance with the State of California Safe Drinking Water Act. It is the goal of the Monte Vista Christian School Water System to meet all water system requirements and continue to supply drinking water meeting all established water quality standards.

We are again pleased to report that our water system is in full compliance of all requirements for 2008. All required testing was performed in accordance with the Monte Vista Christian School Water System-Sampling and Analysis Plan, and all test results were within established State of California Water Quality Standards. If you have any specific questions about the Monte Vista Christian School Water System please feel free to contact the administration at any time and we will assist you in obtaining any additional information not included in this report.

Sincerely,

Wayne Johnson
Monte Vista Christian School Water System

2008 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Monte Vista Christian School Report Date: July 1, 2009

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, 2008.

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 is blended from two groundwater wells.

Name & location of source(s): Well #1 and Well #2. Both wells are located on the Monte Vista Christian School Property ,Two School Way, Watsonville, CA. 95076

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The area around the water system is a combination of residential and agricultural uses. The system is adjacent to septic systems and agricultural practices in the area, but is not considered vulnerable to either practice. Both wells are located near the center of the school and are located in subsurface vaults that are constructed with sufficient drainage.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Contact the school's administration Office with any questions about this report or water system at any time.

For more information, contact: Mr. Wayne Johnson Phone: (831)722-8178

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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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)

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 USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department 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 Department 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.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0 (In a mo.)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0 (In the year)		A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	20	1.9*	6	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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(ppm)	11/20/2008	19	14-24	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium(ppm)	2/1/2008	.055	ND-0.11	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium(ppb)	2/1/2008	2.1	1.9-2.3	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium(ppb)	2/1/2008	5.5	ND-11	50	(50)	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Gross Alpha Particle Activity Ci/L	10/22/07	0.572	1.02-0.123	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
RAD 228 Ci/L	10/22/07	0.170	0.106-0.239	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromoform (ppb)	2/1/2008	0.76	0.70-0.82	80	N/A	

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
Zinc(ppm)	2/1/2008	.09	0.079-0.1	5		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron(ppm)	2/1/2008	0.055	1	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.

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

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 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).