

# 2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Central Union Elementary (1600008) Report Date: 2020

*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, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Central Union Elementary a 15783 18TH AVENUE LEMOORE CA 93245 559-925-2619 para asistirlo en español.**

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground water

Name & general location of source(s): Well 2010 is located at the rear (east end) of the facility.

**Drinking Water Source Assessment information:** The water system is located on a 15-acre lot at 15783 18<sup>th</sup> Ave., approximately 300 feet east of 18<sup>th</sup> Avenue, south of the City of Lemoore in Kings County. An underground fuel storage tank located on the east side of the maintenance building was removed in 1985 and was found to have contaminated the surrounding soil and ground water. Central Union performed soil and ground water remediation; this was discontinued in September 1988 after contamination levels were determined to be non-detect. All septic tanks and leach lines at the school have been abandoned. The school currently pipes its wastewater to the Santa Rosa Indian Reservation located on Jersey Avenue east of 18<sup>th</sup> Avenue for treatment in their wastewater plant. There were three domestic wells adjacent to the current one. Wells B and C were destroyed in 2004; Well D was destroyed in 2005. Well E was installed in July 2010 and is currently serving as the main well to the school.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 2<sup>nd</sup> Monday each month at 15783 18<sup>th</sup> Ave, Lemoore, CA

For more information, contact: Tom Addington Phone: 559-924-3405

## 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.

**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

<p><b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):</b> MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.</p>	<p>occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.</p> <p><b>ND:</b> not detectable at testing limit</p> <p><b>ppm:</b> parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)</p> <p><b>ppb:</b> parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)</p> <p><b>ppt:</b> parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)</p> <p><b>ppq:</b> parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)</p> <p><b>pCi/L:</b> picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)</p>
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**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.

<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b> (complete if bacteria detected)	<b>Highest No. of Detections</b>	<b>No. of Months in Violation</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Typical Source of Bacteria</b>
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	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)	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .					

**TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collecte d	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ug/l)	6-12-18	10	6	0	15	0.2		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6-12-18	10	0.093	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2016	140	N/A0.012	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2016	11	N/A	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**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
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**Radiologic Contaminants**

Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2018	6.55	4.53-8.56	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	2018	1.85	1.7-2.0	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2016	.22	0.295-0.37	5	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Arsenic (ppb)	2019	11	11	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	0.69	N/A	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

**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 (ppm)	2016	9.2	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color (Units)	2016	75	N/A	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials.

Specific Conductance ( $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ )	2020	530	N/A	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Odor Threshold (Units)	2016	1.5	N/A	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic material.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	2016	390	N/A	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity (Units)	2016	.88	N/A	5	N/A	Soil runoff.
Iron (ppb)	2016	120	N/A	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

### 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. Central Union Elementary 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

### Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
<b>Arsenic MCL</b>	<b>Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Continue to monitor and evaluate treatment options</b>	<b>Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory</b>

				<b>system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer</b>

**For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water**

<b>TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES</b>					
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b> (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	<b>Total No. of Detections</b>	<b>Sample Dates</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
<i>E. coli</i>	0	2020	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	2020	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	2020	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste