We test our drinking water for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of monitoring for the period *January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019*.

Canyon Elementary School District
2019 - Consumer confidence report

Report date: June 24, 2020

Water system name: Canyon Elementary School District

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

Name and location of sources: Canyon School Water System #0707620
P.O. Box 187
Canyon, California, 94516

Drinking water source assessment information: N/A

Regularly scheduled public board meetings: Second Tuesday of each month.

For more information contact: Patrick Riley Phone: (925) 376-4671

About our water...

In order to ensure that our tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA 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 must provide the same protection for public health. Our water is tested in accordance with a water quality monitoring plan approved by the State Board and administered through the Contra Costa County Department of Environmental Health.

As water travels over land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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 of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, and agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

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 PGHs (or MCGLs) 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 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): A concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Permission from the State Water Resources Control Board (Stte Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain cercumstances.

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.

Abbreviations used in this report

ND = not detected at testing limit
NA = not applicable
NT = not tested
AL = regulatory action level
TT = treatment technique
MCL = maximum contaminant level
MCLG = maximum contaminant level goal
SMCL = secondary maximum contaminant level
NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
pCi/L = picocures per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
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)
PHG = public health goal

The following 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 Water Resources Control Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year, because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Only those regulated contaminants that were detected in the water are listed in the following tables.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE RESULTS OF DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical source of bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than one sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform *or* E. coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

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

(Sampled from individual taps within the distribution system. 08/13/17)

Lead and Copper (and reporting units)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. of sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical source of contaminant
Lead (ppb)	5	ND	0	15 ppb	2 ppb	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	5	0.14 ppm	0	1.3 ppm	0.3 ppm	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample date	Level detected	Range of detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical source of contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	08/14/17	31 ppm	n/a	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	08/14/17	370 ppm	n/a	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water

* Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on last page.

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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical source of contaminant
Barium (ppm)	08/14/17	0.12 ppm	n/a	1 ppm	(2ppm)	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (ppb)	08/14/17	20 ppb	n/a	100ppb	(12ppb)	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	08/14/17	0.68 ppm	n/a	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion from narural deposits.

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
Corrosivity (ph)	08/14/17	7.84 ph	n/a	Non corrosive	n/a	Natural balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors.
Chloride (ppm)	08/14/17	28 ppm	n/a	500 ppm	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Odor (Threshold)	08/14/17	1 TON	n/a	3 TON	n/a	Naturally occuring organic materials.
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	08/14/17	840 umhos	n/a	1600 umhos	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate as SO4 (ppm)	08/14/17	110 ppm	n/a	500 ppm	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total dissolved solids [TDS] (ppm)	08/14/17	540 ppm	n/a	1000 ppm	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	08/14/17	0.13 NTU	n/a	5 NTU	n/a	Soil runoff.

* Any violation of MCL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on last page .

Note: There are no PHGs or MCLGs for constituents with secondary drinking water standards because these are not health based levels, but are set on the basis of aesthetics.

* Any violation of MCL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on last page .

TABLE 6 - DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS

Chemical or constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Bromate (ppm)	08/14/17	0.094ppb	10	0.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer.

ADDITIONAL GENERAL INFORMATION ON DRINKING WATER

All 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 advise 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: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Summary information for contaminants exceeding a MCL or Al, or a violation of any treatment or monitoring and reporting requirements: N/A

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Water system name: Canyon Elementary School District

Water system number: # 0707620

The water system named above hereby certifies that its 2019 *Consumer Confidence Report* is on public display in the lobby of Canyon School (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Health Services.

Certified by: Name: Patrick Riley

Title: Water System Operator

Phone number: (925) 376-4671 Date: June 24, 2020