

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Woodland Elementary School

Report Date: June, 2018

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 to December 31, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber.

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

Name & general location of source(s): 3394 Woodland Dr., Mariposa CA 95338

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The assessment was done in 2002 and can be seen at the school office.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Third Thursday of each month in the district office board room.

For more information, contact: Kenneth Price, Water Operator

Phone: 209-742-0275 ext. 1319

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.

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.

Variances 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 occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/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)

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)	6/12/02	8.	n/a	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	6/12/02	.24	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
Chlorine (ppm)	Daily	.50	.20-1.27	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Fluoride (ppm)	1/8/18	ND	n/1	2.0	1.0	Naturally occurring
Gross Alpha particle Activity (pCi/L)	5/9/12	ND	n/a	15	0	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
1,2,3 Trichloropropane	8/24/18	ND	n/a	.005	.005	Man-made chemical
Nitrate	10/23/18	ND	n/a	10	.4	Runoff and leaching of fertilizers, septic tanks and sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Atrazine	10/17/18	ND	n/a	1.0	.5	Herbicide, runoff and leaching into ground water

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
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TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
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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: 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. [ENTER WATER SYSTEM'S NAME HERE] 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. [OPTIONAL: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.


APPENDIX F: Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form (to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/cert/cic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: MMS Alt ed
Water System Number: 2210909

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/2019 (date) to customers (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 State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Kenneth Price
Signature: 
Title: Chief Water operator
Phone Number: (209) 628-1573 Date: 9/16/19

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used:
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
- ☒ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.
 - ☒ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
 - ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- ☒ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www. mcluso.org
- ☐ For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Mariposa Middle School Report Date: June, 2018

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Name & general location of source(s): 5171 Silva Rd., Mariposa CA 95338

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ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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)	4/4/17	18	0	0	0	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	4/4/17	180	0	0	0	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
Chlorine (ppm)	Daily	.55	.20-1.69	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Nitrate (ppm)	4/4/17	1.5	00	10.0	.400	Runoff and leaching of fertilizers, septic tanks and sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
*Arsenic (ppb)	Quarterly	0.0024	2.3-20	10	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	3/19/14	0.0	0.00	15	0	Decay of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	1/31/18	0.11	n/a	2.0	0.100	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	11/15/18	ND	n/a	80	00	Chlorine mixed with organics
Haloacetic Acids (five)(HAA5)	6/15/18	5.0	n/a	60	60	Chlorine mixed with organics
1,2,3 Trichloropropane	08/31/2018	ND	ND	.005	.005	Man-made chemical

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron – treated	Monthly	.2000	.0100-.2000	300.00	100.00	Leaching of natural deposits
Iron – non-treated	Monthly	170-2000	.0100-.2000	300.00	100.00	Leaching of natural deposits
Manganese – treated	Monthly	.0220	.0027-.0220	50	20	Leaching of natural deposits
Manganese – non-treated	Monthly	30-300	.0027-.0220	50	20	Leaching of natural deposits

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

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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

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

**TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING
FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	0	Monthly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	Monthly	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	Monthly	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Groundwater TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.