CVUSD FACILITIES MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS

System # 33O1147

2023

Consumer Confidence Report

Esta informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber.
Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienba bien.

To our water system users:

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the quality of water and services we have supplied to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is one groundwater well located on the North/East side of the property. This report shows the water quality of our produced water and what it means. Please contact us if you have any questions.

CVUSD Maintenance & Operations routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The enclosed table shows the results of produced and distributed water monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Under our Water Supply Permit with the County of Riverside, Department of Environmental Health Services, water quality monitoring is completed as required. These tests may include microbial contaminants, inorganic chemical contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants. Every effort is made to ensure that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. Regulations require the testing of the water to ensure that it is safe to drink.

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 US Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 animal or human activity.

For additional information contact:
Coachella Valley Unified School District
Mr. Timothy Hernandez
(760) 848-1882

Contaminants that may be in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic chemical contaminants that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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.

In order to ensure that 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.

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)

CVUSD Facilities
Maintenance & Operations

MONITORING TABLE FOR JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 2023

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory, Health-Related Standards by the State of California

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS - Total Coliform Bacteria

	Highest No. of Detections in a Month		MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	#of Monthly Positive		Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Total Coliform Bacteria	0		0	0	1	0	0		Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	0			0	0	0	0		14 Bacti samples were collected in 2023

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Gross Alpha Activity	No	pCi/l	0	0	15	0	ND	5/25/21	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	No	pCi/l	0.43	0.43	20	0	1.7	5/25/21	Erosion of natural deposits.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Nitrate (as NO3-N)	No	mg/l	10	10	10	n/a	0.41	9/27/23	Runoff/ leaching from fertilizer leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion
Nitrite (as N)	No	mg/l	1	1	1	n/a	ND	11/21/22	
Aluminum	No	ug/L	n/a	600	1000	n/a	73	11/23/20	Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic	No	ug/l	0.004	0.004	10	n/a	5.0	11/23/20	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	No	mg/l	1	1	2	n/a	0.73	11/23/20	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Chromium	No	ug/l	100	100	50	n/a	11	11/23/20	Erosion of natural deposits.
*Hexavalent Chromium	No	ug/l	n/a	0.02	n/a	n/a	11	11/23/20	Erosion of natural deposits.

*There is currently no MCL for Hexavalent Chromium. The previous MCL of 10.0 ug/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017. Results provided are from a water quality sample collected after September 11, 2017.

ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS

	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Notification Level
Vanadium	No	ug/l			N/A	N/A	16	11/23/20	50 ug/L

LEAD + COPPER - Mandatory, Health-Related Standards by the State of California

			No. of Samples	Activation	90th Percent	No. of Samples			
	Violation	Units	Collected	Level	Level	Exceeding	PHG	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Lead	No	mg/l	5	AL=15	0.018	0	0.2	9/27/23	Corrosion of household water systems: industrial manufacturers; erosion
Copper	No	mg/l	5	AL=1.3	0.075	0	0.3	9/27/23	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching.

SECONDARY STANDARDS									
	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Aluminum	No	ug/L	n/a	n/a	200	n/a	73	11/23/20	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	No	mg/L	n/a	n/a	500	n/a	34	6/28/11	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits: seawater influence
* Iron	Yes	ug/L	n/a	n/a	300	n/a	330	6/28/11	Erosion of natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	No	umhos/ cm	n/a	n/a	1600	n/a	420	6/28/11	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	No	mg/L	n/a	n/a	500	n/a	53	6/28/11	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	No	mg/L	n/a	n/a	1000	n/a	240	6/28/11	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	No	NTU	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	0.26	6/28/11	Soil runoff
Zinc	No	Ug/l	n/a	n/a	5000	n/a	66	6/28/11	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS									
	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Sodium	No	mg/L	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	47	6/28/11	Salt naturally occurring in water
Total Hardness (CaCO3)	No	mg/L	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	89	6/28/11	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium & calcium and are naturally occurring.

*Iron

There are no PHG's, MCLG's, or mandatory standard health effects language for this constituent because secondary MCL's are set on the basis of aesthetics. Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 300 ug/l. The iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs, showers, and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high iron levels are due to leaching of natural deposits. Iron is naturally occurring in groundwater and can be an ongoing issue.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment was conducted for the Main Well in July 2001. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Historic gas stations, known contaminant plumes, Underground storage tanks and confirmed leaking tanks. For a copy of the Source Water Assessment, contact Riverside County Environmental Health Services at (760) 863-7570

Lead Information

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. CVUSD Facilities Maintenance & Operations 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.