2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: LODI USD-DAVIS SCHOOL Report Date: April 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 - December 31, 2017.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alquien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: According to SWRCB records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 1 source(s): DS-Well

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: San Joaquin County Board meetings are held every Tuesday at 9:00AM in the Board Chambers, 6th floor at 44 N. San Joaquin Street, Stockton Ca. 95202.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (209) 838 - 7842 and ask for Quality Service, Inc. or visit our website at www.lodiusd.net.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically 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 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 the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

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

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/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 by-products if 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 Water Resource 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 and 3 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 MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Copper (ppm)	5 (2015)	0.48	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2 - 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 Sources of Contaminant**
Barium (ppm)	(2016)	0.12	n/a	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	(2014)	5	4.6 - 5.3		0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate as N (ppm)	(2017)	1.7	n/a	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2014)	5.15	n/a	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table 3 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Vanadium (ppm)	(2016)	0.021	n/a	0.05	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts if 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).

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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Lodi Unified School District* 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.

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Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information
A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL HEAD of the LODI USD-DAVIS SCHOOL water system in April, 2002.

DS-Well - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Housing - high density [>1 house/0.5 acres]

Discussion of Vulnerability
There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.

Acquiring Information
A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:
San Joaquin County
Environmental Health Department
304 E. Weber Ave, 3rd Floor
Stockton, CA 95202

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:
Small Public Water Systems
SJ Co Environmental Health Department
(209) 468-3420

Lodi Unified School District
Analytical Results By FGL - 2017

LEAD AND COPPER RULE									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	90th Percentile	# Samples
Copper		ppm		1.3	.3			0.48	5
DS-D/F Room 03	STK1537508-5	ppm				2015-07-02	0.19		
DS-D/F Room 12	STK1537508-4	ppm				2015-07-02	0.43		
DS-D/F Room 16	STK1537508-3	ppm				2015-07-02	0.41		
DS-Kitchen	STK1537508-1	ppm				2015-07-02	0.53		
DS-POD #3 - D/F Outside	STK1537508-2	ppm				2015-07-02	0.41		

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Barium		ppm	2	1	2			0.12	0.12 - 0.12
DS-Well	STK1632482-1	ppm				2016-03-07	0.12		
Hexavalent Chromium		ppb			0.02			5.0	4.6 - 5.3
DS-Well	STK1451825-1	ppb				2014-11-20	5.3		
DS-Well	STK1450771-1	ppb				2014-10-21	4.6		
Nitrate as N		ppm		10	10			1.7	1.7 - 1.7
DS-Well	STK1732506-1	ppm				2017-03-02	1.7		
Gross Alpha		pCi/L		15	(0)			5.15	5.15 - 5.15
DS-Well	STK1432168-1	pCi/L				2014-03-11	5.15		

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Vanadium		ppm		NS	n/a			0.021	0.021 - 0.021
DS-Well	STK1632482-1	ppm				2016-03-07	0.021		

Lodi Unified School District

CCR Login Linkage - 2017

FGL Code	Lab ID	Date_Sampled	Method	Description	Property
DS-Odd	STK1530370-1	2015-01-08	Sampling	Bacti-DS-Bldg B West Side by D	Davis School - Bacteriological-Odd
	STK1630431-1	2016-01-12	Sampling	DS-Bldg B West Side by DF	Davis School - Bacteriological-Odd
	STK1730557-1	2017-01-12	Coliform	DS-Bldg B West Side by DF	Davis School - Bacteriological-Odd
	STK1732507-1	2017-03-02	Coliform	DS-Bldg B West Side by DF	Davis School - Bacteriological-Odd
	STK1734965-1	2017-05-01	Coliform	DS-Bldg B West Side by DF	Davis School - Bacteriological-Odd
	STK1738387-1	2017-07-10	Coliform	DS-Bldg B West Side by DF	Davis School - Bacteriological-Odd
	STK1751546-1	2017-09-11	Coliform	DS-Bldg B West Side by DF	Davis School - Bacteriological-Odd
	STK1754105-1	2017-11-06	Coliform	DS-Bldg B West Side by DF	Davis School - Bacteriological-Odd
DS-Even	STK1731927-1	2017-02-14	Coliform	DS-Bldg I West Side by DF	Davis School - Bacteriological-Even
	STK1734185-1	2017-04-12	Coliform	DS-Bldg I West Side by DF	Davis School - Bacteriological-Even
	STK1736674-1	2017-06-02	Coliform	DS-Bldg I West Side by DF	Davis School - Bacteriological-Even
	STK1750157-1	2017-08-11	Coliform	DS-Bldg I West Side by DF	Davis School - Bacteriological-Even
	STK1752551-1	2017-10-02	Coliform	DS-Bldg I West Side by DF	Davis School - Bacteriological-Even
	STK1755302-1	2017-12-11	Coliform	DS-Bldg I West Side by DF	Davis School - Bacteriological-Even
DS-CuPb 10	STK1537508-5	2015-07-02	Metals, Total	DS-D/F Room 03	Davis - Copper & Lead Monitoring
DS-CuPb 07	STK1537508-4	2015-07-02	Metals, Total	DS-D/F Room 12	Davis - Copper & Lead Monitoring
DS-CuPb 05	STK1537508-3	2015-07-02	Metals, Total	DS-D/F Room 16	Davis - Copper & Lead Monitoring
DS-CuPb 01	STK1537508-1	2015-07-02	Metals, Total	DS-Kitchen	Davis - Copper & Lead Monitoring
DS-CuPb 04	STK1537508-2	2015-07-02	Metals, Total	DS-POD #3 - D/F Outside	Davis - Copper & Lead Monitoring
1DS-Well	STK1432168-1	2014-03-11	Radio Chemistry	DS-Well	Davis School - Radio Monitoring
	STK1450771-1	2014-10-21	Wet Chemistry	DS-Well	Davis - Chrome 6
	STK1451825-1	2014-11-20	Wet Chemistry	DS-Well	Davis - Chrome 6
	STK1632482-1	2016-03-07	Metals, Total	DS-Well	Davis School-3 Year
	STK1732506-1	2017-03-02	Wet Chemistry	DS-Well	Davis School-3 Year