

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: MUSD-NEW HAVEN SCHOOL

Report Date: June 2024

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, 2023.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: does not have a DWSAPP on file.

Your water comes from 1 source(s): WELL

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meetings are currently not held.

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..

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.

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.

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

ug/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)

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 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 USEPA and the State Water Resource Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Table(s) 1 and 2 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 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	No. of Samples	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Copper (mg/L)	(2021)	5	0.47	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	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic (ug/L)	(2022)	4.5	n/a	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	(2022)	0.12	n/a	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	(2023)	9.5	8.7 - 10.0	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (mg/L)	(2022)	9.1	n/a	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	(2022)	5.3	n/a	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

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 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. *QS-MUSD-New Haven School* 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>.

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
Nitrate as N				Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of Pregnant women.

About your Nitrate as N: Nitrate above 5 mg/L as nitrogen (50 percent of the MCL), but below 10 mg/L as nitrogen (the MCL); Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A Drinking Water Source Assessment (DWSAP) has not been completed for the WELL of the MUSD- NEW HAVEN SCHOOL water system.

WELL - does not have a DWSAPP on file.

Discussion of Vulnerability

Assessment summaries are not available for some sources. This is because:

- ☐ The Assessment has not been completed. Contact the local DDW district office or the water system to find out when the Assessment is scheduled to be done.
- ☐ The source is not active. It may be out of service, or new and not yet in service.
- ☐ The Assessment was not submitted electronically. The site used to obtain Assessments only provides access to Assessment summaries submitted electronically.

Acquiring Information

For more info you may visit https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/DWSAP.html or contact the health department in the county to which the water system belongs as indicated on this following link: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/documents/ddwem/DDWdistrictofficesmap.pdf

QS-MUSD-New Haven School

Analytical Results By FGL - 2023

LEAD AND COPPER RULE

		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	90th Percentile	# Samples
Copper		mg/L		1.3	.3			0.47	5
Kitchen	STK2357760-20	mg/L				2021-06-28	0.088		
Library	STK2357760-16	mg/L				2021-06-28	0.065		
Room #1	STK2357760-19	mg/L				2021-06-28	0.160		
Staffs Mens Rm	STK2357760-17	mg/L				2021-06-28	0.390		
Staffs Womens Rm	STK2357760-18	mg/L				2021-06-28	0.550		

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)

		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Arsenic		ug/L		10	0.004			4.5	4.5 - 4.5
WELL	STK2357760-22	ug/L				2022-05-18	4.5		
Barium		mg/L	2	1	2			0.120	0.120 - 0.120
WELL	STK2357760-22	mg/L				2022-05-18	0.120		
Nitrate as N		mg/L		10	10			9.5	8.7 - 10
WELL	STK2356024-1	mg/L				2023-11-16	9.2		
WELL	STK2357760-1	mg/L				2023-08-16	8.7		
WELL	STK2357760-10	mg/L				2023-05-04	10		
WELL	STK2357760-6	mg/L				2023-02-02	9.9		
Nitrate + Nitrite as N		mg/L		10	10			9.1	9.1 - 9.1
WELL	STK2357760-22	mg/L				2022-05-18	9.1		
Uranium		pCi/L		20	0.43			5.3	5.3 - 5.3
WELL	STK2357760-15	pCi/L				2022-12-07	5.3		
WELL	STK2357760-15	pCi/L				2022-12-07	5.3		
WELL	STK2357760-15	pCi/L				2022-12-07	5.3		
WELL	STK2357760-15	pCi/L				2022-12-07	5.3		

QS-MUSD-New Haven School

CCR Login Linkage - 2023

FGL Code	Lab ID	Date_Sampled	Method	Description	Property
Kitchen	STK2357760-20	2021-06-28		Kitchen	CCR 2023
Kitchen HB	STK2357760-4	2023-01-10		Kitchen HB	CCR 2023
	STK2357760-7	2023-03-06		Kitchen HB	CCR 2023
	STK2357760-8	2023-04-12		Kitchen HB	CCR 2023
	STK2357760-9	2023-05-04		Kitchen HB	CCR 2023
	STK2357760-11	2023-06-06		Kitchen HB	CCR 2023
	STK2357760-13	2023-07-13		Kitchen HB	CCR 2023
	STK2357760-14	2023-08-16		Kitchen HB	CCR 2023
	STK2357760-2	2023-09-11		Kitchen HB	CCR 2023
	STK2357760-3	2023-10-11		Kitchen HB	CCR 2023
ROU1	STK2356022-1	2023-11-16	Coliform	Kitchen HB	Bacteriological Monitoring - Odd
Library	STK2357760-16	2021-06-28		Library	CCR 2023
Library HB	STK2357760-5	2023-02-02		Library HB	CCR 2023
ROU2	STK2357559-1	2023-12-22	Coliform	Library HB	Bacteriological Monitoring - Even
Room #1	STK2357760-19	2021-06-28		Room #1	CCR 2023
Staffs Mens Rm	STK2357760-17	2021-06-28		Staffs Mens Rm	CCR 2023
Staffs Womens R	STK2357760-18	2021-06-28		Staffs Womens Rm	CCR 2023
WELL	STK2357760-22	2022-05-18		WELL	CCR 2023
	STK2357760-15	2022-12-07		WELL	CCR 2023
	STK2357760-6	2023-02-02		WELL	CCR 2023
	STK2357760-10	2023-05-04		WELL	CCR 2023
	STK2357760-1	2023-08-16	Sub Contracted	WELL	CCR 2023
	STK2356024-1	2023-11-16	Wet Chemistry	WELL	Water Quality Monitoring