

Lakeside Elementary School

Water Quality Report – 2019

California Water System (Santa Clara County) I.D. No. 4300779

*****Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*****

The Lakeside Elementary School has its' own water system classified as a "non-community, non-transient water system". As such, we are required to provide this *Water Quality / Consumer Confidence Report* to you, the water user. In 2019, water from the system was tested and compared to the EPA and State drinking water health standards, which is summarized in this brochure. Included are details about where the water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. Monitoring in 2015 indicated that water in the distribution system has levels of Lead above the State "Action Level". Lead piping was removed in 2018 and lead levels are now below action levels, see page 2.

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 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 (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, person 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 (800-426-4791).

School water comes from an on-site water production well sunk approximately 152-feet into an underground source of water in fractured shale and sandstone. Water from this well is treated with chlorine for disinfection and then pumped to a 5,000-gallon polyethylene (plastic) storage tank and a 10,000-gallon steel tank that supply potable water for domestic (drinking and hand washing) use at the school. A booster pump and pressure tanks provide pressure

throughout the water system. The storage tanks are located on the north side of campus. The well is located in the center of campus, on the athletic field, adjacent to the playground, and connected to the storage tanks via underground piping. Please see the notes below regarding drinking water.

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include river, 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 before it is treated include:

- *Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic system, agricultural 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 that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

- *Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

- *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 storm water runoff, agriculture application, and septic systems.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

WATER QUALITY DATA

Table 1 lists the drinking water contaminants and compounds (analytes) that were tested for in the source well. All the analytes were at levels below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) established for that analyte by the US EPA or the state of California. The presence of a compound in water at levels below the MCL does not pose a health risk. The MCL and the analytical result are shown in parts per million (ppm). For comparison, 1ppm is the time equivalent of 1 second in 11.5 days. The State requires monitoring for certain compounds less than once per year because the concentrations of these compounds are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, so some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one-year old.

Note on bacteria in the water system: No bacteria were detected in routine water distribution system samples collected in 2019. A detection of coliform and e Coli was detected in the source well water in February of 2019 but was removed by the chlorine disinfection system before it could reach the distribution system. After this detection, the well was disinfected with chlorine and a follow-up sampling did not detect any bacteria.

About Lead: In August 2015, during routine water testing, lead was detected at several locations in the School's water system above the state "action level" or allowed concentration of 0.015 ppm. Compliance with the action level is based on the 90th percentile of the test results. Per Federal law, the School prepared a plan to minimize lead in the drinking water, which called for pipe replacement throughout the school's distribution system (the identified source of the lead). This plan was approved by the State Water Board's Department of Drinking Water and was implemented in the summer of 2018. Tests collected since the pipe replacement have all had 90th percentile levels below 0.015 ppm, with most samples having no detectable levels of lead.

Lead has not been detected in the source well. Lead usually enters drinking water as a result of materials used in the plumbing. If you have any questions about how we carried out the requirements of the lead regulation or the replacement of the lead pipes, please call us at (408) 354-2372.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. If you are concerned about elevated lead 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 tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

About Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper more than the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Elevated levels of copper were detected in the distribution system above the state action level of 1.3 ppm in February of 2019, with a 90th percentile level of 1.4 ppm. The elevated levels of copper may have been due to the new copper pipes and debris from the installation. A follow-up sample was collected in June of 2019 and found copper was below the action level with a 90th percentile level of 0.87 ppm. Lead and copper sampling results from 2019 are summarized in Table 2.

About Disinfection by Chlorine Injection: Due to its' age, the depth of the source well sanitary seal (14-feet) does not meet current standards. As a protective measure, a chlorine injection system adds chlorine to the water at the well head as a disinfectant before it goes to the storage tanks to ensure the water system is free of bacteria. The chlorine injection system was operated to provide a chlorine residual of slightly less than 1 part per million in the water storage tanks and distribution system, a level that is safe for drinking. The Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) for chlorine is 4 ppm. We installed a new, deeper, properly constructed well in the summer of 2015 and are in the process of connecting it to the drinking water system to replace the older well.

The attached tables summarize the Source Well Laboratory Analytical Results and the Lead and Copper testing for 2019. Terms and abbreviations used in the table and this report include:

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **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 (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.
- **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 Standard (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **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.
- **ND:** Not detected

Please direct any questions about the potable water system to

Sean Joyce (Lakeside School Principal) at 408.354.2372 or
Craig Drizin or Sean Abbey (Certified Water System Operator - Weber, Hayes and Associates) at
831.722.3580

Table 1: Summary of Source Well Analytical Results 2019
Lakeside Elementary School District, Water System I.D. No. 4300779
19621 Black Road, Los Gatos, California

Analyte	Date	RESULT <i>in ppm</i>	LIMIT <i>DW - MCL in ppm*</i>
PRIMARY INORGANICS			
Aluminum (Al)	03/06/19	ND	1.0 (0.2 ²)
Antimony (Sb)	03/06/19	ND	0.006
Arsenic (As)	03/06/19	ND	0.01
Barium (Ba)	03/06/19	0.11	1.0
Beryllium (Be)	03/06/19	ND	0.004
Boron (B)	03/06/19	ND	0.10
Cadmium (Cd)	03/06/19	ND	0.005
Chromium (Cr)	03/06/19	ND	0.05
Hexavalent Chromium (Cr ⁺⁶)	11/06/14	ND	0.01
Copper (Cu)	03/06/19	ND	0.05
Cyanide (CN)	03/06/19	ND	0.15
Fluoride (F)	03/06/19	0.17	2.0
Lead (Pb)	03/06/19	ND	*AL: 0.015
Mercury (Hg)	03/04/19	ND	0.002
Nickel (Ni)	03/06/19	ND	0.001
Nitrite (as N)	03/06/19	ND	1.0
Nitrate+Nitrite (as N)	03/06/19	1.5	10
Nitrate (as N)	03/06/19	1.5	10
Perchlorate	08/20/18	ND	0.006
Selenium (Se)	03/06/19	ND	0.05
Silver (Ag)	03/06/19	ND	0.01
Thallium (Tl)	03/06/19	ND	0.002
SECONDARY / GENERAL MINERAL & PHYSICAL			
Bicarbonate Alk. (as HCO ₃)	1/26/2017	110	--
Carbonate Alk. (as CO ₃)	1/26/17	2	120
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	1/26/2017	120	—
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	1/26/2017	89	--
Calcium (Ca)	1/26/17	32	—
Chloride (Cl)	1/26/17	14	500 ²

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Analyte	Date	RESULT <i>in ppm</i>	LIMIT <i>DW - MCL in ppm*</i>
SECONDARY / GENERAL MINERAL & PHYSICAL			
MBAS (Surfactants)	3/6/19	ND	0.5 ²
Magnesium (Mg)	1/26/2017	9.3	--
Manganese (Mn)	1/26/2017	0.21	0.05 ²
Potassium (K)	1/26/2017	1.2	--
Sodium (Na)	1/26/2017	16	--
Sulfate (SO ₄)	1/26/2017	44	500 ²
Iron _{Total} (Fe)	1/26/2017	3.4	0.3 ²
Total Dissolved Solids	1/26/2017	220	1,000 ²
Zinc (Zn)	03/06/19	ND	5.0 ²
OTHER			
pH value	1/26/2017	6.2	6.5 - 8.5
Conductivity (microsiemens/cm)	1/26/2017	330	1,600 uS/cm ²
Color (Co/Pt) (Units)	1/26/2017	ND	15 Co/Pt
Odor T.O.N (Threshold Number)	1/26/2017	ND	3 T.O.N. ²
Turbidity (NTU)	1/26/2017	48	5 NTU ²
Synthetic Organic Compounds ***	06/06/17	All ND	varies
Volatile Organic Compounds ***	12/07/16	All ND	varies
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP)	11/12/18	ND	0.000005 ^c
Gross Alpha	06/14/11	0.943	15 pCi/L
NOTES:			
Data prior to July 1, 2014 was collected by others. We make no warranty regarding the quality or accuracy of data collected by others, it is presented solely for informational purposes.			
² = Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water and DO NOT affect health at that established level. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) = United States Environmental Protection Agency, National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, revised July 1, 2014 * EPA Action Levels (AL) are shown for analytes which do not have an MCL DW-MCL = MCLs for Title 22 Drinking Water ** All compounds have not been detected (Non-Detect = ND). MCLs & PHGs are different for each compound. ND = Not Detected at or above the laboratory's Reporting Limit -- = Not Analyzed or Not Applicable			
		Limit Exceeded	pCi/L = picocuries per liter

Table 2:
Summary of Lead and Copper Analytical Results 2019
Lakeside Joint School District, 19621 Black Road, Los Gatos, CA
Water System I.D. #4300779

Sample ID	Sample Date	Lead (ug/L)	Copper (ug/L)
Kindergarten Sink (Room 115)	6/7/2019	< 5.0	710
	2/22/2019	< 5.0	920
Women's Bathroom	6/7/2019	5	760
	2/22/2019	< 5.0	1,500
Men's Bathroom	6/7/2019	6	470
	2/22/2019	< 5.0	1,200
Office Reception Sink	6/7/2019	< 5.0	2,400
	2/22/2019	< 5.0	1,300
Faculty Kitchen Sink	6/7/2019	< 5.0	860
	2/22/2019	< 5.0	1,100
Janitor Sink (1)	6/7/2019	22	880
	2/22/2019	7.5	1,700
Janitor Sink (2)	6/7/2019	11	440
	2/22/2019	< 5.0	240
Library Sink 1 (South)	6/7/2019	< 5.0	540
	2/22/2019	< 5.0	520
Library Sink 2 (North)	6/7/2019	< 5.0	740
	2/22/2019	< 5.0	510
Notification Level (NL) ¹ :		15	1,300

Table 2:
Summary of Lead and Copper Analytical Results 2019
Lakeside Joint School District, 19621 Black Road, Los Gatos, CA
Water System I.D. #4300779

Sample ID	Sample Date	Lead (ug/L)	Copper (ug/L)
Boys Bathroom Sink	6/7/2019	< 5.0	240
	2/22/2019	< 5.0	240
Girls Bathroom Sink	6/7/2019	< 5.0	270
	2/22/2019	< 5.0	270
Drinking Fountain	6/7/2019	< 5.0	440
	2/22/2019	< 5.0	370
Community Center Sink (Multi Use Building)	6/7/2019	< 5.0	380
	2/22/2019	< 5.0	640
Room 201 Outside Sink	6/7/2019	< 5.0	62
	2/22/2019	< 5.0	< 50
Nursery School	6/7/2019	< 5.0	< 50
	2/22/2019	< 5.0	< 50
Notification Level (NL) ¹ :		15	1,300
90th Percentile Calculation: 6/7/2019		8.6	870
90th Percentile Calculation: 2/22/2019		<5.0	1,400

Notes:

All samples are First Draw: water allowed to sit in the pipes/fixtures for 6-12 hours prior to sampling; sample collected immediately without flushing/purging

¹ = **Notification Level (NL)**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers, education, treatment, or other requirements that a water system must follow. Administered by the State Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water.

Bold = Indicates sample result is at or ABOVE the NL

< X = Not detected at the laboratory detection limit, X

-- = Sample not analyzed for this constituent