# 2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Geyserville New Tech Academy** Report Date: 05/15/2024

*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 to December 31, 2023 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Geyserville New Tech Academy a (707) 857-3592 para asistirlo en español.**

**这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Geyserville New Tech Academy 以获得中文的帮助:1300 Moody Ln, Geyserville, CA 95441 (707) 857-3592**

**Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Geyserville New Tech Academy, 1300 Moody Ln, Geyserville, CA 95441 o tumawag sa (707) 857-3592 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.**

**Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Geyserville New Tech Academy tại 1300 Moody Ln, Geyserville, CA 95441 (707) 857-3592 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.**

**Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Geyserville New Tech Academy ntawm 1300 Moody Ln, Geyserville, CA 95441 (707) 857-3592 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.**

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

Name & general location of source(s): Well 01, 1300 Moody Lane, Geyserville, CA 95441

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 2nd Wednesday of each month at GNTA

For more information, contact: Tyler Judson, Weeks Water Treatment Phone: (707) 823-3184

## 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**: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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)

**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 byproducts 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 U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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 an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

| Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected) | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule) | (In a month) 0 | 0 | 1 positive monthly sample[a] | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule) | (In the year) 0 | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive | | Human and animal fecal waste |
| *E. coli* (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | (In the year) 0 | 0 | (b) | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL
(b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

**TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

| Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set) | Sample Date | No. of Samples Collected | 90th Percentile Level Detected | No. Sites Exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 9/27/23 | 5 | 5.5 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 9/27/23 | 5 | 0.052 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

| 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) | 3/4/1999 | 16 | na | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 10/2/2000 | 150 | na | 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** |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10/04/23 | 0.62 | na | 10 | 10 | Run-off and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank sewage, erosion of natural deposits. |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2023 | 0.53 | 0.1-1.6 | [MRDL = 4.0 (as $Cl_2$)] | [MRDLG = 4 (as $Cl_2$)] | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4/30/21 | 0.24 | na | 2.0 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Chromium (ppb) | 4/30/21 | 1.2 | na | 50 | (100) | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha pCi/L | 8/25/16 | 0.127 | na | 15 | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Barium (ppm) | 4/30/21 | 0.11 | na | 1 | 2 | Discharge of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries, erosion from natural deposits. |
| TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) | 10/24/22 | 5.62 | na | 80 | na | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 (Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids) (ppb) | 10/24/22 | 1.30 | na | 60 | na | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

| 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** |
| Sulfate | 2010 | 17 | na | 500 | | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste. |
| Chloride | 2010 | 4.8 | na | 500 | | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence. |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 2010 | 210 | na | 1000 | | Run-off/ leaching from 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** |
| None | | | | | |

## 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. **Geyserville Newtech Academy 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. [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.

**Geyserville Newtech Academy water system is operated under contract with Weeks Water Treatment of Sebastopol. To inquire about the system or to report trouble, please call (707) 823-3184.**

## 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** |
| **None** | | | | |

## 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** |
| *E. coli* | (In the year) 0 | | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | (In the year) 0 | | TT | N/A | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | (In the year) 0 | | 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 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| None | | | | |
| **SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES** | | | | |
| None | | | | |
| **VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT** | | | | |
| **TT Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct the Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| **None** | | | | |

# APPENDIX F: CCR Certification Form

**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 Water Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Water System Name: | **Geyserville Newtech Academy** |
| Water System Number: | **4900705** |

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on [**July 1 2024**] 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: Jason Lish |
| Name: Jason Lish |
| Signature: |
| Title: Maintenance |
| Phone number: 707-857-3592 |
| Date: 09/25/2024 |

*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: [**INSERT DELIVERY METHODS**]
- ☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - ☑ Posting the CCR on the Internet at [**https:www.gusd.com**]
  - ☐ 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: [**INSERT INTERNET ADDRESS**]
- ☐ *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)