

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Gratton School SPWS**

Report Date: **06/19/2020**

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Gratton School SPWS (209)632-0505 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 Gratton School SPWS 以获得中文的帮助: 4500 S. Gratton Rd., Denair, CA 95316 (209)632-0505

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Gratton School SPWS 4500 S. Gratton Rd., Denair, CA 95316 o tumawag sa (209)632-0505 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Gratton School SPWS tại 4500 S. Gratton Rd., Denair, CA 95316 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 Gratton School SPWS ntawm 4500 S. Gratton Rd., Denair, CA 95316 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater is sourced from the adjudicated San Joaquin Valley – Turlock Subbasin (No. 5-022.03)

Name & general location of source(s): The 2013 Well (PSWID#:500027-002) is located on the north side of APN#:019-028-052

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A drinking water source assessment was completed for the site in April, 2002
To request copies, please contact the Department of Environmental Resources at 3800 Cornucopia Way C, Modesto, CA 95358

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: School board meetings are held every other month, on the second Monday around 5:30PM. Please call if you have questions regarding the water, as these are not open meetings.

For more information, contact: Gratton School District

Phone: (209)632-0505

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)	0 (In a month)	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	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	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	08/29/17	5	0	0	15	0.2	Gratton School SPWS does not provide water to any other school site.	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	08/29/17	5	0.090	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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)	08/09/2016	25	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	08/09/2016	37.3	N/A	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
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (ng/L)	2019 (Quarterly)	8*	5 – 11	5	0.7	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.
Arsenic (µg/L)	08/08/2019	8	N/A	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (mg/L)	08/08/2019	0.1	N/A	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Toluene (µg/L)	08/09/2016	1.3	N/A	150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks
Uranium (pCi/L)	04/04/2017	0.55	0 – 1.54	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits.

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
Iron (µg/L)	08/09/2016	230	N/A	300	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/L)	08/09/2016	80	N/A	50	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	08/09/2016	7.3	N/A	500	No PHG	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride (mg/L)	08/09/2016	6	N/A	500	No PHG	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	08/09/2016	189	N/A	1,600	No PHG	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS, mg/L)	08/09/2016	150	N/A	1,000	No PHG	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	08/09/2016	2.0	N/A	5	No PHG	Soil runoff
Odor – Threshold (Units)	08/09/2016	2	N/A	3	No PHG	Naturally-occurring organic materials

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
No unregulated contaminants that have been tested in the past nine years have been detected.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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. ***Gratton School SPWS*** 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>.

Arsenic-Specific Language: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Manganese-Specific Language: Manganese was detected in the groundwater produced from the 2013 Well at levels above the secondary maximum contaminant level of 50 µg/L. The manganese secondary MCL was set to protect residences of community water systems against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor). Manganese *can* stain plumbing fixtures and laundry (black or purple) or *may* appear as a dark sediment in the water. This does not mean that the concentration of manganese in our water is a risk to public health, and we are not under violation for this contaminant as it is only enforced for water systems serving residences. There are other contaminants in this same section (odor, iron, turbidity, and odor) that are elevated as well. These detections are not cause for concern, either, as they pertain primarily to the aesthetics of the water.

Source Water Assessment Vulnerability Summary

As a consumer, you have a right to know what's going on with the quality and nature of the water you receive. You will be notified if the analytical monitoring program shows the water does not meet a primary state standard; the summary below is not intended to raise concerns about the water supply, nor is it to say that the activities that have been identified will cause the source to be contaminated now or in the future. This assessment is used to inform the water system about potential hazards that could influence the groundwater quality so that management practices may be employed or bolstered to protect the water that we provide you.

A source water assessment was completed for the Gratton School SPWS by Stanislaus County in April, 2002. The source was found to be vulnerable to the following activities, which have not been associated with any detected contaminants:

- Septic Systems – Low Density [<1 /acre]

Routine inorganic tests show elevated levels of arsenic. On January 1st, 2002, the EPA lowered (and the State has adopted) the MCL for arsenic from 50 µg/L to 10 µg/L. Please note that most arsenic is naturally occurring and does not necessarily result from a PCA. The source is also still considered to be vulnerable to activities occurring within proximity of the well site. For more information, or to request copies of the full report, contact Quality Service, Inc. at (209)838-7842 or the Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Resources at 3800 Cornucopia Way C, Modesto, CA 95358.

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
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP, µg/L)	The running annual average of 1,2,3-TCP in the groundwater during initial testing between January through December showed concentrations above the MCL of 0.005 µg/L. AS such, a violation was issued for 1,2,3-TCP MCL exceedance. Since then, 1,2,3-TCP has continued to be detected in the groundwater at levels above the MCL.	Compliance Order No. DER-19R-014 was issued June 21 st , 2019.	The District has developed a corrective action plan and otherwise has complied with the Compliance Order requirements. Available options have been evaluated, and the District has worked to develop a grant application package. We are in a holding pattern until the State is able to provide feedback about this funding.	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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
<i>E. coli</i>	0 (In the year)	2019 (Monthly)	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0 (In the year)	NT	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0 (In the year)	NT	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				
Water sampling for the Gratton School SPWS <u>DID NOT</u> show presence of Total Coliform or <i>E. Coli</i> bacteria in the groundwater or distribution system during the 2019 year. As such, no Level I or Level II (sanitary) Assessments were required to be completed, and there was no Groundwater TT required.				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
Gratton School SPWS <u>has not</u> received notice from the State Water Board of any significant deficiency; at this time, it is our understanding that groundwater sampling has shown absence for bacteria and that there has not been a violation of a treatment technique. Therefore, no special notice can be given as there are no significant deficiencies that have gone uncorrected to our knowledge.				
VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A