

## 2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Waukena Elementary SchoolReport Date: 2022

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, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Waukena Elementary School a 19113 Road 28 Tulare, CA 559-686-3328 para asistirlo en español.**

Type of water source(s) in use: GroundwaterName & general location of source(s): Well 01 located on the School's property at 19113 Road 28 Tulare, CA 93274

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The sources is most vulnerable to a neighboring historic gas station with an underground tank, a known nitrate plume, remnants of an old septic system, and surrounding agricultural activity. The gas station and old septic system have been removed, with MTBE being detected around the area of the gas station, however none has been detected at the well. The area surrounding the school is agricultural.

For more information, contact: Jeffrey Cooley, SuperintendentPhone: 559-686-3328

### 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.

<b>TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA</b>					
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>	<b>Highest No. of Detections</b>	<b>No. of Months in Violation</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Typical Source of Bacteria</b>
E. Coli	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
(a) 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 samples for E-coli.					
<b>TABLE 1.A. - COMPLIANCE WITH TOTAL COLIFORM MCL BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 2022 AND JUNE 30, 2022 (INCLUSIVE)</b>					
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>	<b>Highest No. of Detections</b>	<b>No. of Months in Violation</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Typical Source of Bacteria</b>
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E.coli	0	0	0	None	Human and animal fecal waste
(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL. For violation of the total coliform MCL, include potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by water system to address the violation.					

<b>TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER</b>								
<b>Lead and Copper</b> (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>No. of Samples Collected</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected</b>	<b>No. Sites Exceeding AL</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>PHG</b>	<b>No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Lead (ppb)	12/21/21	10	0	0	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	12/21/21	10	0	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

<b>TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Sodium (ppm)	2017	55	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2017	130	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
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>						
<b>Gross Alpha (pCi/L)</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Erosion of natural deposits</b>
<b>Uranium (pCi/L)</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17 - 26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>Erosion of natural deposits</b>
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2021	0.277	ND - 0.277	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2017	2.58	N/A	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Radium NTNC (pCi/L)	2021	0.339	N/A	5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminates</b>						
<b>Nitrate (ppm)</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15 - 18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits</b>
Arsenic (ppb)	2020	2.0	N/A	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
<b>Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals and Disinfection Byproducts Precursors</b>						
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2019	0.73	N/A	80	0	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	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	2017	18	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (EC) (µS/cm)	2021	575	570 - 580	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2017	65	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	2017	350	N/A	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2017	0.14	N/A	5	N/A	Soil runoff

*The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old*

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Calcium (ppm)	2022	70	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. Waukena Elementary 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 (1-800-426-4791) 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
Gross Alpha	Erosion of natural deposits	2019	Bottled water is provided until Prop 84 construction is approved	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Nitrate	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Ongoing	Bottled water is provided until Prop 84 construction is approved	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.
Uranium	Erosion of natural deposits	Ongoing	Bottled water is provided until Prop 84 construction is approved	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
Violation	Explanation	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation		
Lead and Copper Rule	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the 6-month period from July 1st to December 31st, we did not complete all monitoring for lead and copper and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.	Once aware of the violation, samples were collected in March of 2023 and will be collected again during the second half of 2023.		

**TABLE 8 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING  
FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES**

<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b> (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	<b>Total No. of Detections</b>	<b>Sample Dates</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
<i>E. coli</i>	0	2022	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	2022	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	2022	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste