

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

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| Water System Name: | Paradise School | Report Date: | 03/01/22 |
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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, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber.
Favor de comunicarse Paradise School a (209) 524-0184 para asistirlo en español.**

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|--|--|--------|----------------|
| Type of water source(s) in use: | Groundwater Well | | |
| Name & general location of source(s): | Well at 3361 California Ave. Modesto, CA | | |
| | | | |
| Drinking Water Source Assessment information: | Completed in January of 2002 - see last page | | |
| | | | |
| Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: | 3rd. Wednesday of each month at the school | | |
| | | | |
| For more information, contact: | Heath Thomason | Phone: | (209) 524-0184 |

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 (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 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.

Variations and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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)

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 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 Water Resources Control Board (State Water 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, and 5 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 an MCL, MRDL, AL, 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 | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule) | (In a mo.) 0 | 0 | 1 positive monthly sample (a) | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (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 <i>E. coli</i> positive | None | Human and animal fecal waste |
| <i>E. coli</i> (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 (and reporting units) | Sample Date | No. of Samples Collected | 90 th Percentile Level Detected | No. Sites Exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 07/26/19 | 5 | < 5 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 07/26/19 | 5 | 0.3 | 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) | 01/24/14 | 18 | | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 01/24/14 | 234 | | 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 as Nitrogen (ppm) | 01/04/21 | 2 | | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 01/13/20 | 4 | | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/l) | 08/12/19 | 17* | | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/l) | 08/12/19 | 15 | | 20 | 0.4 | 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 |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|---|
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 01/24/14 | 250 | | 1000 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance (umho/cm) | 01/24/14 | 386 | | 1600 | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Chloride (ppm) | 01/24/14 | 3 | | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 01/24/14 | 5 | | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes |

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.

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. Paradise 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 an MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

In August of 2019, radionuclide (gross alpha) was detected in the drinking water above the maximum allowable limit (MCL). No corrective action has been required by the State at this time.

Radionuclide contaminants such as gross alpha may occur naturally in the environment. Therefore, their presence may be related to natural occurrences in the environment. However, medical, veterinary offices and military installations, are potential sources for radionuclide contamination related to the activities of man. Some people who drink water containing gross alpha in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.

Vulnerability Assessment Summary

A source water assessment was conducted for the new well of the Paradise School water system in January of 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: injection wells, dry wells, sumps, and septic systems - high density.

Nitrates have been detected above half of the maximum contaminant level (MCL), established by State regulations. Additional monitoring for this contaminant is being performed per State regulations. The following activities are associated with nitrates: dry wells, septic systems - high density, wells - agricultural/irrigation, irrigated crops and fertilizer application.

Radionuclides have been detected in the well water. State regulations base compliance with the MCL on the average of four calendar quarters of samples, taken over one year. Radionuclide contaminants such as gross alpha particle activity, beta particles, photon emitters, Radium 226, and Radium 228 may occur naturally in the environment. Therefore, their presence may be related to natural occurrences in the environment. However, medical, veterinary offices, and military installations are potential sources for radionuclide contamination related to the activities of man.

For more information regarding the assessment summary, contact: Heath Thomason at Paradise School.