

ATTACHMENT 7

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 Board's website at
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\_water/certific/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: Merquin School
Water System Number: 2400064

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on
4-23-2018 (date) 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: Name: Jason B. Castro
Signature: Jason B. Castro
Title: Director of Facilities & Maintenance
Phone Number: (209) 667-5906 Date: 4-23-2018

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:

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the
following methods:

- Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.MES.HilmarUSD.org
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: www.

For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of
section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

## 2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name:	<b>Merquin School</b>	Report Date:	02/23/18
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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, 2017 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.  
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Type of water source(s) in use:	Groundwater Well
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Name & general location of source(s):	Well at 20316 West Third Ave. Stevinson, CA
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Drinking Water Source Assessment information:	Completed in April of 2002
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Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:	None
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For more information, contact:	Tristan Adams	Phone:	(209) 985-4278
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### 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)

**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 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 USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations 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 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.

**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	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	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 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 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 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	06/30/15	5	< 5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	06/30/15	5	< 0.05	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)	03/24/14	250		None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	03/24/14	173		None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

\*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

## Vulnerability Assessment Summary

The source water assessment was conducted for the well of the Merquin Elementary School water system in April of 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: grazing, septic systems - low density, and wells - agricultural / irrigation. Recent water quality analyses indicate that this source is in compliance with State Standards. The source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source. For more information regarding the assessment summary, contact: Tristan Adams, water operator for Merquin School, at: (209) 985-4278.

**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
Arsenic (ppb)	03/18/15	2		10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	03/10/17	2		10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	12/18/15	5		15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	12/18/15	1		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	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	03/24/14	791		1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	03/24/14	1433		1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	03/24/14	245		500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	03/24/14	52		500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes
Color (unit)	03/24/14	3		15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	03/24/14	110		300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2014	26	< 20 - 52*	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits

\*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

### 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 USEPA'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. 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.

### Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL or AL, or a Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

In March of 2014, manganese was detected in the drinking water at a level above the allowable limit. The State has established the maximum allowable limit for manganese as a secondary limit, not as a primary limit. This secondary MCL is set to protect you from unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor, and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. A violation of this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.