Pleasant Ridge School

2016 WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

This report shows our water quality and what it means. For additional information concerning your drinking water, contact the district at 268-2800.

Water for Pleasant Ridge School comes from a groundwater well on school property. The water is treated with chlorine for bacterial disinfection.

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

Definitions of Terms

In this report you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are established by the federal Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal or PHG – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG's are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standard – MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Regulatory Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Water Testing Results

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. The term "contaminant," as used below refers to any substance in water, other than pure water itself, that is regulated and monitored for health or aesthetic reasons.

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, which 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, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- 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. Pleasant Ridge 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 the 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/safewater/lead.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers and/or the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Detected Contaminants In Our Water

Pleasant Ridge School routinely monitors for contaminants in our drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following paragraphs and tables show the results of our most recent testing. Please note that not all testing is required annually, so in some cases our results are more than one year old.

Microbiological Water Quality

Testing for bacteriological contaminants in the distribution system is required by State regulations. This testing is done regularly to verify that the water system is free from coliform bacteria. The minimum number of tests required per month for our water system is two (raw and treated water). There were no treated (chlorinated) samples that tested positive for coliform in 2016.

Violation Information

Pleasant Ridge School is pleased to report that there were no violations issued in 2016.

Chemicals Detected In Our Water

The following table gives a list of all regulated chemicals that were detected in our water during the most recent samplings.

Chemical Detected	Year Tested	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (or MCLG)	Origin
Chromium	2009	1.5 ppb	50	-100	Erosion of natural deposit
Nickel	2013	11 ppb	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2014	12.8 ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness	2014	167 ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	2014	19.1 ppm	500	500	Naturally occurring; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids	2014	259 ppm	1000	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	2014	0.31 NTU	5	N/A	Soil run-off
Chloride	2014	9.1 ppm	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductivity	2014	227 µmhos/cm	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Trihalomethanes	2016	26 ppb	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	2016	3.2 ppb	60	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Fluoride	2016	0.11 ppm	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	2016	1.04 ppb	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposit
Arsenic	2016	5.09 ppb	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Gross Alpha	2016	0.491 pCi/L (+/- 0.962)	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

N/A = not applicable

Although there is no MCL for sodium in public drinking water, we are providing sodium test results for persons who might be on a low sodium diet. The American Heart Association recommends that persons on such a diet should use drinking water containing no more than 20 ppm of sodium. Likewise, hardness results (calcium + magnesium) are provided for informational purposes only, as there is no MCL.

Lead & Copper Testing Results

Lead & copper testing of water from individual taps in the distribution system is required by State regulations. The table below summarizes the most recent monitoring for these constituents. If the 90th percentile result does not exceed the action level for either lead or copper, the water system is in compliance.

	Year Tested	No. of Samples Collected	No. of Samples Required	90th Percentile Result (ppb)	No. Samples Above Action Level	Action Level (ppb)
Lead	2014	5	5	Non-Detected	0	15
Copper	2014	5	5	203	0	1300

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

2016

(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/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: Pleasant Ridge School

Water System Number: 2900535

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on March 22, 2017 (*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: Henry Bietz

Signature: Henry Bietz

Title: Director

Phone Number: (530) 268-9990 Date: 3/22/2017

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: Mailed out to Parents annually

☒ "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. Sierra Montessori Academy. 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.