

Lakeside Elementary School

Water Quality Report – 2017

California Water System (Santa Clara County) I.D. No. 4300779

****Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.****

The Lakeside Elementary School has its' own water system. The water system is classified as a "non-community, non-transient water system". As such, we are required to provide this *Water Quality / Consumer Confidence Report* to you, the water user. In 2017, water from the system was tested and compared to the EPA and State drinking water health standards. **Monitoring in 2015 and 2016 indicated that water in the distribution system has levels of Lead above the State "Action Level". Bottled drinking water is provided. Additional details are provided on page 2.** This brochure reviews 2017's water quality. Included are details about where the water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

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 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 (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, person 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 (800-426-4791).

School water comes from an on-site water production well sunk approximately 152-feet into an underground source of water in fractured shale and sandstone. Water from this well is pumped to two storage tanks – a 10,000-gallon steel tank and a 5,000-gallon polyethylene (plastic) tank – that supply potable water for domestic (drinking and hand washing) use at the school. A booster pump and pressure tanks provide pressure throughout the water system. The storage

tanks are located on the north side of campus. The well is located in the center of campus, on the athletic field, adjacent to the playground, and connected to the storage tanks via underground piping. Please see the notes below regarding drinking water.

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include river, 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 before it is treated include:

*Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic system, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

*Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

*Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

*Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agriculture application, and septic systems.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

WATER QUALITY DATA

Table 1 lists only the drinking water contaminants and compounds (analytes) that were detected in the source well. All the analytes were detected at levels below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) established for that analyte by the US EPA or the state of California, except for lead, which was detected above the Action Level in the distribution system, see below. The presence of a compound in water at levels below the MCL does not pose a health risk. The MCL and the analytical result are shown in both parts per million (ppm) and parts per billion (ppb), where 1 ppm = 1,000 ppb. Table 1 also lists the date of the tests. The State requires monitoring for certain compounds less than once per year because the concentrations of these compounds are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one-year old.

About Lead: Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems if ingested, especially for pregnant women and young children. In August 2015, during routine water testing, lead was detected at several locations in the School's water system above the state "action level" or allowed concentration of 15 micrograms per liter (ug/L). Compliance with the action level is based on the 90th percentile of the test results. The 2015 routine water testing lead results had a 90th percentile result of 36 ug/L. Though detected in the distribution system, lead has not been detected in the source well. This is often the case as lead usually enters drinking water as a result of materials used in the plumbing. All lead samples were collected from water standing in the service lines (pipes) for 6-12 hours per State requirements. Table 2 summarizes lead and copper sampling results in the distribution system. Additional testing indicated the School can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing faucets for 2-5 minutes before using the water. Per Federal law the School has developed a plan to minimize lead in the drinking water, which calls for pipe replacement (the identified source of the lead) throughout the school's distribution system. This plan was approved by the State Water Board's Department of Drinking Water and is expected to be implemented in the summer of 2018. The letter we previously published explains the steps taken to protect the students and staff by reducing their exposure to lead in drinking water via pipe flushing and providing bottled drinking water. 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>. If you have any questions about how we are carrying out the requirements of the lead regulation, please call us at (408) 354-2372.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community or at the School as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

About Disinfection by Chlorine Injection: Due to its' age, the depth of the source well sanitary seal (14-feet) does not meet current standards. As a protective measure, a chlorine injection system adds chlorine to the water at the well head as a disinfectant before it goes to the storage tanks to insure the water system is free of bacteria. The chlorine injection system was operated to provide a chlorine residual of slightly less than 1 part per million in the water storage tanks and distribution system, a level that is safe for drinking. The Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) for chlorine is 4 ppm. We installed a new, deeper, properly constructed well in the summer of 2015 and are in the process of connecting it to the drinking water system to replace the older well.

Table 1 summarizes the Source Well Laboratory Analytical Results of detected analytes. Terms and abbreviations used in the table and this report include:

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **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 (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.
- **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 Standard (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **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.
- **<:** Less than

Please direct any questions about the potable water system to

Susan Ady (Lakeside School Chief Business Official) at 408.354.2372 or

Craig Drizin (Certified Water Distribution Operator - Weber, Hayes and Associates) at 831.722.3580

Table 1: Summary of Source Well Analytical Results of DETECTED Constituents

Lakeside Elementary School District, Water System I.D. No. 4300779

19621 Black Road, Los Gatos, California

Analyte	Date	Results in ppb <i>(unless otherwise noted)</i>	MCL in ppb	Results in ppm <i>(unless otherwise noted)</i>	MCL in ppm
PRIMARY INORGANICS					
Barium (Ba)	09/07/16	310	1,000	0.31	1.0
	09/26/13	310		0.31	
	08/30/10	220		0.22	
	12/19/07	300		0.30	
	12/29/04	280		0.28	
	04/30/01	210		0.21	
Boron (B)	08/30/10	59	100	0.059	0.1
	12/19/07	56		0.056	
Fluoride (F)	09/07/16	210	2,000	0.21	2.0
	09/26/13	130		0.13	
	08/30/10	110		0.11	
	12/29/07	130		0.13	
	12/29/04	160		0.16	
	04/30/01	110		0.11	
Nitrate (as N)	01/26/17	1,400	10,000	1.4	10
SECONDARY / GENERAL MINERAL & PHYSICAL					
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (as HCO ₃)	1/26/2017	110,000	--	110	--
	12/29/04	180,000		180	
Calcium (Ca)	1/26/17	32,000	-	32	-
	12/29/04	66,000		66	
Chloride (Cl)	1/26/17	14,000	500,000 ²	14	500 ²
	12/29/04	13,000		13	
Magnesium (Mg)	1/26/2017	9,300	--	9.3	--
	12/29/04	12,000		12	
Manganese (Mn)	1/26/17	210	50 ²	0.21	0.05 ²
	03/31/05	140		0.14	
	12/29/04	640		0.64	
Potassium (K)	01/26/17	1,200	-	1.2	-
	12/29/04	1,800		1.8	
Sodium (Na)	01/26/17	16,000	-	16	-
	12/29/04	19,000		19	
Sulfate (SO ₄)	01/26/17	44,000	500,000 ²	44	500 ²
	12/29/04	38,000		38	
Iron _{Total} (Fe)	01/26/17	3,400	300 ²	3.4	0.3 ²
	03/31/05	4,100		4.1	
	12/29/04	2,600		2.6	
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	01/26/17	120,000	-	120	-
	12/29/04	210,000		210	
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	01/26/17	8,900	--	89	--
	12/29/04	180,000		180	
Total Dissolved Solids	01/26/17	220,000	1,000,000 ²	220	1,000 ²
	12/29/04	290,000		290	
Zinc (Zn)	12/19/07	63	5,000 ²	0.063	5.0 ²

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19621 Black Road, Los Gatos, California

Analyte	Date	Results	MCL		
OTHER					
pH value	1/26/2017	6.2	6.5 - 8.5	--	--
	12/29/04	6.8		--	
Conductivity (microsiemens/cm, uS/cm)	08/27/12	380	1,600 uS/cm ²	--	--
	03/21/12	470		--	
	02/14/08	350		--	
	12/29/04	450		--	
Color (Co/Pt) (Units)	12/29/04	20	15 Co/Pt	--	--
Turbidity (NTU)	1/26/17	48	5 NTU ²	--	--
	12/29/04	22		--	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (Distribution System)					
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	8/4/15	3.90	80	0.00390	0.080
	3/10/14	4.79		0.00479	

NOTES:

Data prior to July 1, 2014 was collected by others. It is presented solely for informational purposes.

This table has been modified at the request of the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (State DDW) to only include detected analytes. For a complete table with all analytes tested, please contact Lakeside School or Weber, Hayes and Associates.

For analytes not listed, monitoring has either been waived (by State Water Board Division of Drinking Water), or analyte was not detected above the Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR) set by the State. See the following website for more information http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/MCLsandPHGs.shtml.

² = Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water and DO NOT affect health at that established level.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) = United States Environmental Protection Agency, National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, revised July 1, 2014

* EPA Action Levels (AL) are shown for analytes which do not have an MCL

ND = Not Detected at or above the laboratory's Reporting Limit

< = Not Detected at or above the laboratory's Reporting Limit, X

-- = Not Analyzed or Not Applicable

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

parts per billion (ppb) = micrograms per liter (ug/L) parts per million (ppm) = milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Table 2: Summary of Lead and Copper Sampling Analytical Results

Lakeside Joint School District, 19621 Black Road, Los Gatos, CA

Water System I.D. #4300779

all results in micrograms per liter (ug/L, parts per billion, ppb)

Sample ID	Sample Date	Water Service Line Flushing Time (Minutes)	Lead	Copper	
Room 115 Sink (Kindergarten)	8/3/2016	1st Draw ^{1,4}	27	--	
	4/7/2016	1st Draw ¹	< 5.0 ³	--	
	3/2/2016	1st Draw ¹	< 5.0 ³	--	
	2/3/2016	1st Draw ¹	< 5.0 ³	--	
	1/20/2016	1st Draw ¹	19	--	
	10/15/2015 (New faucet installed 10/7/2015)	5		< 5.0	--
		2		< 5.0	--
		1st Draw ¹		24	--
	9/29/2015	2	< 5.0	< 50	
	9/9/2015	2	< 5.0	--	
	8/26/2015	1st Draw ¹	44	50	
8/13/2015	1st Draw ¹	50	110		
Break Room Sink	8/3/2016	1st Draw ¹	33	--	
	1/20/2016	1st Draw ¹	42	--	
	9/29/2015	5	< 5.0	< 50	
		2	19	< 50	
	9/9/2015	5	240	--	
		2	2,200	--	
1st Draw ¹		270	--		
Office Reception Sink	8/3/2016	1st Draw ¹	49	--	
	1/20/2016	1st Draw ¹	73	--	
	9/29/2015	2	< 5.0	< 50	
	9/9/2015	5	19	--	
		2	19	--	
1 st Draw ¹		230	--		
Faculty Building Sink	8/3/2016	1st Draw ¹	23	--	
	1/20/2016	1st Draw ¹	15	--	
	9/9/2015	2	< 5.0	--	
	8/26/2015	1 st Draw ¹	27	92	
	8/13/2015	1 st Draw ¹	15	< 50	
Faculty Building South Bathroom Sink	8/3/2016	1st Draw ¹	13	--	
	1/20/2016	1st Draw ¹	8.9	--	
	9/9/2015	2	< 5.0	--	
		1 st Draw ¹		31	--
Action Level (AL) ² :			15	1,300	

Table 2: Summary of Lead and Copper Sampling Analytical Results

Lakeside Joint School District, 19621 Black Road, Los Gatos, CA

Water System I.D. #4300779

all results in micrograms per liter (ug/L, parts per billion, ppb)

Sample ID	Sample Date	Water Service Line Flushing Time (Minutes)	Lead	Copper
Faculty Building Janitor Sink	8/3/2016	1st Draw ¹	19	--
	1/20/2016	1st Draw ¹	24	--
	9/9/2015	2	< 5.0	--
		1 st Draw ¹	190	--
Library South Sink	9/9/2015	2	< 5.0	--
		1 st Draw ¹	25	--
Faculty Building North Bathroom Sink	9/9/2015	1 st Draw ¹	8.4	--
Library North Sink	9/9/2015	1 st Draw ¹	8.4	--
Main Building Boys Bathroom Sink	9/9/2015	1 st Draw ¹	< 5.0	--
Main Building Girls Bathroom Sink	9/9/2015	1 st Draw ¹	< 5.0	--
Main Building Fountain North	9/9/2015	1 st Draw ¹	< 5.0	--
Multi Use Building Drinking Fountain	8/3/2016	1 st Draw ¹	5.6	--
	1/20/2016	1 st Draw ¹	6.6	--
	8/13/2015	1 st Draw ¹	< 5.0	260
Main Building Drinking Fountain	8/3/2016	1 st Draw ¹	< 5.0	--
	1/20/2016	1 st Draw ¹	< 5.0	--
	8/13/2015	1 st Draw ¹	< 5.0	300
Room 201 Outside Sink	8/3/2016	1 st Draw ¹	<5.0	--
	1/20/2016	1 st Draw ¹	<5.0	--
	8/13/2015	1 st Draw ¹	< 5.0	56
Source Monitoring For Lead - Entry Point for Distribution System	10/7/2015	1st Draw ¹	< 5.0	--
Well 1	9/9/2015	--	< 5.0	--
Source Monitoring For Lead - Entry Point for Distribution System	10/7/2015	--	< 5.0	--
Pressure Tank Hose Bib	8/3/2016	1 st Draw ¹	< 5.0	--
	1/20/2016	1 st Draw ¹	< 5.0	--
Action Level (AL)²:			15	1,300

Notes:

¹ = "First Draw" water allowed to sit in the pipes/fixtures for 6-12 hours prior to sampling

² = Action Levels (ALs): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers, education, treatment, or other requirements that a water system must follow. Administered by the State Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water.

³ = filter installed on Kindergarten Sink January 28, 2016

⁴ = filter removed from Kindergarten Sink for sampling on August 3, 2016

Bold indicates sample result is at or ABOVE the AL

< X = Not detected at the laboratory detection limit, X

-- = Sample not analyzed for this constituent