

# Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

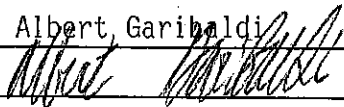
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(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](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certific/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml))

Water System Name: **BANTA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

Water System Number: **3901014**

The water system above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/15/2017 (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 Albert, Garibaldi  
Signature   
Title Superintendent  
Phone Number (209) 229-4651 Date 6/15/2017

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the form 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 customers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- Posted the CCR on the internet at http:// bantaesd.net
- Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach a 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 the newspaper and date published)
- Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill 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: http:// \_\_\_\_\_

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

# 2016 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: BANTA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Report Date: June 2017

*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, 2016.*

**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:** According to SWRCB records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

**Your water comes from 1 source(s):** Well

**Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality:** Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meetings currently are not held.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (209) 838 - 7842 and ask for Quality Service Inc..

## TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically 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.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for the 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.

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**umhos/cm:** micro mhos per centimeter

**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 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 USEPA and the State Water Resource 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.

Any violation of MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	Sample Date	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	5 (2016)	0	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	(2009)	146	n/a	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	(2009)	154	n/a	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	(2009)	86	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese (ppb)	(2009)	190	n/a	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2009)	950	n/a	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	(2009)	201	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	(2009)	580	n/a	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	(2009)	0.26	n/a	5	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

**Table 4 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Boron (ppm)	(2009)	0.9	n/a	1	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

**Table 5 - ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Calcium (mg/L)	(2009)	37	n/a	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	(2009)	15	n/a	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	(2009)	7.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L)	(2009)	120	n/a	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2009)	11.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	(2009)	-0.03	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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Lead Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Banta 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 a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

**About our Manganese:** Manganese was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The Manganese MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

# 2016 Consumer Confidence Report

## Drinking Water Assessment Information

### Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 01 of the BANTA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL water system in April, 2002.

Well - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

- Animal Feeding Operations as defined in federal regulation 2
- Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations [CAFOs] as defined in
- Septic systems - high density [ $>1$ /acre]
- Wastewater treatment plants
- Airports - Maintenance/fueling areas
- Automobile - Gas stations
- Chemical/petroleum processing/storage
- Dry cleaners
- Historic gas stations
- Historic waste dumps/landfills
- Injection wells/dry wells/ sumps
- Known Contaminant Plumes
- Landfills/dumps
- Metal plating/ finishing/fabricating
- Military installations
- Mining operations - Active
- Mining operations - Historic
- Plastics/synthetics producers
- Underground Injection of Commercial/Industrial Discharges
- Underground storage tanks - Confirmed leaking tanks

### Discussion of Vulnerability

There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.

### Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

San Joaquin County  
Environmental Health Department  
304 E. Weber Ave, 3rd Floor  
Stockton, CA 95202

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Small Public Water Systems  
SJ Co Environmental Health Department  
(209) 468-3420

# Banta School

## Analytical Results By FGL - 2016

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
<b>Sodium</b>		ppm		none	none			146	146 - 146
Well	STK0936191-1	ppm				2009-07-14	146		
<b>Hardness</b>		ppm		none	none			154	154 - 154
Well	STK0936191-1	ppm				2009-07-14	154		

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
<b>Chloride</b>		ppm		500	n/a			86	86 - 86
Well	STK0936191-1	ppm				2009-07-14	86		
<b>Manganese</b>		ppb		50	n/a			190	190 - 190
Well	STK0936191-1	ppb				2009-07-14	190		
<b>Specific Conductance</b>		umhos/cm		1600	n/a			950	950 - 950
Well	STK0936191-1	umhos/cm				2009-07-14	950		
<b>Sulfate</b>		ppm		500	n/a			201	201 - 201
Well	STK0936191-1	ppm				2009-07-14	201		
<b>Total Dissolved Solids</b>		ppm		1000	n/a			580	580 - 580
Well	STK0936191-1	ppm				2009-07-14	580		
<b>Zinc</b>		ppm		5	n/a			0.26	0.26 - 0.26
Well	STK0936191-1	ppm				2009-07-14	0.26		

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
<b>Boron</b>		ppm		NS	n/a			0.9	0.9 - 0.9
Well	STK0936191-1	ppm				2009-07-14	0.9		

ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
<b>Calcium</b>		mg/L			n/a			37	37 - 37
Well	STK0936191-1	mg/L				2009-07-14	37		
<b>Magnesium</b>		mg/L			n/a			15	15 - 15
Well	STK0936191-1	mg/L				2009-07-14	15		
<b>pH</b>		units			n/a			7.8	7.8 - 7.8
Well	STK0936191-1	units				2009-07-14	7.8		
<b>Alkalinity</b>		mg/L			n/a			120	120 - 120
Well	STK0936191-1	mg/L				2009-07-14	120		
<b>Aggressiveness Index</b>					n/a			11.8	11.8 - 11.8
Well	STK0936191-1					2009-07-14	11.8		
<b>Langelier Index</b>					n/a			-0.03	-0.03 - -0.03
Well	STK0936191-1					2009-07-14	-0.03		

**Banta School**  
**CCR Login Linkage - 2016**

FGL Code	Lab ID	Date_Sampled	Method	Description	Property
BigBoysWC	STK1651715-2	2016-09-08	Metals, Total	Big Boys WC	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CafeteriaSink	STK1630701-1	2016-01-19	Coliform	Cafeteria Sink	Next Generation STEAM Academy
	STK1631173-1	2016-02-01	Coliform	Cafeteria Sink	Next Generation STEAM Academy
	STK1632367-1	2016-03-03	Coliform	Cafeteria Sink	Next Generation STEAM Academy
	STK1634143-1	2016-04-15	Coliform	Cafeteria Sink	Next Generation STEAM Academy
	STK1635618-1	2016-05-11	Coliform	Cafeteria Sink	Next Generation STEAM Academy
	STK1636717-1	2016-06-06	Coliform	Cafeteria Sink	Next Generation STEAM Academy
	STK1638505-1	2016-07-14	Coliform	Cafeteria Sink	Next Generation STEAM Academy
	STK1650054-1	2016-08-12	Coliform	Cafeteria Sink	Next Generation STEAM Academy
	FOUNTAIN E GYM	STK1631640-1	2016-02-10	Coliform	Drinking Fountain E Side Gym
STK1634081-1		2016-04-13	Coliform	Drinking Fountain E Side Gym	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
STK1637049-1		2016-06-09	Coliform	Drinking Fountain E Side Gym	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
STK1650011-1		2016-08-11	Coliform	Drinking Fountain E Side Gym	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
STK1652868-1		2016-10-12	Coliform	Drinking Fountain E Side Gym	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
STK1655162-1		2016-12-12	Coliform	Drinking Fountain E Side Gym	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
LittleBoysWC	STK1651715-3	2016-09-08	Metals, Total	Little Boys WC	Copper & Lead Monitoring
OfficeSink	STK1651715-1	2016-09-08	Metals, Total	Office Sink	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Rm. 1 S HB	STK1630406-1	2016-01-12	Coliform	Rm. 1 South Side HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	STK1632607-1	2016-03-09	Coliform	Rm. 1 South Side HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	STK1635538-1	2016-05-11	Coliform	Rm. 1 South Side HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	STK1638560-1	2016-07-14	Coliform	Rm. 1 South Side HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	STK1651399-1	2016-09-12	Coliform	Rm. 1 South Side HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	STK1654234-1	2016-11-14	Coliform	Rm. 1 South Side HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
RM 14	STK1651715-5	2016-09-08	Metals, Total	Room 14	Copper & Lead Monitoring
StaffWomansWC	STK1651715-4	2016-09-08	Metals, Total	Staff Womans WC	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Well 01	STK0936191-1	2009-07-14	General Mineral	Well	BANTA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL