2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **Meridian Elementary School**

Report Date: May 18, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): New Well

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source water assessment has been completed for the well serving Meridian Elementary School. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic Systems, Irrigated Crops.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Contact Meridian Elementary School or visit the website for more information about scheduled board meetings.

For More Information, Contact: Chris Beebe at 530-244-1453

About This Report

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 to December 31, 2025, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Meridian Elementary School a (916) 204-9594 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Meridian Elementary School 以获得中文的帮助: (916) 204-9594.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Meridian Elementary School o tumawag sa (916) 204-9594para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Meridian Elementary School tại (916) 204-9594 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Meridian Elementary School ntawm (916) 204-9594 rau kev pab hauv lus Hmoob.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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Term	Definition
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 (U.S. EPA).
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.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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.

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- 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, agricultural application, and septic systems.

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

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State 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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 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. For some constituents, the most recent samples collected during the reporting period resulted in non-detects; therefore, the most recent prior detected results are shown, as allowed by State guidance. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, 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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	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*.

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Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm)	09/28/2023	5	0	0	0.015 mg/L	0.0002 mg/L	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	09/28/2023	5	0	0	1.3 mg/L	0.3 mg/L	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)	03/14/2006	70.8 mg/L	48.2 – 70.8 mg/L	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	11/20/2007	155 mg/L	103 – 155 mg/L	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
The most recent available data for these constituents is from 2006-2007, which reflects stable water quality conditions.						

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 (ppm)	12/04/2025	ND	ND	0.01 mg/L	0.000004 mg/L	Arsenic in drinking water often comes from natural deposits in the Earth's crust, dissolving into water as it flows through rock formations.
Barium (ppm)	04/04/2024	0.22 mg/L	0.15 - 0.22 mg/L	1 mg/L	2 mg/L	Comes from natural rock erosion and industrial activities like drilling and manufacturing.

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Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	03/16/2025	0.11 mg/L	0.0971 – 0.11 mg/L	2 mg/L	1 mg/L	Fluoride originates from natural sources like rocks, soil, and groundwater, as well as human activities such as industrial processes and the use of fluoride-containing fertilizers.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppm)	07/03/2025	0.0173 mg/L	0.0013 – 0.0173 mg/L	0.060 mg/L	N/A	HAA5 forms when chlorine reacts with organic matter during water disinfection, producing disinfection byproducts.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppm)	12/16/2025	0.021 mg/L	0.017 – 0.053 mg/L	0.080 mg/L	N/A	Formed when disinfectants like chlorine or ozone react with natural organic matter present in the water source.

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
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
None	N/A	N/A	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 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

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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 (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. Meridian Elementary 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: N/A

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): N/A

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	N/A	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	N/A	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	N/A	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: N/A

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Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: N/A

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water

Reference Document for Electronic Delivery of Consumer Confidence Reports

PURPOSE

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide guidance on methods for electronic delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).

REGULATIONS – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 64483(a), Title 22, California Code of Regulations, requires each water system (defined in section 64480 as community water systems and nontransient-noncommunity water systems) to "mail or directly deliver one copy of the Consumer Confidence Report to each customer." Section 64400.30 defines "Customer" as "a service connection to which water is delivered by a community water system or a person that receives water from a nontransient-noncommunity water system for more than six months a year." Section 64483(b) requires that the water system "makes a good faith effort to reach consumers who are served by the water system but are not bill-paying customers, such as renters or workers..."

Direct Delivery

A water system that plans to use electronic delivery of its CCR should consider incorporating the six elements given below, as appropriate, to ensure it meets the requirement for "direct delivery" stated in section 64483(a) of the California Code of Regulations using one of the applicable methods given in Table 1. It should be understood that a water system can choose to meet the "direct delivery" requirement by alternate means and may obtain assistance for doing so at its local State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), Division of Drinking Water, District Office.

1. Electronic delivery must provide the CCR in a manner that is "direct." A water system can use separate mailings, such as utility bills which provide a Uniform Resource Locator (URL), to meet the CCR "direct delivery" requirement if the URL provides a direct link to the CCR and if the communication prominently displays the URL and a notice explaining the nature of the link (see Appendix A for examples).

2. Ensuring delivery to every customer may require a combination of paper and/or electronic delivery in a service area. For example, a water system may provide the CCR through an email to electronic bill-paying customers; but to customers who receive paper bills, the water system may mail either a paper notification with a direct URL or a paper copy of its CCR.

3. To ensure delivery of a CCR to customers who do not have access to the internet, all methods of electronic delivery will need to include a customer option for delivery of a mailed paper copy of the CCR. For example, a water system which intends to send a billing insert containing a URL directing the customer to the CCR would also place a message within the insert which explains to their consumers how they can obtain a paper copy from the water system.

4. If a water system is aware of a customer's inability to receive a CCR by the chosen electronic method, it must provide the CCR by an alternative method allowed by the rule. For example, if a water system sends the CCR via email and it receives a message that the email failed to reach the customer (*i.e.*, it bounced back), the water system must "directly deliver" the CCR by an allowable alternative means.

5. When using a notification method with a direct URL, attachment, or embedded image, the water system will need to prominently display the direct URL, attachment, or image and a message explaining the purpose of the URL, attachment, or image. The purpose of this is to ensure each customer is notified of the availability of the CCR. Examples of how the message could be prominently displayed can be found in Appendix A.

6. Electronic bill and auto-pay customers may not receive and/or may ignore their billing statements. Therefore, to ensure that each customer is aware of how to obtain their CCR, a water system should send a dedicated email (with a CCR-related subject line) to inform their customers of the availability of the CCR each year (see Figure 2 in Appendix A for an example). Attachment of the CCR or direct URL to electronic bill statements and electronic auto-pay statements do not meet the "direct delivery" requirement.

As stated previously, the State Water Board considers use of these six elements in delivering a CCR to each customer as meeting the "direct delivery" requirements of the CCR regulations. However, a water system may use alternatives for meeting this requirement, and State Water Board staff is available to provide assistance in these efforts.

Recommended Methods

The following are examples of some methods for electronic delivery of the CCR that the State Water Board has determined meet the requirements of applicable law and regulations.

Table 1: CCR Electronic Delivery Methods

Method Number	CCR Delivery Method	Method Description
1	Mail – Notification that CCR is available on	Water system mails to each customer a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available

Method Number	CCR Delivery Method	Method Description
	website via a direct URL	site on the Internet where it can be viewed. A URL that navigates to a webpage that requires a customer to search for the CCR or enter other information does not meet the "directly deliver" requirement. The mail method for the notification may be, but is not limited to, a water bill insert, statement on the water bill or community newsletter. See Figure 1 in Appendix A for an example.
2	Email – Direct URL to CCR	Water system emails to each customer a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet. A URL that navigates to a webpage that requires a customer to search for the CCR or enter other information does not meet the "directly deliver" requirement. See Figure 2 in Appendix A for an example.
3	Email – CCR sent as an attachment to the email	Water system emails the CCR as an electronic file email attachment (*e.g.*, portable document format (PDF)). See Figure 3 in Appendix A for an example.
4	Email – CCR sent as an embedded image in an email	Water system emails the CCR text and tables inserted into the body of an email (not as an attachment). See Figure 4 in Appendix A for an example.

The State Water Board does not recommend the following delivery methods as they do not meet the requirements of the regulations:

- A URL that does not take the customer to the entire CCR but requires navigation to another webpage(s) to find any required CCR content (*e.g.*, a ZIP code search mechanism or webpage with multiple links to view required information).
- Exclusive use of social media (*e.g.*, Twitter or Facebook) directed at customers does not meet the requirement to "directly deliver" since these are membership Internet outlets and would require a customer to join the website to read their CCR.
- The use of automated phone calls (*e.g.*, emergency telephone notification systems) to distribute CCRs unless the entire content of the CCR can be provided in the phone call.

Multilingual Requirement

Section 64481(l) of the California Code of Regulations, requires that all CCRs contain information in Spanish on the importance of the report or contain a telephone number or address where Spanish-speaking residents may contact the water system to obtain a translated copy of the report or assistance in Spanish. For any language spoken by a non-English speaking group that exceeds 1,000 residents or 10 percent of the residents in a community, the CCR is required to contain the same information in the appropriate language(s).

> *This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact* ***[Enter Water System's Name Here]*** *at* ***[Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here]*** *for assistance in* ***[Language]****.*

Examples, translated into Spanish, using Delivery Methods 1 to 4 are presented in Figures 1 to 4 of Appendix A.

Regulations – Delivery Certification Requirement

Section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations requires a water system to "mail a copy of the report [CCR] to the State Water Board, followed within 3 months by a certification that the report has been distributed to customers, and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Board."

Water systems are encouraged to use the certification form template in Appendix B to provide information about the applicable methods used to distribute the CCR. The certification may be submitted to the State Water Board or the Local Primacy Agency (LPA) by either paper or electronic mail.

CONCLUSION

The list of electronic delivery methods in Table 1 is not a complete list of acceptable electronic delivery methods. The State Water Board is available to consult with water systems regarding any electronic delivery method they propose.

GLOSSARY

Autopay. Autopay is an arrangement between a business and a customer that preauthorizes periodic payment from the customer's credit card or bank account to pay bills (for example, automatic monthly payment of water bills).

Electronic Billing. Electronic billing is a process that enables bills to be created and delivered by an electronic delivery method rather than by postal delivery.

Electronic Delivery. Electronic delivery is the delivery of information over electronic mediums, such as phone calls, voicemails, text messages, faxes, emails, and postings

on the Internet. Information provided in this manner requires a computer or other electronic device to transmit and receive the information.

HTML. HTML or "Hypertext Markup Language" is a set of instructions imbedded in a webpage that tells a web browser how to display the words and images in the webpage.

PDF. PDF or "Portable Document Format" is a file format that provides an electronic version of a document that looks the same to anyone, no matter what kind of computer or device they are using. To open and view a file in PDF format, an appropriate reader or plug-in is needed (these programs are generally available online at no cost).

Plug-In. A plug-in is a small software program that adds specific abilities to a larger program. Many plug-ins are available as free downloads from the Internet.

URL. A URL or "Uniform Resource Locator" is the address of a specific web site or file on the Internet. It often takes the form of http://www.a-web-site.com.