

2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Tomales Elementary School

Report Date: June 25, 2012

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, 2011.

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: Well, groundwater

Name & location of source(s): Tomales Elementary School, 40 John St. Tomales, CA, Wilson Grove Formation

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Completed 11/2010, report available upon request.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: SUSD Board meetings are held every 3rd Thursday of the month. For locations and times call (707) 878-2266 or <http://shoreline.marin.k12.ca.us/education/>

For more information, contact: Hope Sturges D2, T2

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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: Department 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 (ug/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 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 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 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 Department 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 (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	ND	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	ND	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 3/21/2011	10	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 3/21/2011	10	.380 ppm	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)	10/12/2010	71.00 ppm	No range	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10/12/2010	140.00 ppm	No range	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.

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
Barium	10/12/ 2010	0.160 ppm	No range	1.0 ppm	2.0 ppm	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Fluoride	10/10/ 2010	0.14 ppm	No range	2.0 ppm	1.0 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 ppm over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 ppm may get mottled teeth.

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
Chloride	10/12 2010	67.00 ppm	No range	500 ppm	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron	10/12 2010	170.00 ppb	No range	300 ppb	none	Leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate	10/12/ 2010	44.00 ppm	No range	500 ppm	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	10/12/ 2010	350 ppm	No range	1000 ppm	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	10/12 2010	0.57 NTU	No range	5 NTU	none	Soil run-off
Specific Conductance	10/12 2010	620.00 uMho	No range	1600 uMho	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Additional information about Iron: Iron can cause unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. It is not dangerous for human health or consumption.

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).

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
None	Uncontaminated water			

If the Tomales Elementary School system ever does have a lab that exceeds the MCL, the lab notifies the water operator, the administrator, and the CDPH immediately. The approved Emergency Notification plan would be followed.

The wellwater does not have any detectable amounts of:

Aluminum, Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Mercury, Nickel, Perchlorate, Selenium, Thallium, Asbestos, Nitrate, Nitrite, Aluminum, Carbonate, Copper, Foaming Agents (MBAS), Hydroxide, Manganese, Odor, Silver, Zinc, Gross Alpha, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethylene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,2-Dichlorobenzene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,2-Dichloropropane, 1,3-Dichloropropene, 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, Benzene, Carbon Tetrachloride, Dichloromethane, Ethylbenzene, MTBE (all types), Monochlorobenzene, Styrene, Tetrachloroethylene, Toluene, Trichloroethylene, Trichlorofluoromethane, Trichlorotrifluoroethane (FREON 113), Vinyl Chloride, Xylenes (total), cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), 2,4-D, Carbofuran, Dalapon, Ethylene Dibromide, Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Methoxychlor, Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, and Toxaphene.

A Sampling Plan, Disinfection Byproduct Plan, and Lead and Copper Plan are also followed as required.