

2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Tomales High School

Report Date: June 26th 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: Blended groundwater of two wells.

Name & location of source(s): Well 01 and Well 02 located at 3850 Irvin Rd., Tomales, CA, Wilson Grove Formation

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Completed 11/2010 and 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

Phone: (707) 878-9109

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, 5, 7, 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 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 or <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)	10	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10	.086 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)	3/3/2008	140 ppm	100-180 ppm	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	3/3/2008	9.0 ppm	7.00-11.00 ppm	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
Fluoride	7/6/2011	0.13 ppm	0.12-0.14 ppm	2 ppm	1 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha	9/27/2007	1.20 PC/L	0-2.39 PC/L	15 PC/L	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

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	3/3/2008	47 ppm	42-52 ppm	500 ppm	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	3/3/2008	7.5 UNITS	5-10 UNITS	15 UNITS	none	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	3/3/2008	700 uMho	510-890 uMho	1600 uMho	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	3/3/2008	104.5 ppm	29-180 ppm	500 ppm	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Copper	3/3/2008	140 ppb	0-280 ppb	1000 ppb	300 ppb	erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	3/3/2008	24 ppb	0-48 ppb	50 ppb	none	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	3/3/2008	2.15 NTU	1.3-3.0 NTU	5 NTU	none	Soil Runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	3/3/2008	430 ppm	310-550 ppm	1000 ppm	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor	3/3/2008	.6 UNITS	0-1.2 UNITS	3.0 UNITS	none	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron	3/3/2008	245 ppb	110-380 ppb	300 ppb	none	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride	3/3/2008	47 ppm	42-52 ppm	500 ppm	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; 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) 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 High 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 drinking water 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

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form (to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Tomales High School

Water System Number: 2100538

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____ (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 Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Hope Sturges
Signature: *Hope Sturges*
Title: D2, T2 Water Operator
Phone Number: (707)878-9109 Date: 6/29/12

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: _____

X "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

X Posting the CCR on the Internet at <http://tomaleshs.shorelineunified.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)

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