

2009 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Coarsegold Elementary School #2000611 Report Date: April 2010

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, 2009..

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: Two hard rock wells

Name & location of source(s): Coarsegold Elementary School, 45426 Road 415, Coarsegold

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: _____

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: _____

For more information, contact: Kevyn Moberly Phone: (559) 683-8801 x 312

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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs or 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 which 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)

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*, which 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which 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, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services (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 must 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.

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) ND	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 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

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	99 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 7/09 ***	5 Retest	68.05	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 7/09	5 Retest	0.24	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water 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 Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	3/07	12		none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	3/07	Average: 236	198 - 273	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

*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
Arsenic (ppb)	3/07	4.25	3.8 - 4.7	50	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chlorine (ppm)	2009	Average: 1.3	.5 - 2.2	4.0	N/A 4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2007	Average: 5.6	2.05 - 11.4	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) (Wells 1 & 3)	2009	Average: <2.0	<2.0 - <2.0	45	45	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	6/09	19		80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	6/09	8.4		10	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	2007	Average: 1.7	1.2 - 2.6	20	0.43 N/A	Erosion of natural 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 (ppm)	3/07	Average: 11.8	11.2 - 12.4	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence
Color (Units)	3/07	Average 7.5	<5 - 10	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	3/07	Average 265	<100 - 430	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	3/07	Average 32.1	24.2 - 40.1	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	3/07	Average: 396	341 - 451	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	3/07	Average: 51.4	46.1 - 56.8	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	3/07	Average 255	230 - 280	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	3/07	Average 0.8	.20 - 1.4	5	N/A	Soil runoff

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Chromium VI	3/02	ND	N/A	N/A

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

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 Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. As you can see by the tables, we have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. While sampling the school for lead and copper in 2007, we noted that the detection limitation for lead was exceeded. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. We were advised by Madera County that chlorine has a tendency to promote corrosion of the existing plumbing system. In order to rectify this situation, we reduced the levels of chlorine and are continuing to monitor for lead. In 2009 follow-up lead samples were taken. The level of lead detected in these samples was again above the maximum contaminant level. We have increased the dosage of AquaMag, a polyphosphate used for corrosion control and also to maintain water quality (reduce lead and copper levels) in the distribution system. We are also flushing the affected buildings on a weekly basis and monitoring the water quality bi-monthly. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Also detected were some contaminants with secondary standards. Contaminants with secondary standards only affect the aesthetic quality of the water and do not pose a health risk.

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

Water system name: Coarsegold Elementary School
PWS I.D. No 2000611

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 Health Services.

Certified by: Name: Mr. Kevyn Moberly
Signature: Kevyn Moberly
Title: Director of NPT
Phone Number: (559) 683-8801 x 312 Date: 5/24/10

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: _____
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - Posting the CCR on the Internet at www. _____
 - 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 bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- For privately-owned utilities. Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Prepared by: Name: Charles Protzman
Title: Protzman Enterprises
Phone: 866-886-6875 Date: _____