

BBPUD 2013 Annual Consumer Confidence Report

The four tables show the measured levels of constituents detected in 2013 or in the most recent required year at BBPUD source waters, water treatment plants or in the distribution system.

Table 1 - Health Related Standards
Constituents with primary maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) are regulated to protect your health.

Table 2 - Aesthetic Standards
Constituents with secondary maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) are regulated to maintain aesthetic standards for drinking water, such as odor, taste and appearance.

Table 3 - Lead and Copper
Lead and copper are regulated at the customer's tap and were most recently sampled as required, in 2013. The BBPUD has recently amended its water supply permit with CDPH to allow the use of Zinc Orthophosphate. The use of a corrosion inhibitor has had measurable success and although the 2013 data does not reflect that. The sampling conducted in 2014 has shown all elevated levels of Copper and Lead have been removed from customers drinking water.

Table 4 - Other Water Quality Parameters
These water measurements, such as pH, hardness and alkalinity, may be of interest to some customers.

1 Primary Constituents	MCL	PHG or MCLG	Average	Met Regulation	Range Of Detections	Typical Source
Microbial Constituents						
Total Coliform in Distribution System	>1 positive/mo	0	0	Yes	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	positive sample and positive repeat sample	0	0.00	Yes	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Constituents						
Aluminum Al (ppb)	1000	600	< 50	Yes	< 50	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride F (naturally occurring) (ppm)	2	1	0.15	Yes	0.11 - 0.21	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminium factories.
Nitrate NO3 (ppm)	45 as Nitrate	45	3.14	Yes	< 2 - 4.6	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Organic Constituents						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	80	NS	2.55	Yes	1.34 - 3.76	By product of drinking water disinfection. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
2 Constituents Which Have Secondary MCLs						
Aluminum Al (ppb)	1000	600	< 50	Yes	< 50	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride Cl (ppm)	500	NS	227.00	Yes	34 - 400	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color, color units	15	NS	11.50	Yes	5.0 - 18.0	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Odor-Threshold Odor Number (T.O.N.)	3	NS	< 1	Yes	< 1	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NS	3.83	Yes	0.65 - 8.4	Soil runoff
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	1600	NS	1388.00	Yes	440 - 2600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate SO4 (ppm)	500	NS	35.60	Yes	9.7 - 63	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Sodium Na (ppm)	N/A	NS	74.80	Yes	20 - 130	Salt is present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	N/A	NS	942.80	Yes	230 - 1900	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
3 Lead and Copper						
	AL	PHG			90 th Percentile Level Found	# of Sites (out of 40) found above the AL
Copper (ppb) ***	1300	300		No	0.69 - 1.7	4
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2		Yes	0.0053 - 0.0089	2
4 Other Water Quality Parameters						
Arsenic As (ppb)	10	10	< 2	Yes	< 2.0 - 2.9	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass & electronics production wastes.
Chromium Cr (ppb)	100	100	< 10	Yes	< 10	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating, erosion of natural deposits.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	N/A	N/A	161.40	Yes	140 - 190	N/A
Bicarbonate as HCO3 (ppm)	N/A	N/A	197.00	Yes	170 - 230	N/A
Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	N/A	N/A	437.00	Yes	152 - 835	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.
Calcium Ca (ppm)	N/A	N/A	102.80	Yes	44 - 190	N/A
Iron Fe (ppb)	300	N/A	401.40	No	100 - 780	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Magnesium Mg (ppm)	N/A	N/A	44.30	Yes	10.0 - 90	N/A
Manganese Mn (ppb)	50	N/A	152.80	No	80 - 260	Leaching from natural deposits.
pH	N/A	N/A	7.65	Yes	7.6 - 7.69	N/A

ABBREVIATIONS

- NA - not applicable
- ND - Nondetect
- NS - no standard established
- NTU - nephelometric turbidity unit, a measure of the cloudiness of water.
- ppm - parts per million, a proportion equivalent to about 30 seconds in one year. (mg/L)
- ppb - parts per billion, a proportional equivalent to about 30 seconds in 1,000

Key Terms

- DBP** - disinfection by-products. These are formed when chlorine and/or ozone reacts with natural constituents in water. Trihalomethanes (THMs), haloacetic acids (HAAs) and bromate are disinfection by-products.
- MCL** - maximum contaminant level. 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 odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.
- MCLG** - Maximum contaminant level goal. 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.
- MRDL** - Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
- MRDLG** - Maximum residual disinfectant level goal. The level of 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.

- Notification level** - A health-based advisory level established by the California Department of Public Health for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.
- Primary drinking water standard** - These standards regulate contaminants that affect health by setting MCLs and MRDLs along with their monitoring, reporting and water treatment requirements.
- PHG** - Public Health Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Public health goals are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
- Regulatory action level** - The concentration which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- TOC** - Total organic carbon. A measure of organic compounds that could form by-products after disinfection.
- Turbidity** - A measure of the cloudiness of water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indication of groundwater quality and a high turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
- TT** - Treatment technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

CONTACT US

For more information about water quality or to report a water quality concern, call 707-875-3332 or visit www.bodegabaypubd.com.

BBPUD encourages public participation in decisions affecting drinking water quality and other matters at its Board of Directors meeting held the third Wednesday of each month at 9 A.M., 265 Doran Park Road, Bodega Bay.

Board of Directors
Ned Mantua * Rod Moore * Peter Rooney
Steve Freeman

General Manager
Felix Hernandez III

ADDITIONAL CONTACTS

California Department of Public Health
Drinking Water Branch: 707-576-2145

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791

Sonoma County
Public Health Department: 707-565-4400

Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



Additional Information

A source water assessment was conducted by the California Department of Health Services in March 2002. This report is available at the District office. From the assessments it was determined that the Salmon Creek Wells are the most vulnerable to grazing, the Bodega Dunes Wells are the most vulnerable to septic systems and sewer collection systems, and the Roppolo Wells are the most vulnerable to automobile gas stations.

Disclosures required per California Drinking Water Regulations Title 22 Chapter 15 Article 20 § 64481

The source 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 tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California 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.

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 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 at (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).

