### BBPUD 2016 Annual Consumer Confidence Report

#### Key Terms
- **DBP** - disinfection by-products. These are formed when chlorine and/or ozone react 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 discharge level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. MRDLs vary depending on the disinfectant used.

#### Typical Source
- **Erosion of natural deposits**; runoff from orchards; glass & electronics production

#### Inorganic Constituents MCL or MRDL Average MCL or MRDL

| Inorganic Constituents | MCL or MRDL | Average | MCL or MRDL | Sample * | Date of Most Recent Sample * | # of Sites (out of 10) | Most Recent # of Detections | MRDL | Higest # of Detections | Standard | Most Recent Most Recent
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum (Al) (ppb)</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>10/28/2014</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride F (naturally occurring) (ppm)</td>
<td>45 as Fluoride</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>12/23/2015</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>12/23/2015</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>12/23/2015</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>12/23/2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nitrate (NO₃) (ppm)</td>
<td>10/28/2014</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>10/28/2014</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>12/23/2015</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iron Fe (ppb)</td>
<td>12/15/2016</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>12/15/2016</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>12/23/2015</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chromium Cr (ppb)</td>
<td>12/15/2016</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>12/15/2016</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>12/23/2015</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arsenic As (ppb)</td>
<td>12/15/2016</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>12/15/2016</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>12/23/2015</td>
<td>1.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chromium VI (ppb)</td>
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<td>0.38</td>
<td>12/15/2016</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>12/23/2015</td>
<td>0.38</td>
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<td>0.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Magnesium Mg (mg/l)</td>
<td>10/28/2014</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>10/28/2014</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>12/23/2015</td>
<td>120</td>
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#### Other Water Quality Parameters MCL or MRDL Average MCL or MRDL

| Other Water Quality Parameters | MCL or MRDL | Average | MCL or MRDL | Sample * | Date of Most Recent Sample * | # of Sites (out of 10) | Most Recent # of Detections | MRDL | Higest # of Detections | Standard | Most Recent Most Recent
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform in Distribution System</td>
<td>45 as Total Coliform</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>12/23/2015</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legionella **</td>
<td>10/28/2014</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
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#### Notes
- Naturally present in the environment.
- Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; byproduct of drinking water disinfection. Some people who drink water containing disinfection by-products in excess of the MCL or MCLG over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
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#### Additional Contacts
- California State Water Resource Control Board, Division of Drinking Water: 707-576-2145
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791
- Sonoma County Public Health Department: 707-565-4400

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**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.**

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**Felix Hernandez III**

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**Rod Moore**
**Robert Gerber**
**Peter Rooney**

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**Ned Mantua**
**Steve Freeman**

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**Park Road, Bodega Bay.**
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, ad wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occuring 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-occuring 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-occuring 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).

This report can be viewed in more detail at http://www.bodegabaypud.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/BBPUD-2016-CCR-1.pdf