

BBPUD 2020 Annual Consumer Confidence Report

1 Primary Constituents																	CONTACT US
Microbiological Contaminants	MCL	PHG or MCLG	Average	Met Regulation?	Highest # of Detections		# of Months in Violation		Notes								Typical Source
Total Coliform in Distribution System	<1 positive/mo	0	N/A	Yes	0		0										Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	positive sample and positive repeat sample	0	N/A	Yes	0		0										Human and animal fecal waste.
Inorganic Constituents	MCL	PHG or MCLG	Average	Met Regulation?	Ropollo Well 1	Date of Most Recent Sample	Ropollo Well 2	Date of Most Recent Sample	Ropollo Well 3A	Date of Most Recent Sample	Dunes Well 03A	Date of Most Recent Sample	Dunes Well 4	Date of Most Recent Sample	Bay Flat Well	Date of Most Recent Sample	
Aluminum Al (ppb)	1000	600	35.60	Yes	78	12-17-15	N/A		ND	12-17-15	ND	12-23-15	<50	01-02-20	< 50	10-14-20	
Fluoride F (naturally occurring) (ppm)	2	1	0.11	Yes	0.11	12-17-15	N/A		0.13	12-17-15	0.1	12-23-15	0.13	12-17-15	<1.0	10-14-20	
Nitrate NO3 (ppm)	45 as Nitrate		1.81	Yes	2.5	12-11-19	2	01-15-20	< .40	08-05-20	<2.0	04-15-20	<2.0	01-02-20	<.20	10-14-20	
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	10	0.02	0.35	Yes	ND	10-26-17	1.1	10-28-14	ND	10-26-17	ND	10-26-17	ND	10-26-17	< 1.0	10-19-17	
Organic Constituents	MCL	PHG or MCLG	Average	Met Regulation?	Ropollo Well 1	Date of Most Recent Sample	Ropollo Well 2	Date of Most Recent Sample	Ropollo Well 3A	Date of Most Recent Sample	Dunes Well 03A	Date of Most Recent Sample	Dunes Well 4	Date of Most Recent Sample	Bay Flat Well	Date of Most Recent Sample	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	80	NS	17.32	Yes	18.78 ug/L Sample Date October 21, 2020 15.87 ug/L Sample Date October 21, 2020											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 With Secondary MCLs	MCL	PHG or MCLG	Average	Met Regulation?	Ropollo Well 1	Date of Most Recent Sample	Ropollo Well 2	Date of Most Recent Sample	Ropollo Well 3A	Date of Most Recent Sample	Dunes Well 03A	Date of Most Recent Sample	Dunes Well 4	Date of Most Recent Sample	Bay Flat Well	Date of Most Recent Sample	
Aluminum Al (ppb)	1000	600	45.60	Yes	78	12-17-15	N/A		< 50	12-13-18	ND	12-23-15	<50	06-16-16	< 50	10-14-20	
Chloride Cl (ppm)	500	NS	194.20	Yes	430	07-18-19	N/A		360	06-25-20	42	07-18-19	61	07-18-19	78	10-14-20	
Color, color units	15	NS	7.40	No	<5.0	07-18-19	N/A		17	12-13-18	<5.0	07-18-19	<5.0	07-30-19	< 5.0	10-14-20	
Odor-Threshold Odor Number (T.O.N.)	3	NS	2.60	No	<1.0	07-18-19	N/A		< 1.0	12-13-18	<1.0	07-18-19	5	07-30-19	5	10-14-20	
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NS	1.27	Yes	0.24	07-18-19	N/A		5	12-13-18	0.22	07-18-19	0.25	07-30-19	0.65	10-14-20	
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	1600	NS	1102.00	No	1,700	07-18-19	N/A		2,100	12-13-18	460	07-18-19	550	07-30-19	700	10-14-20	
Sulfate SO4 (ppm)	500	NS	25.78	Yes	60	07-18-19	N/A		49	12-13-18	11	07-18-19	1.4	07-30-19	7.5	10-14-20	
Sodium Na (ppm)	500	NS	66.00	Yes	120	07-18-19	N/A		100	12-13-18	24	07-18-19	36	07-30-19	50	10-14-20	
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	NS	708.00	No	1,100	07-18-19	N/A		1,500	12-13-18	240	07-18-19	250	07-30-19	450	10-14-20	
3 Lead and Copper	AL	PHG		Met Regulation?	90 th Percentile Level Found		Date of Most Recent Sample		# of Sites (out of 10) found above the AL								
Copper (ppb) ***	1300	300	N/A	Yes	450		August-20		0								
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	N/A	Yes	6.4		August-20		0								
4 Other Water Quality Parameters	MCL	PHG or MCLG	Average	Met Regulation?	Ropollo Well 1	Date of Most Recent Sample	Ropollo Well 2	Date of Most Recent Sample	Ropollo Well 3A	Date of Most Recent Sample	Dunes Well 03A	Date of Most Recent Sample	Dunes Well 4	Date of Most Recent Sample	Bay Flat Well	Date of Most Recent Sample	
Arsenic As (ppb)	10	10	2.18	Yes	4.9	12-17-15	N/A		< 2.0	12-13-18	ND	12-23-15	< 2.0	12-13-18	< 2.0	10-14-20	
Chromium Cr (ppb)	100	100	ND	Yes	ND	12-17-15	N/A		< 10	12-13-18	ND	12-23-15	ND	12-17-15	< 10	10-14-20	
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	180	07-18-19	N/A		180	12-13-18	140	07-18-19	170	07-30-19	230	10-14-20	
Bicarbonate as HCO3 (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	210	07-18-19	N/A		220	12-13-18	180	07-18-19	220	07-30-19	220	10-14-20	
Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	549	07-18-19	N/A		736	12-13-18	184	07-18-19	144	07-30-19	215	10-14-20	
Calcium Ca (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	130	07-18-19	N/A		160	12-13-18	53	07-18-19	46	07-30-19	57	10-14-20	
Iron Fe (ppb)	300	300	194.00	No	<100	07-18-19	N/A		370	06-24-20	<100	07-18-19	120	07-30-19	280	10-14-20	
Magnesium Mg (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	07-18-19	N/A		79	12-13-18	13	07-18-19	11	07-30-19	18	10-14-20	
Manganese Mn (ppb)	50	50	64.20	No	77	04-01-20	N/A		180	06-24-20	<20	07-18-19	<20	07-30-19	24	10-14-20	
pH	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.86	07-18-19	N/A		7.35	12-13-18	7.76	07-18-19	7.65	07-30-19	7.79	10-14-20	

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
 Rod Moore, Robert Gerber, Peter Rooney Ned Mantua and Jerry Terman

General Manager
 Janet Ames

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

Spanish

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



* Sampling schedule in accordance with BBPUD's Source Chemical Monitoring Requirements as issued by California State Water Resource Control Board.

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

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.

90th percentile - A measure that indicates 90 percent of the samples had a lower result.

Please see the attached public notification letter

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).



