## 2020 Consumer Confidence Report

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| Water System Name: | **Bridgehaven Water System** | | | | Report Date: | | June 18, 2021 |
| Type of water source(s) in use: | | | Surface Water | | | | |
| Name & general location of source(s): | | | | Springs on Red Hill | | | |
| For more information, contact: | | Jaime O’Bryan @ 707-865-2473 | | | | Erin O’Bryan @ 916-441-6364 | |

This report is presented to enhance your understanding of where your water comes from and what it contains.

The Bridgehaven water supply comes from springs on Red Hill that flow in a small stream to the treatment plant.

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 human activity

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

We test the drinking water quality for more than 100 substances, as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

**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 byproducts 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.

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| **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 (U.S. EPA).  **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. | **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.  **LRAA**: Locational Running Annual Average  **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units  **ND**: not detectable at testing limit **ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) **ppb**: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5 list drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling.**

The presence of these contaminants in the water does not indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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| Table 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING the detection of coliform bacteria | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Microbiological Contaminants** | **Highest No. of Detections** | | **No. of Months in Violation** | | MCL | | | | | **MCLG** | **Typical Source of Bacteria** |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 1\* | | 0 | | 1 positive monthly sample | | | | | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* | 0 | | 0 | | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive | | | | | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| *E. coli* (Federal Revised  Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | | 0 | |  | | | | | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| \*One positive sample was due to collection sample contamination. It was resampled and found coliform bacteria and *E. coli* to be absent. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Table 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE detection of Lead and copper  Sampled every three years at the customers tap. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lead and Copper | **Sample Date** | **No. of Samples Collected** | | **90th Percentile Level Detected** | | **No. Sites Exceeding AL** | **AL** | **PHG** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** | | |
| Lead (ppb) | 5/31/18 | 5 | | 0.0088 | | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits | | |
| Copper (ppm) | 5/31/18 | 5 | | 0.49 | | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | | |

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| TAble 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR sodium and hardness | | | | | | |
| **Chemical or Constituent**  (and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL** | **PHG** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Sodium (ppm) | 12/10/20 | 18 | 17-19 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 12/10/20 | 87.5 | 87-88 | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |
| **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** | **PHG** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Aluminum (ppb) | 12/10/20 | <50 | <50 | 1000 | 600 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes. |
| Chromium (ppb) | 12/10/20 | 1.1 | <1-1.1 | 50 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 12/10/20 | 0.35 | 0.34-0.36 | 2.0 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 12/10/20 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (ppm) | 7/29/19 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1 |  | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Perchlorate (ppb) | 12/10/20 | <4 | <4 | 6 | 1 | Environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used, stored, or disposed of perchlorate and its salts. |
| **DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS** | | | | | | |
| TTHM (ppb)  Total Trihalomethanes | 3/30/20  7/7/20  9/28/20  12/16/20 | 72  29  39  65 | 29-72 | 80 | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 (ppb)  Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids | 3/30/20  7/7/20  9/28/20  12/16/20 | 95\*  15  25  98\* | 15-98 | 60 | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| **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** | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Iron (ppb) | 12/10/20 | 535 | 230-840 | 300 | None | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese (ppb) | 12/10/20 | <20 | 20-20 | 50 | None | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Zinc (ppm) | 12/10/20 | 52 | <50-54 | 5000 | None | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

**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 U.S. EPA’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. U.S. EPA/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).

Lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Bridgehaven Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in customer plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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| **Summary Information for Contaminant Exceeding an Maximum Contaminant Level** | | | | |
| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| Disinfection Byproduct HAA5 exceeded MCL | A water sample taken at the end of the distribution system showed a higher level of HAA5, a disinfection byproduct. | 1st quarter and  4th quarter | Conduct Operational Evaluation. Continue to sample quarterly.  Flushed distribution system, changed filters, and cleaned tanks.  Prepare and conduct a Corrective Action Plan. | There is nothing you need to do however you may wish to install a water filter to filter out the chlorine. |

Haloacetic acid (HAA5) compounds form when a disinfectant (chlorine) reacts with dissolved natural organic matter in the water. Water systems often experience temporary increases in HAA5 due to short term increases in chlorine disinfection.

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| **sampling results showing TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES** | |
| Treatment Technique (a) | 1 prefilter: 3 micron Harmsco cartridge  1 Rosedale bag filtration  1 Rosedale 1.0 micron cartridge |
| Turbidity Performance Standards (b)  (that must be met through the water treatment process) | Turbidity of the filtered water must:  1 – Be less than or equal to 0.2 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.  2 – Not exceed \_0.5 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.  3 – Not exceed \_1.0 NTU at any time. |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1. | 1000% |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year | 0.185 NTU |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements | 0 |

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

We are experiencing extreme drought conditions. Our surface water supply is severely depleted. Please do your most to conserve.

Thanks,

Jaime and Erin O’Bryan

Bridgehaven Water System