2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **BODEGA WATER COMPANY, INC** Report Date: 4/16/20

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Bodega Water Co. P.O. Box 87, Bodega, CA 94922 **Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Bodega Water Co.以获得中文的帮助: P.O. Box 87, Bodega, CA 94922

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Bodega Water Co. **o tumawag sa** P.O. Box 87, Bodega, CA 94922 **para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.**

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Bodega Water Co. **tại** P.O. Box 87, Bodega, CA 94922 **để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.**

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Bodega Water Co. **Ntawm** P.O. Box 87, Bodega, CA 94922 **rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.**

Type of water source(s) in use: Three Ground Water Wells

Name & general location of source(s): Well Number 2, Well Number 3 and Well Number 5. All three wells are located in the town of Bodega, County of Sonoma, California. Bodega Water Company, Inc. provides water to a total of 37 parcels owned by members of Bodega Water Company, Inc.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Please see last page.

Copies of the complete assessments may be viewed at: ***Drinking Water Field Operations Branch 50 D Street, Suite 200 Santa Rosa, CA 95404***

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Monthly board meetings are held the Third Monday of each month at McCaughey Hall (aka the Fire Hall in the town of Bodega. An annual meeting is held once a year and is announced a minimum of 30 days in advance. All meetings are open to the public.

For more information, contact: Tyler Judson, Weeks Water Treatment Phone: (707) 823-3184

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 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a 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.

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.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/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*, 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 that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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 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.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 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		Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	8/31/17	5	7	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/31/17	5	0.084	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Sodium (ppm)	9/16/19	99.3	18-140	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	9/16/19	33	0-84	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 [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Aluminum (ppm)	9/16/19	0.018	0-0.053	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (ppm) (Blended)	2019	1.7	1.4-1.9	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and factories
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ppb	2019	72	60-86	80	na	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ppb	2019	53	31-62	60	na	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	1.33	0.7-2.0	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl_2)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Gross Alpha pCi/L	4/09/19	0.254	0-0.471	15	0	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**
Aluminum (ppb)	9/16/19	18	0-53	200	na	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	9/16/19	37	22-55	500	na	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits: seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	9/16/19	47	0-140	300	na	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate (ppm)	9/16/19	9	3.4-19	500	na	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits: industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (pS/cm)	9/16/19	540	320-680	1600	na	Substances that form ions when in water: seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	9/16/19	287	140-370	1000	na	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
***Odor (units)**	9/16/19	667	1-2000	3	na	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (units)	9/16/19	1.27	0-3.1	5	na	Soil run off

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
None					

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).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. **Bodega Water Co.** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [Optional: 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

*Samples taken in 2019 were over the MCLs for Odor. Secondary standards are set for aesthetic reasons.

*Samples taken for Fluoride in 2019 were above the MCL but with the blending of water sources it was reduced to acceptable levels.

Bodega Water Co. is operated under contract with Weeks Water Treatment of Sebastopol. To inquire about the System or to report trouble please call (707) 823-3184.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
None				

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli - NONE	(In the year) -0		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year)-0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year)-0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE
None
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES
None

VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
None				

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [(a)] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Slow Sand Filter
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 _1.0_ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed _1.0_ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed _2.0_ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	99.8%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	1.032
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	None

(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.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
None				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

- **WELL 02 – Ground Water 002 4900850-002**

District Name DHS Sonoma District **No.** 18 Sonoma, **System No.** 4900850 **Completed by** Chris Carter **Date** January, 2002

A source water assessment was conducted for the **WELL 02** of the **BODEGA WATER COMPANY** water system in **January, 2002.** The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic systems - low density [less than 1per acre] **Discussion of Vulnerability: S**ource is considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.

- **WELL 03 - SURFACE INFLUENCE 003 4900850-003**

District Name DHS Sonoma District, **District No.** 18 Sonoma, **System No.** 4900850 **Completed by** Chris Carter **Date** January, 2002

A source water assessment was conducted for the **WELL 03** of the **BODEGA WATER COMPANY** water system in **January, 2002.** The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic systems - low density [less than 1per acre] **Discussion of Vulnerability: S**ource is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.

- **WELL 05 - SURFACE INFLUENCE 005 4900850-005**

District Name DHS Sonoma District, **District No.** 18 Sonoma, **System No.** 4900850 **Completed by** Chris Carter **Date** January, 2002

A source water assessment was conducted for the **WELL 05** of the **BODEGA WATER COMPANY** water system in **January, 2002.** The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Grazing [less than 5 large animals or equivalent per acre] **Discussion of Vulnerability:** however, the source is considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.