2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Odd Fellows Recreation Club

Report Date: June 28, 2024

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Ground Water

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well #03 in meadow, Well #05 next to Piggy Park, Well #7 behind cabin #7.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: N/A

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Second Saturday of the month at 11:00AM in Clubhouse or Stage.

For More Information, Contact: Don Floriani 707-396-4779

About This Report

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 to December 31, 2023 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Odd Fellows Recreation Club a 707-396-4779 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 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 [Enter Water System Name]以获得中文的帮助：13522 Riverside Drive, Guerneville CA 95446. 707-396-4779

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Odd Fellows Recreation Club 13522 Riverside Drive, Guerneville CA o tumawag sa 707-396-4779 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Odd Fellows Recreation Club tại 707-396-4779 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Odd Fellows Recreation Club ntawm 707-396-4779 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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.
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).
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.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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 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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	(In the year) 0	0	1 positive monthly	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

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

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)	06/03/2020	5	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	06/03/2020	5	0.36	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)	4-1-2021 7-12-2023 6-7-2023	15.6	<1 - 37	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	4-1-2021 7-12-2023 6-7-2023	156.3	69 - 200	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
Turbidity	4-1-2021 7-12-2023 6-7-2023	4.17	0.15 - 12	5	N/A	Soil Runoff
Barium	4-1-2021 7-12-2023 6-7-2023	103	0 - 310	1000	(2000)	Discharge of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	4-1-2021 7-12-2023 6-7-2023	0.63	0-1.9	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating. Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4-1-2021 7-12-2023 6-7-2023	0.13	0.1 – 0.15	2.0	(1.0)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	12-8-2023 12-8-2023 10-5-2023	0.17	0 – 0.51	10	(10)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; 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	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color	4-1-2021 7-12-2023 6-7-2023	10	<5 – 30	15		Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron	4-1-2021 7-12-2023 12-8-2023	300	<100 – 900	300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste.
Manganese	12-8-2023	66	<20 – 140	50		Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	4-1-2021 7-12-2023 6-7-2023	1.3	<1 - 4	3		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Silver	4-1-2021 7-12-2023 6-7-2023	5.3	<10 – 16	100		Industrial discharges.
Total Dissolved Solids	4-1-2023 7-12-2023 6-7-2023	191	23 – 280	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	4-1-2021 7-12-2023 6-7-2023	4.17	0.15 – 12	5		Soil runoff.
Chloride	4-1-2021 7-12-2023 6-7-2023	15	6.0 – 28	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits: Seawater influence.
Sulfate	4-1-2021 7-12-2023 6-7-2023	15.9	6.8 – 32	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste.

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Hexavalent Chromium	6-1-2017 8-2-2017 6-1-2017	1.39	0 – 3.9	0.02	Some people who drink water with HC over the MCL over years may increase risk of cancer.

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-Specific Language: 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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: N/A

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

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Revised Total Coliform Rule	Well 3 tested at 1.0 in Total Coliform on 1-12-23, which is above the <1.0 maximum detection level.	28 days	Level 2 assessment completed. Bacteriological Sample Site Plan (BSSP) updated and approved. Written Sampling Protocols updated and approved.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in our water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, more than once in any 12 months, we are required to have the State Water Resources Control Board perform a level 2 assessment of our system to analyze any sanitary hazards and recommend corrective actions. Required corrections (updating of the BSSP and adding vents to wells) were completed prior to 4-11-24.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater 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	0	0	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	0	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	0	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: N/A

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: N/A

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A				

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique [a] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	N/A
Turbidity Performance Standards [b] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	N/A
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	N/A
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	N/A
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	N/A

(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

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A				
N/A				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

N/A

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

The water system shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year one Level 2 assessment was required to be completed for our water system. One Level 2 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take two corrective actions and we completed two of these actions.

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 2 assessment requirement that is due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(2)].

N/A

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water

March 23, 2023

Donald Floriani, General Manager
Odd Fellows Recreation Club
13522 Riverside Dr
Guerneville, CA 95472

Dear Mr. Florinani:

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

This letter is to inform you of the findings of the March 21, 2023, Level 2 Assessment (Assessment) of the Odd Fellows Recreation Club public water system (System) conducted by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (Division). The purpose of the Assessment is to investigate the source of the total coliform detection found in your water system, analyze any sanitary hazards, and recommend corrective actions.

Listed below is the item that must be addressed and corrected for the System to be in compliance with the revised Total Coliform Rule (rTCR). By **April 10, 2023**, please submit a written response to the Division with the date that the work was completed or will be completed:

- California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 64422 requires water systems to submit a revised bacteriological sample siting plan (BSSP) when the Division has determined that the existing BSSP no longer complies with the rTCR.
    - The System must submit a revised BSSP to the Division for approval using the attached template. The revised BSSP should include only three repeat sample sites, including the routine site, an upstream site, and a downstream site.
- California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 64426.8 requires the Division to evaluate inadequacies in sample sites, sampling protocol, and sample processing and atypical events that could affect distributed water quality or indicate that distributed water quality was impaired during a Level 2 Assessment.
    - The Division has determined that the aforementioned factors may have contributed to the total coliform detections in the distribution system. Therefore, the System should develop and submit to the Division written sampling protocols, including sample collection during weather

events and flushing protocols at repeat sample sites that are infrequently used.

Enclosed is a copy of the Assessment Form. Review the Assessment Elements, Issues, and Issue Descriptions, then comment on the Corrective Actions Taken or Planned to be Taken and Date (right column). If the space provided is not adequate, comments may be submitted in a separate document attached to the Assessment Form; please reference the Assessment Element associated with each comment. Sign the form and return to the Division by **April 10, 2023.**

If you have any questions, please contact Amy Santos at (707) 576-2971.

Sincerely,

M. Anderson

Digitally signed by Misha Anderson
Date: 2023.03.23 12:30:58 -07'00'

Misha Anderson, P.E., Sonoma District Engineer
Division of Drinking Water
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

Attachments: Bacteriological Sample Siting Plan Template
Assessment Corrective Action Form

4910026/Inspections
230323 Level 2 Assessment Letter 4910026/ALS
ECM: Level 2 Assessment

CALIFORNIA
Water Boards

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE – LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENT

This form is intended to assist the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) or Local Primacy Agency (LPA) Staff in completing the investigation required by the revised Total Coliform Rule (rTCR) [effective July 1, 2021]. Questions to be answered precede bracketed fields that are to be completed in response. The PWS must address each issue described in the Corrective Action table. **To avoid a violation, the water system must address the issues described in the Corrective Action table within 30 days of the completed Level 2 assessment.**

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Public Water System Name:	**Odd Fellows Recreation Club**
Public Water System Number:	**4910026**
Public Water System Type (CWS, NTNC, TNC):	**CWS**
Date Investigation Completed:	**3/21/23**
Month of Coliform Treatment Technique Trigger:	**March 2023**

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Summary of Deficiency	Corrective Action	Date of Completion	Initials
Bacteriological Sample Siting Plan (BSSP) not compliant with rTCR – one too many repeat sample sites	Submit a revised BSSP to the Division by 4/10/23	4-5-23	
Possible weather interference with sample collection and/or insufficient flushing	Develop and submit written sampling protocols, including sample collection during weather events and flushing protocols at repeat sample sites that are infrequently used, to the Division by 4/10/23	4-5-23	