



## 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

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### About This Report

Bolinas Community Public Utility District (BCPUD) tests 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, 2025 to December 31, 2025 and may include earlier monitoring data.

We use three water sources: Arroyo Hondo Creek and Woodrat Reservoirs 1 and 2. The Arroyo Hondo Creek is our primary source of drinking water and was the only source used throughout 2025. The Woodrat Reservoirs are used infrequently. Neither Woodrat Reservoir 1 nor Woodrat Reservoir 2 was used in 2025.

Regulatory requirements require that BCPUD monitor both untreated (raw) source water and treated drinking water. Raw water results reflect natural conditions in our water sources before treatment, while treated water represents the water delivered to customers. This report specifies whether we tested raw or treated water in each data table.

All drinking water provided by BCPUD met all primary (health-based) drinking water standards in 2025.

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Bolinas Community Public Utility District a 270 Elm Road, Bolinas, California 94924, (415) 868-1224 para asistirlo en español.**

Toda el agua potable proporcionada por BCPUD cumplió con todas las normas primarias (basadas en la salud) de agua potable en 2025.

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### Water System Information

Water System Name: **Bolinas Community Public Utility District**

Report Date: June 30, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Surface water (Arroyo Hondo Creek) and stored reservoir water (Woodrat Reservoirs 1 & 2)

Name and General Location of Source(s): Arroyo Hondo Creek, Point Reyes National Seashore, California, and Woodrat Reservoirs 1 & 2, Bolinas, California.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source water assessment for the BCPUD water system was prepared by the State Water Resources Control Board ("SWRCB") in May 2003. No contaminants were detected in the BCPUD water sources; however, the sources are still considered vulnerable to activities not associated with any contaminants: surface water – streams/lakes/rivers. A copy of the complete assessment is available from the SWRCB, Division of Drinking Water, 50 D Street, Suite 200, Santa Rosa, California 95404.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Third Wednesday of every month at 6:00 p.m., Bolinas Community Public Utility District, 270 Elm Road, Bolinas, California 94924.

For More Information, Contact: Georgia Woods, General Manager (415) 868-1224.

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### Definition of Technical Terms

The following definitions are provided to help you better understand the terms used in this report.

| Term                                             | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Treated Water                                    | Water that has gone through the treatment process (e.g., coagulation, filtration, and disinfection) and is ready to be delivered to customers.                                                                                                                   |
| Raw Water                                        | Untreated water from a source (e.g., a creek or reservoir) before it undergoes treatment at the water treatment plant.                                                                                                                                           |
| Level 1 Assessment                               | 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 very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> 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 the addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control 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 SDWS 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 (SWRCB) 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—May come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife
  - Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals—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—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—Byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production; can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems
  - Radioactive contaminants—Can be naturally-occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining activities
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### **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 California's State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) 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.

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### **About Your Drinking Water Quality**

#### **Drinking Water Contaminants Detected**

All drinking water sources maintained by BCPUD (Arroyo Hondo Creek and the Woodrat Reservoirs) met all primary (health-based) drinking water standards in 2025. Drinking water delivered to customers in 2025 was sourced exclusively from Arroyo Hondo Creek; Woodrat Reservoirs 1 and 2 were not used to supply drinking water during the year.

Tables 1 through 6 present results for contaminants monitored in the water supplied to customers in 2025, covering microbiological contaminants (Table 1), lead and copper (Table 2), and other regulated and unregulated chemical constituents (Tables 3–6). To keep these tables focused and easy to interpret, we report results for treated water and for raw water from the Arroyo Hondo, reflecting the source actually used to supply customers in 2025. Monitoring results from the two reservoirs are not included in these tables but are available upon request from the BCPUD office and on our website.

Table 7 describes BCPUD's technique used to treat raw water along with the resulting filtration performance. The method that BCPUD employs to treat raw water is aluminum coagulation followed by microfiltration and chlorination.

Table 8 lists ongoing "violations" of secondary (aesthetic) standards related to the color and odor of water from the reservoirs, which are not health-based. Because BCPUD did not draw from either reservoir in 2025, none of the violations listed in Table 8 occurred during the reporting year; they are included here because the reservoirs remain an important backup water source, particularly during drought. The district continues to monitor reservoir water quality as dictated by law, and we continue to evaluate ways to improve water quality from both Woodrat 1 and Woodrat 2 reservoirs.

The presence of contaminants in water does not necessarily indicate a health risk. The SWRCB allows some contaminants to be monitored less than once per year because their concentrations are not predicted to change frequently, so some data in this report may be more than one year old, as allowed by State Regulations.

**Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria in Treated Water**

| Microbiological Contaminants         | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL                 | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria   |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------|------------------------------|
| Total Coliform and/or <i>E. coli</i> | 0                         | 0                          | Positive Detection* | 0    | Human and animal fecal waste |

\* 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*. Samples were collected at 5 different sites across the distribution system.

**Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper from 10 unique households chosen at random throughout the district**

| Lead and Copper | Sample Date | No. of Samples Collected | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected | No. Sites Exceeding AL | AL  | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant                                                                                                 |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lead (ppb)      | 8/19/25*    | 10                       | <5                                         | 0                      | 15  | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm)    | 8/19/25     | 10                       | 0.20                                       | 0                      | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives               |

\*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. BCPUD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Bolinas Community Public Utility District (415) 868-1224. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**Table 3. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS) from Treated Water or from Raw Water sourced from the Arroyo Hondo**

| Chemical or Constituent (reporting units) [Source] | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections** | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant                                                                                              |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fluoride (ppm) [Treated]                           | 12/5/23*    | 0.18           | N/A                   | 2          | 1                  | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharges from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Fluoride (ppm) [Raw]                               |             | 0.2            | N/A                   |            |                    |                                                                                                                            |
| Nitrate as N (ppm) [Treated]                       | 9/17/25     | <0.40          | N/A                   | 10         | 10                 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits                |
| Nitrate as N (ppm) [Raw]                           |             | <0.40          | N/A                   |            |                    |                                                                                                                            |
| Arsenic (ppb) [Treated]                            | 12/5/23*    | 2.8            | N/A                   | 10         | 0.004              | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass                                                                   |

|                                                      |                                       |                       |                              |                   |                           |                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Arsenic (ppb) [Raw]                                  |                                       | ND                    | N/A                          |                   |                           | and electronics production wastes                                                                                   |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) [Treated]        | 3/4/25<br>6/3/25<br>9/4/25<br>12/9/25 | Avg = 34.21           | 24.98 – 42.11                | 80                | N/A                       | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection                                                                            |
| Hexavalent Chromium                                  | 3/18/25                               | ND                    | N/A                          | 10                | 0.02                      | Heavy metal that has been used in industrial applications and found naturally occurring throughout the environment. |
| <b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b> | <b>Sample Date</b>                    | <b>Level Detected</b> | <b>Range of Detections**</b> | <b>MCL [MRDL]</b> | <b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b> | <b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>                                                                                |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb) [Treated]             | 3/4/25<br>6/3/25<br>9/4/25<br>12/9/25 | Avg = 13.47           | 8.5 – 24.5                   | 60                | N/A                       | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection                                                                            |
| Chlorine (ppm) [Treated]                             | Biweekly                              | Avg = 0.60            | 0.36-0.82                    | [4.0]             | [4.0]                     | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment                                                                     |

Results pertain to samples taken from the treated water in the BCPUD's distribution system ("Treated") or from raw water sourced from the Arroyo Hondo ("Raw"). The chlorine residual results reported are based on samples taken from a spigot located at the BCPUD maintenance yard.

\* Regulatory standards require that some contaminants be tested every 9 years; BCPUD tested Woodrat 2 Reservoir in 2025 as required by our regulatory standards, results of those tests can be found in detail on our website at [www.bcpud.org](http://www.bcpud.org).

\*\* Range of detection was not applicable when there was a single test sample.

**Table 4. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness tested from Raw Water collected from Arroyo Hondo.**

| <b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b> | <b>Sample Date*</b> | <b>Level Detected</b> | <b>Range of Detections*</b> | <b>MCL</b> | <b>PHG (MCLG)</b> | <b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sodium (ppm)                                         | 12/5/23             | 26                    | N/A                         | None       | None              | Salt present in the water; generally naturally occurring                                                     |
| Hardness (ppm)                                       | 12/5/23             | 170                   | N/A                         | None       | None              | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium; usually naturally occurring |

\* Regulatory standards require that these contaminants must be tested every 9 years; BCPUD tested Woodrat 2 Reservoir in 2025 as required by our regulatory standards, results of those tests can be found in detail on our website at [www.bcpud.org](http://www.bcpud.org).

\*\* Range of Detection could not be calculated because we only used a single water source, The Arroyo Hondo.

**Table 3. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard (SDWS) tested from Raw Water collected from Arroyo Hondo.**

| <b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b> | <b>Sample Date</b> | <b>Level Detected</b> | <b>Range of Detections</b> | <b>SDWS</b> | <b>PHG (MCLG)</b> | <b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>                        |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sulfate (ppm) (Raw)                                  | 12/5/23*           | Avg = 28              | 45                         | 500         | N/A               | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes    |
| Chloride (ppm) (Raw)                                 | 12/5/23            | 26                    | N/A                        | 500         | N/A               | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence   |
| Specific Conductance (micromhos) (Raw)               | 12/5/23            | 380                   | N/A                        | 1600        | N/A               | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |

| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) (Raw)                    | 12/5/23     | 220            | N/A                 | 1000 | N/A        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Turbidity - Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) (Raw) | 12/5/23     | 0.35           | N/A                 | 5    | N/A        | Soil runoff                                                                       |
| Color – Color Units (CU) (Raw)                        | 12/5/23     | 10             | N/A                 | 15   | N/A        | Naturally occurring organic materials                                             |
| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)         | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | SDWS | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant                                                     |
| Odor – Threshold Odor Number (TON) (Raw)***           | 12/5/23     | ND             | N/A                 | 3    | N/A        | Naturally occurring organic materials                                             |
| Aluminum (ppb) (Raw)                                  | 12/5/23     | ND             | N/A                 | 200  | N/A        | Erosion of natural deposits' residual from some surface water treatment processes |
| Manganese (ppb) (Raw)                                 | 12/5/23     | ND             | N/A                 | 50   | N/A        | Leaching from natural deposits                                                    |
| Zinc (ppm) (Raw)                                      | 12/5/23     | 68             | N/A                 | 5    | N/A        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes                          |

Results are from the BCPUD's raw source water (i.e., the Arroyo Hondo Creek). SDWS are based on aesthetic factors (taste, appearance, odor, etc.) and are not health-related; these standards are in place to establish an acceptable aesthetic quality of the water.

\* Regulatory standards require that contaminant must be tested every 9 years; BCPUD tested Woodrat 2 Reservoir in 2025 as required by our regulatory standards, results of those tests can be requested at [bcpud@bcpud.org](mailto:bcpud@bcpud.org)

\*\*Range of Detections was not applicable because we only used a single water source (i.e., the Arroyo Hondo Creek).

\*\*\* Results for Color (50 CU) and Odor (12 TON) from Woodrat 2 Reservoir were above the SDWS; see Table 8.

#### Table 4. Detection of “Unregulated” Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are substances found in drinking water for which the EPA has not yet set enforceable limits, but which are monitored to help regulators decide whether limits are needed in the future. The BCPUD water system was randomly selected by the U.S. EPA to participate in the 2023 round of monitoring under the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). The UCMR 5 program required that BCPUD's treated water samples to be tested for **lithium and 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)** (using analytical methods developed by the EPA and consensus organizations) during a 12-month period between 2023 and 2025. This action provides the EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the national occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water. The BCPUD collected the required drinking water samples on March 22, June 20, September 12 and December 6, 2023. (On November 1, 2023, the BCPUD was asked by the EPA to resample for some of the required PFAS due to quality control issues at the receiving lab pertaining to the September 12 samples; BCPUD therefore resampled for that subset of PFAS on November 8, 2023.)

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date                              | Level Detected        | Range of Detections | MRL | Additional Information                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lithium (ppb) (Treated)                       | 3/22/23<br>6/20/23<br>9/12/23<br>12/6/23 | ND<br><br>Avg. = 12.1 | <br><br>10.2 – 13.6 | 9   | Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries and in organic synthesis. |

|                                                         |                                                     |                                                                                                     |      |                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 29 Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) (Treated) | 3/22/23<br>6/20/23<br>9/12/23<br>11/8/23<br>12/6/23 | <b>Results for all 29 PFAS sampled and analyzed by the U.S. EPA were below the applicable MRLs.</b> | N/A  | See Note below | PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellant clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world. |
| Perchlorate (ug/L) (Treated)                            | 9/30/25                                             | <1.0                                                                                                | <1.0 | 6              | Perchlorate can come from natural or manmade sources. Perchlorate exposure can disrupt the thyroid gland.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

Note: the **Lithium** results for samples taken on March 22, 2023 were below the MRL (which is 9 ppb); as such, the “Level Detected” and “Range of Detections” reported in the columns above pertain only to the samples taken on June 20, September 12 and December 6, 2023. The MRLs for each of the specific 29 PFAS analyzed range from 0.02 ppb to 0.008 ppb. Copies of these PFAS and lithium sample results are available on the BCPUD Website.

### 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 individuals, such as those with weakened immune systems—including cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, people with HIV/AIDS, the elderly, and infants—may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. 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).

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. The BCPUD 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 (we recommend that you 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>.

### For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

**Table 7. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources**

|                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Treatment Technique* (Type of approved filtration technology used)                | Pre-filter screen, aluminum chlorohydrate (ACH) coagulation feed system and microfiltration                                                                                                                     |
| Turbidity Performance Standards (must be met through the water treatment process) | Turbidity of the filtered water must:<br>1 – Be less than or equal to 1 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month<br>2 – Not exceed 1 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours<br>3 – Not exceed 1 NTU at any time |

|                                                                                    |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1 | 100%     |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year                               | 0.09 NTU |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements                   | 0        |

\*Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. Turbidity 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 MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

**Table 8. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement**

| <b>Violation*</b>                                | <b>Explanation</b>                                                                                             | <b>Duration</b> | <b>Actions Taken to Correct Violation</b>                                                                                                                           | <b>Health Effects Language</b>                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Secondary Drinking Water Standard – <b>Color</b> | Sample result for color from the raw water sampled from Woodrat 2 Reservoir (50 CU) was above the MCL (15 CU)* | Ongoing         | The BCPUD has investigated potential methods to improve the aesthetic quality of water in this reservoir and will continue to do so until a solution is identified. | There is no mandatory health effects language for the violation of a secondary MCL; the secondary standards are in place to establish an acceptable aesthetic quality of water. |
| Secondary Drinking Water Standard – <b>Odor</b>  | Sample result for odor from raw water from the Woodrat 2 Reservoir (12 TON) was above the MCL (3 TON)*         | Ongoing         | The BCPUD has investigated potential methods to improve the aesthetic quality of water in this reservoir and will continue to do so until a solution is identified. | There is no mandatory health effects language for the violation of a secondary MCL; the secondary standards are in place to establish an acceptable aesthetic quality of water. |

\*In 2025, BCPUD did not add water into our distribution system from Woodrat 1 or Woodrat 2 Reservoirs. Sample results for Color (5 CU) and for Odor (<1 TON) from the treated water in the BCPUD's distribution system were well under the applicable SDWS.