

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Point Arena Water Works, Inc.

Report Date: May 17, 2023

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Well

Name and General Location of Source(s): Garcia River Well 02 Located at Windy Hollow Road, Point Arena, CA 95468

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source water assessment was conducted for the Garcia River Well 02 of the Point Arena Water Works, Inc. system in May of 2003. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Agricultural drainage.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Although Point Arena Water Works, Inc. does not have regular meetings, Point Arena Water Works, Inc. welcomes questions from the public. Point Arena Water Works, Inc. can be reached at (707) 882-1696 and by email at paww@mcn.org.

For More Information, Contact: William Hay Jr. (707) 882-1696 or email paww@mcn.org

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, 2022 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 Point Arena Water Works a (707) 882-1696 paww@mcn.org 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: [Enter Water System's Address][Enter Water System's Phone Number].

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Point Arena Water Works, Inc, PO Box 205, Point Arena, CA, 95468 o tumawag sa 707-882-1696 and paww@mcn.org 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 Point Arena Water Works tại (707) 882-1696 and paww@mcn.org để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntauv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Point Arena Water Works ntawm (707) 882-1626 / paww@mcn.org 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 <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 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.
Variations 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)

Term	Definition
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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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
<i>E. coli</i>	NONE	NONE	0	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	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/25/2020	5	NONE DETECTED	NONE	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	08/25/2020]	5	NONE DETECTED	NONE	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)	11/9/2021	14	1.000	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

Hardness (ppm)	11/96/2021	73	5.000	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
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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) [MRDL G]	Typical Source of Contaminant
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	1,000	50	3	Residue of banned herbicide
2,4-D [ug/L]	11/9/2021	NONE	1,000	70	20	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops, range land, lawns, and aquatic weeds
Atrazine (ug/L)	11/09/2021	NONE	1,000	1	0.15	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways
Carbofuron (ug/L)	5/24/2022	NONE	1,000	18	0.7	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa and grape vineyards
Dalapon (ug/L)	11/09/2021	NONE	1,000	200	790	Runoff from herbicide used on right-of-ways and crops and landscapes maintenance
Dinoseb (ug/L)	11/09/2021	NONE	1,000	7	14	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans, vegetables, and fruits

Diquat (ug/L)	5/24/2022	NONE	1,000	20	6	Runoff from herbicide used for terrestrial and aquatic weeds
Endothall (ug/L)	11/09/2021	NONE	1,000	100	94	Runoff from herbicide used for terrestrial and aquatic weeds; defoliant
Ethylene Dibromide (ng/L)	4/28/2015	NONE	1,000,000	50	10	Discharge from petroleum refineries; underground tanks leaks; banned nematocides that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops
Heptachlor (ng/L)	4/28/2015	NONE	1,000,000	50	10	Residue of banned insecticide
Heptachlor Epoxide (ng/L)	4/28/2015	NONE	1,000,000	10	6	Breakdown of Heptachlor
Lindane (ng/L)	4/28/2015	NONE	1,000,000	200	32	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber and gardens
Methoxychlor (ug/L)	4/28/2015	NONE	1,000	30	0.09	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa and livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ug/L)	5/24/2022	NONE	1,000	50	26	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on field crops, fruits and ornamentals, especially apples, potatoes and tomatoes

Pentachlorophenol (ug/L)		11/9/2021	NONE	1,000	1	0.3	Discharge from wood preserving factories, Cotton and other insecticides/herbicides uses
Picloram (ug/L)		11/9/2021	NONE	1,000	500	166	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ug/L)		11/9/2021	NONE	1,000	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Taxophene (ug/L)		4/28/2021	NONE	1,000	3	0.03	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Gross Particle (PCI/L)	Alpha Activity	1/5/2016	NONE	N/A	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ug/L)		7/16/2019	NONE	1,000	200	0.5	Discharge form metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings
Toluene (ug/L)		7/16/2019	NONE	1,000	150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks
1,2-Dichloroethane (ng/L)		7/16/2019	NONE	1,000,000	500	400	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene [TCE] (ug/L)		7/16/2019	NONE	1,000	5	1.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Total Acids (ug/L)	Haloacetic (HAA5)	12/13/2022	18.21 (ug/L)	1,000	80	N/A	Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in access of the MCL over many years may have an increased

							risk of getting cancer.
TTHM's [Total Trihalomethanes] (ug/L)	12/13/2022	11.2 (ug/L)	1,000	60	NA		Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Trichlorofluoromethane (ug/L)	7/16/2019	NONE	1,000	150	1300		Discharge from industrial factories, solvent, propellant and refrigerant
Vinal Chloride (ng/L)	7/16/2019	NONE	0.005	1,000,000	500		Leaching from PVC piping, discharge from plastics factories, biodegradation byproducts of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Xylenes (mg/L)	7/16/2019	NONE	1.750	N/A	1.750		Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories and fuel solvent

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
Aluminum (mg/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	0.2	1,000	50	Erosion of natural deposits, residual from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony	11/9/2021	NONE	0.006	1,000	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	0.010	1,000	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production waste
Asbestos (MFL)	3/21/2014	NONE	7MFL		7	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains, erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	1		1	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	0.004	1,000	4	Discharge from refineries, coal burning factories and electrical aerospace
Cadmium (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	0.005	1,000	5	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries, runoff from waste batteries and paints

Chromium (total) (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	0.05	1,000	50	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating and erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	11/9/201	NONE	2.0		2.0	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic) (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NINE	1,000	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries and factories and runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	1,000	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits and discharge from metal factories
Perchlorate (ug/L)	8/11/2020	NONE	1,000	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches and a variety of industries. It also gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination of aerospace or other industrial operation that use or used, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.

Selenium (ug/L)	11/19/2021	NONE	1,000	50	30	Discharge from petroleum. Glass and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers, runoff from livestock lots and feed additives
Thallium (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	1,000	2	0.1	Leaching from ore processing sites, discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories
Nitrate (mg/L)	5/21/2021	NONE	10 (as N)		10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (mg/L)	5/24/2022	NONE	1 (as N)		1 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	11/9/2021	11	500	N/A	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits and seawater influence
Color (units)	11/9/2021	NONE	15 units	N/A	15 units	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper, Free (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	1.0 mg/L	N/A	1.0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits and leaching from wood preservatives
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (mg/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	0.3 mg/L	1,000	300 mg/L	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	0.3	1,000	300	Leaching from natural deposits and industrial wastes
Manganese (ug/L)	11/9/2021	39	0.05	1,000	50	Leaching from natural deposits

Odor (ton)	11/9/2021	NONE	3 units	N/A	3 units	Naturally occurring materials
Silver (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	0.1	1,000	100	Industrial deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	11/9/2021	13	0.500	500	.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total dissolved solids [TDS]	11/9/2021	130	10,000	1,000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity NTU	11/9/2021	0.15	0.100	5	0.1	Soil runoff
Zinc (ug/L)	11/9/2021	NONE	50.00	5,000	50	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Boron (mg/L)	12/3/2003	58	N/A	1,000	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats
Methylterbutylether (MTBE) (mg/L)	12/13/2022	NONE	0.005	5	Leaking underground storage tanks, discharge from petroleum and chemical factories

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*: **NONE DETECTED**

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): **NONE DETECTED**

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

NOT APPLICABLE

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

NOT APPLICABLE

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT **NOT APPLICABLE**

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

NOT APPLICABLE

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water **NOT APPLICABLE**

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

NOT APPLICABLE

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

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

NOT APPLICABLE

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation NOT APPLICABLE

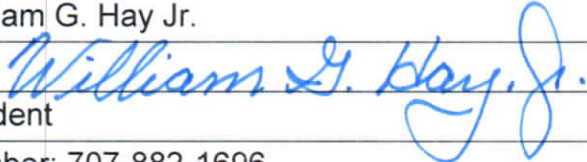
APPENDIX F: CCR Certification Form

**Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form**
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name:	Point Arena Water Works, Inc.
Water System Number:	2310013

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 1, 2023 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: William G. Hay Jr.
Name: William G. Hay Jr.
Signature: 
Title: President
Phone number: 707-882-1696
Date: May 17, 2023

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: INCLUDED WITH MONTHLY WATER BILL
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - Posting the CCR on the Internet at NOT APPLICABLE
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - Posted the CCR in public places LOCAL POST OFFICE
 - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
 - Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: NOT APPLICABLE
- For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c)

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