

## 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

Water System Name: Buckingham Park Water Dist.

Report Date: 4/30/26

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Surface Water / Lake.

Name and General Location of Source(s): Clearlake / Lake County.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Clearlake is a vulnerable water source susceptible to recreational activities, septic system failures, agricultural drainage, geological erosion & historical mining, algae blooms, wildfires, flooding & droughts. The most recent Clearlake Watershed Report can be obtained at the Buckingham Park Water District's Business Office located at 2870 Eastlake Dr. Kelseyville, CA. 95451

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Board meetings are on the fourth Monday of the month at 5:00 PM located at 2874 Eastlake Dr. Kelseyville CA 95451

For More Information, Contact: Buckingham Park Business Office at (707) 279-8568

### 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, 2025, 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 Buckingham Park Water District. A 2880 Eastlake Dr. Kelseyville CA 95451 (707) 279-8568 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 Buckingham Park Water District. 以获得中文的帮助: 2880 Eastlake Dr. Kelseyville CA (707) 279-8568

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Buckingham Park Water District 2880 Eastlake Dr Kelseyville CA 95451 o tumawag sa (707) 279-8568 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 Buckingham Park Water District tại 2880 Eastlake Dr. Kelseyville CA (707) 279-8568 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 Buckingham Park Water District . ntawm 2880 Eastlake Dr. Kelseyville CA (707) 279-8568 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)

Term	Definition
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 7 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>	(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**

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

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/25/25	10	0/ ND	0	0-0 ND-ND	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	9/25/25	10	0.100	0	ND- 0.120	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)	10/6/25	12 MG/L	12 MG/L	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

Hardness (ppm)	10/6/25	125 MG/L	125 MG/L	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) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	10/6/25	4.2 UG/L	4.2 UG/L	10 UG/L	4 UG/L	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Total Organic Carbon T.O.C.	2025	2.23	1.85-2.75	TT	N/A	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	24.48 UG/L	15.1- 43.7 UG/L	60 UG/L		By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	2025	31.85 UG/L	18.04-50.50	80 UG/L		By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Perchlorate	12/1/25	1.1 UG/L	1.1 UG/L	6 UG/L		Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches and a variety of industries.

Turbidity (raw water Intake) Does not reflect treated water NTU	10/6/25	* 5.3 NTU	5.3 NTU	5.0 NTU	TT	Soil runoff
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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	10/6/25	89 UG/L	89 UG/L	1000 UG/L	600 UG/L	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Chloride	10/6/25	23 MG/L	23 MG/L	250 MG/L		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color	2025	11.5 CU	ND-35 CU	15 CU		Naturally occurring organic materials.
Odor	2025	*11.05 TON	ND-28 TON	3 TON		Naturally-occurring organic materials.
PH	10/6/25	8.25	8.25	6.5-8.5		PH=(Potencial of Hydrogen) A PH of 7 is neutral. Below 7 is acidic. Above 7 is basic or alkaline.
Sulfate	10/6/25	3.1 MG/L	3.1 MG/L	250 MG/L	250 MG/L	Runoff; leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	10/6/25	210 MG/L	210 MG/L	500 MG/L		Runoff; leaching from natural deposits.

**Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Boron	10/6/25	1.1 MG/L	1.1 MG/L	1.0 MG/L	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.

**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).

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

Nitrate : Sample taken on 10/6/25 was ND (non detect).

Arsenic : Sample taken on 10/6/25 was 4.2 UG/L, MCL is 10 UG/L,PHG is 4 UG/L.

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Lead : A lead service line inventory was completed on 8/22/24. ( No lead service lines were discovered on district or customer’s side of meter.

The service line inventory is available to the public at Buckingham Park Water District; 2870 Eastlake Drive Kelseyville CA. 95451. 10 sample’s collected at customer residents were all non-detect for lead.

Lead Specific Language : 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. Buckingham Park Water District 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 Buckingham Park Water District at (707) 279-8568. 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>

Buckingham Park Water District did not monitor for Radon or Cryptosporidium in 2025.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): Buckingham Park Water District had no positive samples in the distribution system for Coliform or E. coli.

**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**

<b>Violation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Actions Taken to Correct Violation</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
Boron	Boron is a unregulated contaminant it has a notification level of 1.0 MG/L our annual sample was 1.1 MG/L	Sample taken on 10/6/25	Notification is given in this C.C.R.	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Odor	Odor is a secondary drinking water standard. (no adverse health effects) with a MCL of 3 TON. quarterly samples avg was 11.05 TON	Samples taken on 3/24/25,6/23/25, 9/22/25 and 12/22/25.	Odor is a secondary drinking water standard (no violation) However the G.A.C.(granulated activated carbon) filter media has been replaced for the removal of taste and odor’s	There are no mandatory health effect language for odor. MCL’s are set on the basis of aesthetics.

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

**Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources**

Treatment Technique <sup>(a)</sup> (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional treatment, including; coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, using two parallel dual media pressure filters and two granular activated carbon filters ran in series. Disinfection is achieved with chlorine (sodium hypochlorite).
Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.494
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

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

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

**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
None	-	-	-	-

