2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Buckingham Park Water District

Report Date: 6/23/25

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

Name and General Location of Source(s): Clearlake, CA – Off of Buckingham Peninsula

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Clearlake is a vulnerable water source susceptible to recreational activates, septic system failures, agricultural drainage, geological erosion, historical mining, algal blooms, wildfires and related impairments, flooding and droughts. If you are interested in the most recent Watershed Sanitary Survey it can be viewed at the 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: General Manager - Ahimsah Wonderwheel at 707-279-8568 or Office Manager - Marcia Riley 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, 2024, 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 2880 Eastlake Dr. Kelseyville CA 95451 Phone: 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 95451 707-279-8568 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 Buckingham Park Water District ntawm 2880 Eastlake Dr. Kelseyville CA 95451 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 *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 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
E. coli	All Absent	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	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/24/2022 – 8/30/2022	10	Non-Detect	0	ND - 5.2 ppb	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/24/2022 – 8/30/2022	10	0.14 ppm	0	ND – 0.150	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)	10/7/2024	19.0	-	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10/7/2024	148.0	-	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
Asbestos (MFL)	7/2/2018	<.2 MLF	-	7 MLF	7 MLF	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride – mg/L	10/7/2025	0.12 mg/L	-	2.0 mg/L	1 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity - pCi/L	3/3/2025	0.651 pCi/L	-	15 pCi/L	0	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] ug/L	1/2/2024-10/7/2024	42.33 ug/L on 7/1/2024	17.41-42.33 ug/L	80ug/L	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] ug/L	1/2/2024-10/7/2024	21.5 ug/L on 7/1/2024	14.3-21.5 ug/L	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine mg/L	1/1/2024 – 12/31/2024	1.76 mg/L on 9/24/2024	0.43 – 1.76 mg/L	4.0 (as Cl2)	4.0 (as Cl2)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chromium (hexavalent) (ug/L)	11/4/2024	0.02	-	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits: transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.
Control of DBP Precursors (TOC)	1/2/2024 – 12/2/2024	2.57 on 10/7/2024	2.0 – 2.57	TT	N/A	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health problems, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of cancer.

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 - units	**3/25/2024 – 12/23/24**	**16 units* on 3/25/2024**	**5 – 16 units**	**15 units**	-	**Naturally-occurring organic materials**
Odor-Threshold - units	3/25/2024 – 12/23/24	14 units* on 9/23/2024	3.2 – 14 units	**3 units**	-	**Naturally-occurring organic materials**
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] mg/L	10/7/2024	200 mg/L	-	1000 mg/L	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance uS/cm	10/7/2024	340.0	-	1600 uS/cm	-	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride mg/L	10/7/2024	21 mg/L	-	500 mg/L	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate mg/L	10/7/2024	3.1 mg/L	-	500 mg/L	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity	1/1/2024 – 12/31/2024	0.096 units on 8/5/2024	0.01 – 0.10 units	5 Units		Soil runoff

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Cyanotoxin – ug/L	1/14/2022 – 11/17/2022	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	.3 ug/L ages 6 years of age and under. 1.6 ug/L ages over 6 years old	Abdominal pain, headache, sore throat, vomiting and nausea, dry cough, diarrhea, blistering around the mouth, and pneumonia
Baron mg/L	**10/7/2024**	**1.4 mg/L***	-	**1 mg/L**	**Boron exposures result 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).

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*.

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
Odor – Threshold	Odor is a secondary standard that has a MCL of 3 TON.	These odor samples were taken from the finished water samples site quarterly: 3/25/2024 – 12/23/24. All samples taken in 2024 were over the 3 TON smcl	We are constantly monitoring our disinfection levels to help mitigate any inorganic chemicals such as Manganese to come out of solution	There is no mandatory health effect language for odor. Secondary MCL's are set on the basis of aesthetics.
Odor-Threshold - units	color is a secondary standard that has a MCL of 15 units.	These color samples were taken from the finished water samples site quarterly: 3/25/2024 – 12/23/24. The only sample that was over the 15-unit smcl was taken on 3/25/2024	We are constantly monitoring our disinfection levels to help mitigate any inorganic chemicals such as Manganese to come out of solution	There is no mandatory health effect language for color. Secondary MCL's are set on the basis of aesthetics.
Baron mg/L	Baron has a notification level of 1.0 mg/L and our annual sample came back with a level of 1.4 mg/L	Baron samples are taken once a year this sample was taken on 10/7/2024	We are currently looking into proper treatment for Baron removal	Boron exposures result in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique [a] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional Treatment, including; coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration using two parallel dual media pressure filters and then two granular activated carbon (GAC) pressure filters ran in series. Disinfection is achieved with 12.5% Sodium Hypochlorite.
Turbidity Performance Standards [b] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded for More Than Eight Consecutive Hours] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded at Any Time] NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100 %
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.096 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	None

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

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

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

Table 9. Violation of Surface Water TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A