Bar-B-Bar Meadows

2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Is my water safe?

YES!! Your water complies with the standards set by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the SDWA. This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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. 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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Bar-B-Bar Meadows water system is supplied from two groundwater wells.

How can I get involved?

Contact the Bar-B-Bar HOA with questions regarding your water system and how to get involved.

Variances, Exemptions, and Violations

The water system has no water quality violations. There is one exemption involving the height of the overflow discharge from the water storage tank. The grading at the discharge was modified in 2017 to account for proper drainage at the discharge and does not pose a threat to the safety of the water supply.

Why are there contaminants in my 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health

effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels.

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:

- 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, which 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, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems;
- radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Why did I have to boil my water in October of 2020?

The Bar-B-Bar Meadows water system lost pressure in the early morning hours of Saturday October 24th due to a power outage in the area. Without electricity the pumps pressurizing the water system stopped running. The resulting reduction in water pressure in the distribution system led to a Drinking Water Warning to be issued as required by the EPA. As a precaution the system was disinfected and tested repeatedly for the presence of coliforms. All samples tested SAFE.

Many cases have been documented of water distribution systems losing pressure and becoming contaminated due to backpressure, back siphonage, or a net movement of water from the outside to the inside of the underground piping system through damaged piping or appurtenances. For this reason, the EPA requires that a Drinking Water Warning advising customers to boil their water be issued when a system experiences pressure of less than 20psi

for more than 1 hour. Fortunately, Bar-B-Bar has no suspected broken pipes or appurtenances, and there has been previous efforts to ensure connections have backflow protection to minimize the risk of contamination entering the system during an event like this. However, as a public drinking water system we are required to follow EPA guidance, despite our high level of confidence in the safety of the system.

Additional Information on Lead

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 water supplier 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. 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead .

The water supply system was constructed in the early 90s, after 1986 when lead was prohibited in potable water system appurtenances and was constructed using materials that were lead free. The water mains are PVC and the service lines are copper to the property line, both are approved for potable water. The definition of lead free does allow for trace amounts of lead in potable water appurtenances and flushing your tap before using water for drinking or cooking is recommended.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Additionally, the EPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	4	4	0.2	N/A	N/A	2017	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10	10	0.06	N/A	N/A	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	MPL	MPL	7.9	N/A	N/A	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Radionuclides								
Alpha particles (pCi/L)	0	15	2.4	N/A	N/A	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Radium 226 and Radium 228 (Combined) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.8	N/A	N/A	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	0	30	1	N/A	N/A	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# of Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Lead and Copper							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.76	0	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	0	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

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