2018 Consumer Confidence Report

(NOTE: Consumer should keep this report until June 2019.)

Water System Name: **Trailer Haven Mobile Home Park** Report Date: 06/30/19

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 - December 31, 2018.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Park Well and EBMUD treated surface water

Name & location of source(s): Park Well 0103041-001 and East Bay Municipal Utility District

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The assessment may be received from the following location: Dept. of Public Health, Drinking Water FOB, 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Bldg P, 2nd floor, Richmond, CA 94804 (510) 620-3474

For more information, contact Cascade Corporate Management, Inc *Phone:* (916) 419-1972

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

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 (USEPA).

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs or MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission 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 (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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*, which 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, 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, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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 Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 11/2018	10	0.0064	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) 11/2018	10	0.21	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water 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)	07/15	55	n/a	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	07/15	200	n/a	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

***** *Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant

Arsenic (ppb)	07/15	2.3	N/D	10	0.004 (N/A)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	07/15	0.11	N/A	1	2 N/A	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	07/15	0.1	N/A	2	1 (N/A)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha radioactivity (pCi/L)	09/14	ND	0.0 – 1.22	15	N/A (0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	11/2014	ND	ND	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrate NO3) (ppm)	11/16	4	N/A	10	10 (N/A)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	07/15	0.1	N/A	5	TT (N/A)	Soil runoff
TTHMs (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	11/18	20	N/A	80	N/A (N/A)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Halocetic Acids (ppb)	11/18	6.8	N/A	60	N/A (N/A)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	07/15	350	N/A	1500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	07/15	600	N/A	2200	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	07/15	ND	N/A	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride (ppm)	07/15	34	N/A	600	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	07/15	26	N/A	600	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Note: There are no PHGs or MCLGs for constituents with secondary drinking water standards because these are not health-based levels, but set on the basis of aesthetics. *Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (NO DRINKING WATER STANDARD)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Action Level**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Boron (ppm)	12/03	ND 8.0	1.0	Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of the action level over many years may experience reproductive effects, based on studies in dogs.
Vanadium (ppb) Well#1	12/03	ND ND	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studiesin laboratory animals

We also tested for Perchlorate, 65 Volatile Organic Chemicals and Radium 228 in December 2011. All were reported to be below detectable levels.

Additional General Information On Drinking Water

All 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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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).

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL or AL, or a Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Additional Trailer Haven Mobilehome Park Water System Information

.The water is chlorinated to maintain bacteriological quality in the distribution system. Charles Steven Keen a State Certified Treatment and Distribution Operator, maintains the water treatment equipment, test water quality and collect lab samples monthly.

The Park's primary water supply is our own on-site well. Supplemental water, as needed, is purchased from East Bay Municipal Water District (EBMUD). East Bay MUD water was used January to Mid - October.

Table below lists all drinking water constituents detected at the EBMUD sources, treatment plants or the distibution system in 2009, except for lead and copper, which were sampled at consumer taps.

Primary Health Constituents	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	Ave	Walnut Creek	Lafayette	Orinda	Sobranto	USL	Typical Sources
Microbiological Constituents									
Turbidity (NTU) TT 100%	5NTU	NS	0.03	0.10	0.16	0.10	0.09	0.11	Soil Runoff
TT 95%	0.3 NTU	NS	NR	100%	100%	100%	100%	100 %	Soil Runoff
Cryptosporidium in Source Water	TT	0	NA	0	0	0	0.3	0	Naturally present in environment
Inorganic Constituents									
Aluminun (μg/L)	1000	600	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50-100	<50-130	Erosion of natural deposits, residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloramine residual as Cl2 (mg/L) maximum exc ave	[4]	[4]	2.3	2.6	2.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (mg/L) *	2	1	0.7	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.14	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Organic Constituents									
Acrylamide monomer in treatment chemical (% oF MAX DOSE)	TT	(0)	NR	OK	NR	NR	NR	NR	Added to water during treatment
TOC (control of DBP)	TT	NS	NR	NR	NR	NR	OK	OK	Various natural & manmade sources
Haloacetic acids (5 species) (μg/L)	60	NS	51	15-21	15-23	12-30	6-25	6-23	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes or TTHMs (μg/L) **	80	NS	50	29-44	31-42	28-44	25-29	14-38	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Constituents which have Secondary MCLs									
Aluminum (μg/L)	200	NS	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50-100	<50-130	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some water treatment processes
Chloride (mg/L)	500	NS	6	4	5	5-6	13	13	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color, color units	15	NS	1	1	1	<1	1	1	Naturally occuring organic materials
Odor—Threshold (T.O.N.)***	3	NS	1.2	1	1.3	1-1.6	1.1	1.1	Naturally occuring organic materials
Specific Conductance (μmho/cm)	1600	NS	106	53	55	57-112	231	331	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	NS	7	0.8	0.7	0.8-10	30	33	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	NS	65	45	46	42-72	130	210	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NS	0.03	0.10	0.18	0.10	0.09	0.11	Soil runoff
Unregulated Constituents									
Boron (μg/L)	1000	NS	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100-110	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chlorate (μg/L)	800	NS	90	160	260	150-160	150-360	230-410	By-product of sodium hypochlorite decomposition
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ng/L)	10	3	2	1.5-2.3	1.1-3.1	1.8-6.1	<2-3.3	<2-3.2	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Other Constituents									
Hardness (mg/L)	N/A	NS	n/a	13-24	12/23/20	14-34	70-94	140-150	Naturally occuring
Sodium	N/A	NS	n/a	5.0-6.0	5.0-6.0	5.0-9.0	20-26	27-32	Naturally occuring

Lead and Copper: 2009	AL	PHG	90th percentile level	# sites exceeding AL	Typical Sources
Copper (μg/L)	1300	300	65	No sites out of 53 sites	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (μg/L)	15	0.2	4	2 sites out of 532 sites	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturors; erosion of natural deposits