2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Rancho Del Oro Mobile Home Park

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

We're pleased to present to you this year's annual Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is a well located on the property. This well, called Well 02, was drilled in 2010.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Rich Martin at (209) 743-4653.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Health (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 provide the same protection for public health.

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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbiological 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 by-products 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 a result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

A Drinking Water Source Assessment was conducted for our well in January 2011 by Amador County Environmental Health. A copy is available at ACEH, 810 Court Street, Jackson, CA 95642. There have been no contaminants reported in the water supply. However, the source is considered most vulnerable to agricultural drainage, sewer collection systems, and agricultural/irrigation wells.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

W A T E R Q U A L I T Y D A T A

Rancho Del Oro Mobile Home Park routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. 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 tables do not include contaminants that were not detected by laboratory testing. Unless otherwise indicated, the data contained in this report are for the monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. The Department 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 results in this report, though representative, may be more than a year old.

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 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.

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 that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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.

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)

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.) **3***	**4***	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(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*.

***A Level 1 assessment of the system was required and conducted. The tank was chlorinated. A new storage tank and pump station are under construction to eliminate this issue and provide improved system pressure.**

ANY VIOLATION OF AN MCL OR AL ON **TABLES 2-5** ARE ASTERISKED AND IN BOLD. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE VIOLATION IS PROVIDED BELOW THE RESPECTIVE TABLE:

TABLE 2 – Sampling Results Showing The Detection Of Lead And Copper Sample Date 08/03/2017						
Lead and Copper	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
Lead (ppb)	5	ND	None	15	2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppb)	5	0.77	None	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

The 90th percentile level when less than 10 sites are collected is the average of the highest two detections.

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. Rancho Del Oro Mobile Home Park 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.

Table 3 – Sampling Results For Sodium and Hardness						
Chemical or Constituent (units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
Sodium (ppm)	7/1/19	9.2	NA	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	7/1/19	320	NA	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

Table 4 - Detection Of Contaminants With A Primary Drinking Water Standard					
Chemical or Constituent	**Level Detected**	**Units**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Hexavalent Chromium *Sampled 7/5/16*	4.9	ppb	0.02	None	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as N) *Sampled 7/1/19*	1.6	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD [(a)] Sample Date: 7/1/19					
Chemical or Constituent	**Level Detected**	**Units**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Chloride	7.3	ppm	NA	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence
Conductivity	560	umhos/cm	NA	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; sea water influence
Sulfate	7.4	ppm	NA	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity	<0.1	NTU	NA	5	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	360	ppm	NA	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

(a) Secondary MCLs are established as standards to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. Community water systems are required to meet secondary drinking water standards.

Report prepared 6/12/2020 by Water Compliance Services, P.O. Box 310, River Pines, CA 95675, 209-245-4127, with assistance from Amador Environmental Health Dept. using CCR Guidance for Water Suppliers available at: http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/CCR.aspx, employing due diligence with instructions given.

Data contained in this report are based on the analytical results generated by BSK Associates and their subcontract laboratories.