

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board's website at
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: **DUNROVIN MOBILE HOME VILLAGE**

Water System Number: **0500068**

The water system above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____ (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified By: Name _____
 Signature _____
 Title _____
 Phone Number () _____ Date _____

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the form below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

_____ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used:

_____ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying customers. Those efforts included the following methods:

_____ Posted the CCR on the internet at http:// _____

_____ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)

_____ Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach a copy of press release)

_____ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of the newspaper and date published)

_____ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

_____ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

_____ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

_____ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

_____ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: http:// _____

_____ For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

(This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.)

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: DUNROVIN MOBILE HOME VILLAGE

Report Date: April 2020

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, 2019.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: According to SWRCB records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method

Your water comes from 2 source(s): WELL 02 - BIG WELL and WELL 03 - SMALL WELL

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meetings currently are not held.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (209) 484 - 5003 and ask for Randy Johnson.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically 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 the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for the 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.

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.

mg/L: milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)

ug/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

umhos/cm: micro mhos per centimeter

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 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resource Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 State Water 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 MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	Sample Date	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Lead (ug/L)	5 (2019)	25	2	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	5 (2019)	0.52	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/L)	(2016)	7	n/a	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	(2016)	37.3	n/a	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 3 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Fluoride (mg/L)	(2016)	0.1	n/a	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Nitrate as N (mg/L)	(2019)	3.3	n/a	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
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Table 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	(2016)	3	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2016)	122	n/a	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	(2016)	0.6	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	(2016)	110	n/a	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2016)	0.2	n/a	5	n/a	Soil runoff

Table 5 - ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant	
Calcium (mg/L)	(2016)	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Magnesium (mg/L)	(2016)	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	
pH (units)	(2016)	7.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Alkalinity (mg/L)	(2016)	40	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Aggressiveness Index	(2016)	10.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Langelier Index	(2016)	-1.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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 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).

Lead Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Dunrovin Village* 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/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL,MRDL,AL,TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken To Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Lead				Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

About your Lead: For Systems with Lead (Pb) above 15 ppb (the regulatory AL) in more than 5%, and up to and including 10%, of sites sampled: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

2019 Consumer Confidence Report Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 02 and WELL 03 of the DUNROVIN MOBILE HOME VILLAGE water system in February, 2002.

- WELL 02 - BIG WELL - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Mining operations - Historic
Septic systems - high density [>1/acre]
- WELL 03 - SMALL WELL - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Mining operations - Historic
Septic systems - high density [>1/acre]

Discussion of Vulnerability

The vulnerability analysis is based on an analysis of the PCAs that were found to be present. Factors that are considered include the proximity of the PCA to the well, the relative risk associated with that particular PCA, well construction data and geological setting.

These factors are used to assign a priority ranking (a relative risk value) for each PCA. The PCAs with the highest rankings present the greatest potential threats to the water source.

A complete listing of potential contaminant sources and activities may be found in the Drinking Water Source Assessment.

Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

Calaveras County Environmental Health Dept

891 Mountain Ranch Rd.

San Andreas, CA 95249

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Ali Hossain

REHS, Drinking Water Program

(209) 754-6399

Dunrovin Village

Analytical Results By FGL - 2019

LEAD AND COPPER RULE

		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	90th Percentile	# Samples
Lead		ug/L	0	15	0.2			25.4	5
SP 10	STK1957839-4	ug/L				2019-12-05	ND		
SP 39	STK1957839-6	ug/L				2019-12-05	ND		
SP 13	STK1957839-2	ug/L				2019-12-05	17.2		
SP 18	STK1957839-5	ug/L				2019-12-05	33.6		
SP 3	STK1957839-1	ug/L				2019-12-05	ND		
Copper		mg/L		1.3	.3			0.52	5
SP 10	STK1957839-4	mg/L				2019-12-05	0.15		
SP 39	STK1957839-6	mg/L				2019-12-05	ND		
SP 13	STK1957839-2	mg/L				2019-12-05	ND		
SP 18	STK1957839-5	mg/L				2019-12-05	0.89		
SP 3	STK1957839-1	mg/L				2019-12-05	0.05		

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Sodium		mg/L		none	none			7	7 - 7
WELL 02 - BIG WELL	STK1655675-1	mg/L				2016-12-28	7		
Hardness		mg/L		none	none			37.3	37.3 - 37.3
WELL 02 - BIG WELL	STK1655675-1	mg/L				2016-12-28	37.3		

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)

		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Fluoride		mg/L		2	1			0.1	0.1 - 0.1
WELL 02 - BIG WELL	STK1655675-1	mg/L				2016-12-28	0.1		
Nitrate as N		mg/L		10	10			3.3	3.3 - 3.3
WELL 02 - BIG WELL	STK1956487-1	mg/L				2019-11-07	3.3		
WELL 03 - SMALL WELL	STK1956487-2	mg/L				2019-11-07	3.3		

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS)

		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Chloride		mg/L		500	n/a			3	3 - 3
WELL 02 - BIG WELL	STK1655675-1	mg/L				2016-12-28	3		
Specific Conductance		umhos/cm		1600	n/a			122	122 - 122
WELL 02 - BIG WELL	STK1655675-1	umhos/cm				2016-12-28	122		
Sulfate		mg/L		500	n/a			0.6	0.6 - 0.6
WELL 02 - BIG WELL	STK1655675-1	mg/L				2016-12-28	0.6		
Total Dissolved Solids		mg/L		1000	n/a			110	110 - 110
WELL 02 - BIG WELL	STK1655675-1	mg/L				2016-12-28	110		
Turbidity		NTU		5	n/a			0.2	0.2 - 0.2
WELL 02 - BIG WELL	STK1655675-1	NTU				2016-12-28	0.2		

ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS

		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Calcium		mg/L			n/a			10	10 - 10
WELL 02 - BIG WELL	STK1655675-1	mg/L				2016-12-28	10		
Magnesium		mg/L			n/a			3	3 - 3
WELL 02 - BIG WELL	STK1655675-1	mg/L				2016-12-28	3		
pH		units			n/a			7.2	7.2 - 7.2
WELL 02 - BIG WELL	STK1655675-1	units				2016-12-28	7.2		

Alkalinity		mg/L			n/a			40	40 - 40
WELL 02 - BIG WELL	STK1655675-1	mg/L				2016-12-28	40		
Aggressiveness Index					n/a			10.2	10.2 - 10.2
WELL 02 - BIG WELL	STK1655675-1					2016-12-28	10.2		
Langelier Index					n/a			-1.6	-1.6 - -1.6
WELL 02 - BIG WELL	STK1655675-1					2016-12-28	-1.6		

Dunrovin Village

CCR Login Linkage - 2019

FGL Code	Lab ID	Date_Sampled	Method	Description	Property
SP 10	STK1957839-4	2019-12-05	Metals, Total	SP 10	Lead & Copper Monitoring
SP 39	STK1957839-6	2019-12-05	Metals, Total	SP 39	Lead & Copper Monitoring
SP 13	STK1957839-2	2019-12-05	Metals, Total	SP 13	Lead & Copper Monitoring
SP 18	STK1957839-5	2019-12-05	Metals, Total	SP 18	Lead & Copper Monitoring
SP 3	STK1957839-1	2019-12-05	Metals, Total	SP 3	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Sp #13	STK1930139-1	2019-01-03	Coliform	Space #13	Water Monitoring
	STK1950032-1	2019-07-11	Coliform	Space #13	Water Monitoring
Sp #14	STK1932784-1	2019-02-27	Coliform	Space #14	Water Monitoring
	STK1933862-1	2019-03-21	Coliform	Space #14	Water Monitoring
	STK1935745-1	2019-05-02	Coliform	Space #14	Water Monitoring
	STK1951220-1	2019-08-01	Coliform	Space #14	Water Monitoring
	STK1957838-1	2019-12-05	Coliform	Space #14	Water Monitoring
Sp #3	STK1954895-1	2019-10-03	Coliform	Space #3	Water Monitoring
Sp #4	STK1938031-1	2019-06-06	Coliform	Space #4	Water Monitoring
	STK1956488-1	2019-11-07	Coliform	Space #4	Water Monitoring
Sp #42	STK1934521-1	2019-04-04	Coliform	Space #42	Water Monitoring
	STK1953168-1	2019-09-05	Coliform	Space #42	Water Monitoring
WELL 2	STK1655675-1	2016-12-28	General Mineral	WELL 02 - BIG WELL	DUNROVIN MOBILE HOME VILLAGE
	STK1655675-1	2016-12-28	Wet Chemistry	WELL 02 - BIG WELL	DUNROVIN MOBILE HOME VILLAGE
	STK1956487-1	2019-11-07	Wet Chemistry	WELL 02 - BIG WELL	Water Quality Monitoring
WELL 3	STK1956487-2	2019-11-07	Wet Chemistry	WELL 03 - SMALL WELL	Water Quality Monitoring