

Warren Lai, Director
Deputy Directors
Stephen Kowalewski, Chief
Alisson Knapp
Carrie Ricci
Joe Yee

March 7, 2024

Mr. Mark Brading Willow Mobile Home Park 3656 Willow Road Bethel Island, CA 94511

RE: CSA M-28 Well System 2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Dear Mr. Brading:

Enclosed is a copy of the 2023 Consumer Confidence Report for your reference. Please distribute a copy to each resident of the Willow Mobile Home Park accordingly.

If you have any questions, please call Jessi Duffy at 925-313-2286 or email her at jessi.duffy@pw.cccounty.us

Sincerely,

Jocelyn LaRocque Division Manager

Engineering Services Division

JL:JD:ss

G:\spdist\CSA M-28\Consumer Confidence Report\2024\Letter of Notification.docx Enclosures: Declaration of Mailing, 2023 Consumer Confidence Report, CCR Certification Form - Appendix B

- c: M. Brading, M-28 Willow Mobile Home Park owner (email)
 - R. Johnson, Special Districts
 - J. Duffy, Special Districts
 - T. Ellsworth, Health Services (email)
 - C. Wichert, CSA M-28 operator (email)



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DECLARATION OF MAILING

I, Jocelyn LaRocque, declare that I am over the age of 18 years, and that on March 7, 2024, I mailed to Mark Brading, site owner, Bethel Island, California, the 2023 Consumer Confidence Report for the County Service Area M-28 well system, a copy which is attached hereto and incorporated herein. The owner or site manager will notify each resident in a monthly newsletter to pick up a copy of the report at the office.

I declare, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California, that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on March 7, 2024, at Martinez, California.

Jocelyn LaRocque Division Manager

Engineering Services Division

JL:JD:ss

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Cc: M. Brading, M-28 Willow Mobile Home Park owner (email)

- J. LaRocque, Engineering Services
- R. Johnson, Special Districts
- J. Duffy, Special Districts
- T. Ellsworth, Health Services (email)
- C. Wichert, CSA M-28 operator (email)

APPENDIX B: CCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

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.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name:	Willow Mobile Home Park, County Service Area M-28	
Water System Number:	0707613	
The water system named	above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report	⊸ was distribut

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on April 25, 2023, 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:	Jocelyn LaRocque	
	Signature:	men aprile	
	Title:	Division Manager, En	gineering Services
	Phone Number:	(925) 313-2315	Date: March 7, 2024

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

X	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 consumers. Those efforts included the following methods: ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at
	☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
	☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach 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 newspaper and date published)
	☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
	☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed 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:
	For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California

Code of Regulations, section 64483(c)

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Willow Mobile Home Park, CSA M-28

Report Date: March 7, 2024

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well #1; Across 3733 Willow Rd, Bethel Island, CA 94511

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Completed December 2003. The source is considered most vulnerable to high density housing and recreational surface water.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation:

For More Information, Contact: Jocelyn LaRocque, 925-313-2315

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, 2023, and may include earlier monitoring data.

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 <i>E. coli</i> 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.

Term	Definition
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 8 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	(In the year) [Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	(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	90 th Percent ile Level Detecte d	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	11/08/21	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	11/08/21	5	ND	0	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)	8/12/21	270	× -	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	8/12/21	228	-	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
Fluoride (ppm)	8/12/21	<0.1	-	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	8/12/21	160	-	1000	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	8/12/21	5.73	-	15	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Nickel (ppb)	8/12/21	<10	-	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories

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
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	8/12/21	980	-	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	8/12/21	120	-	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate (ppm)	8/12/21	130	-	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Chloride (ppm)	8/12/21	340	-	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor (units)	8/12/21	<1.0	-	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (units)	8/12/21	0.15	-	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	8/12/21	1600	-	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date			Notification Level	Health Effects	
None Detected	-	-	-	-	-	

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: 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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

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	
No Violations					

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal- indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	(In the year) [Enter No.]	[Enter Dates]	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) [Enter No.]	[Enter Dates]	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) [Enter No.]	[Enter Dates]	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: N/A	

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: N/A

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language	
No Violations					

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an E. coli MCL Violation

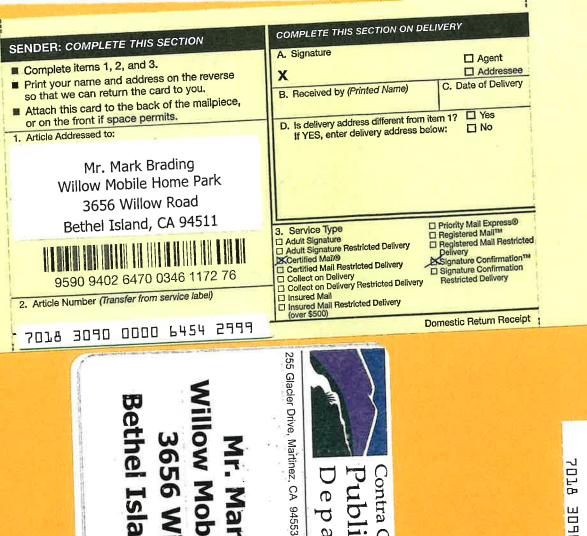
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year, we were not required to conduct Level 1 or Level 2 assessments.

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an E. coli MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were not required to complete a Level 2 assessment.



Willow Mobile Home Park Bethei Island, CA 94511 3656 Willow Road Mr. Mark Brading



Contra Costa County

Public Works Depart ment



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PS:Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Revers	Sirect and Apr. No., or PO Box No. 128 Well S.C. City, State, ZIP-40	Total Postage and Fees Brading	Return Receipt (electronic)	Certified Mail Fee \$ Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate) Resum Receipt (hardcopy) \$	For delivery information, visit our website at www.usp	U.S. Postal Service [™] CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT Domestic Mail Only