2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **Pinegrove Trailer Park**

Report Date: 6/17/2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater.

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 01 is referred to as “Well #1” and is a Groundwater Source. The Well #1 source is located and controlled from the service buildings located in the of the Park, adjacent to Space #50. The system is treated with a Greensand Media Filter to control Iron and Manganese, is chlorinated and then pumped to the residential area of the Park. There are no storage tanks, only a sand tank and pressure tanks are utilized. 2200 Northcrest Dr. Crescent City, CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Drinking Water Source Assessments were completed on the park’s source by Department of Health Services Division of Drinking Water - Klamath District. Copies of the assessment can be viewed at: Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water - Klamath District, 364 Knollcrest Drive Suite #110, Redding, CA 96002, (530) 224-4800.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Not Applicable.

For More Information, Contact: Sherrie Johnston 209-932-8747

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, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Pine Grove Trailer Park a 2200 Northcrest Dr. Crescent City, CA para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 [Enter Water System Name]以获得中文的帮助：Pine Grove Trailer Park 以获得中文的帮助：2200 Northcrest Dr. Crescent City, CA 209-932-8747

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa 2200 Northcrest Dr. Crescent City, CA o tumawag sa 209-932-8747 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên Pine Grove Trailer Park tại 2200 Northcrest Dr. Crescent City, CA 209-932-8747 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Pine Grove Trailer Park ntawm 2200 Northcrest Dr. Crescent City, CA 209-932-8747 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

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 *E. coli* 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.
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)

Term	Definition
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) 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*.

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	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/30/22	5	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/30/22	5	0.00594	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)	3/17/2015	12	12	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

Hardness (ppm)	3/17/2015	130	130	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
Nickel (ppb)	3/17/2015	15	15	100	10	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (ppm)	12/19/2024	5.6	5.6	10	0.4	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium,Hex	1/10/2017	3.3	3.3	10	1	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (MG/L)	3/17/2015	82	82	--	--	Carbonate containing rocks which can come from natural erosion or carbonate, runoff from natural deposits
Calcium (MG/L)	3/17/2015	8.3	8.3	--	--	Naturally present
Chloride (MG/L)	3/17/2015	23	23	500	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Magnesium (MG/L)	12/18/22	26.2	26.6	--	--	Naturally present
Manganese (ppb)	9/29/2023	930	930	50	--	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor---Threshold (Ton)	3/17/2015	4	4	3	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
PH	3/17/2015	6.5	6.5	--	--	
Specific Conductance (US)	6/29/20	380	380	1600	--	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (MG/L)	3/17/2015	4.4	4.4	500	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (MG/L)	3/17/2015	200	200	1000	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	3/17/2015	0.330	0.330	5	0.1	Soil runoff

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

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

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. Pine Grove Trailer 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): Not Applicable.

Manganese exposures resulted in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in adverse effects to the nervous system.

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
Manganese	Violation on Pre-treated water over limit	Ongoing	Filters are in place which brings constituent down to proper levels	Manganese exposures resulted in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in

				adverse effects to the nervous system.
Odor	Violation on Pre-treated water over limit	1 Year	Filters are in place which brings constituent down to proper levels	

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) 0	Annually 12X	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	Annually 12X	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	Annually 12X	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: Not Applicable.

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: Not Applicable.

Well Results Table for PFAS with Notification and Response Levels

PFAS	Sample Result[1] (ng/L, ppt)	CCRDL[2] (ng/L, ppt)	Notification Level[3] (ng/L, ppt)	Response Level[3, 4] (ng/L, ppt)
PFOA	**8.6**	**4**	**5.1**	10
PFOS	**15.0**	**4**	**6.5**	40
PFHxS	ND	3	3	20
PFBS	**3.1**	**3**	500	5,000

Notes:

ng/L = nanograms per liter
ppt = parts per trillion
ND = not detected above the laboratory reporting limit

Please note that there are thousands of different PFAS, some of which have been more widely used and studied than others. Scientific research suggests that exposure to certain PFAS may lead to adverse health outcomes. Research is still ongoing to determine how exposure to these different PFAS chemicals occurs and how they can affect human health.

Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.

Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.

Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.