

SHADY OAKS TRAILER PARK
2019 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report
Public Water System Number 1100452

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

For additional information concerning your drinking water, contact **Steve Grimshaw** at (916) 833 4840

Water for the Shady Oaks Trailer Park originates from one groundwater source known as new Well 01.

DEFINITIONS OF SOME OF THE 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 technologically, and economically feasible.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for Contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and surface 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.

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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

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

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

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter

nd: non detectable at testing limit

TDS: Total Dissolved Solids

MICROBIOLOGICAL WATER QUALITY:

Testing for bacteriological Contaminants in the distribution system is required by State regulations. This testing is done regularly to verify that the water system is free from coliform bacteria. The minimum number of tests required per month is one. In our distribution system, we test the water once per month for coliform bacteria. The highest number of samples found to contain coliform bacteria during any one month was zero.

LEAD & COPPER TESTING RESULTS:

Lead & copper testing of water from individual taps in the distribution system is required by State regulations. The table below summarizes the most recent sampling for lead and copper.

	Year	Number of samples collected	# of above AL	90 th Percentile Result (ppb)	AL	MCLG
Lead	2019	5	0	0	15	0
Copper	2019	5	0	0	1300	170

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS IN OUR WATER:

The following table gives a list of all detected chemicals in our water during the most recent sampling. Please note that not all sampling is required annually so in some cases our results are more than one year old. These values are expressed in ppm unless otherwise stated.

Chemical Detected	Year Tested	Level Detected	MCL	PHG	Origin
Fluoride	2011	0.1 ppm	2	1	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Chromium	2011	13.0 ppb	10	100	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	2019	0.8 ppm	10	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
TDS	2011	170 ppm	1000	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Hardness	2014	122 ppm	None	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Chloride	2014	12.0 ppm	500	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Sodium	2014	18.0 ppm	None	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Sulfate	2011	10.0 ppm	500	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Color	2016	5 Units	15	None	Naturally occurring organic materials

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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (Board) prescribe regulations that limit the

amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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 individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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. Shady Oaks 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT:

A source water assessment has been completed for the well serving Shady Oaks Trailer Park. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

High Density - Septic Systems

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at
Valley District Office
364 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 101
Redding, CA 96002
Reese Crenshaw, (530) 224-4861

VIOLATION INFORMATION:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: