

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Information

Water System Name: Gold Rock Ranch Water System

Report Date: June 23, 2023

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Ground Water

Name and General Location of Source(s): Ground Water taken from well on property

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: System is inspected annually by Imperial County Department of Health

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Non- Applicable as this system only serves Gold Rock Ranch RV Park

For More Information, Contact: Anthony Santo, 310-864-8978

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, 2022 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).

Term	Definition
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)
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
<i>E. coli</i>	2023 None	None	(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 Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
*Lead (ppb)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
*Copper (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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)	2/2011	336	311B	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2/2011	176	2340	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	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)	12-14-2021	6.2	4.4 - 8	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
FLUORIDE (ppm)	12-14-2021	2.35	1.8 - 2.9	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

NITRATE as Nitrogen (ppm)	09-24-2021	0.62	n/a	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
SELENIUM (ppb)	12-14-2021	8.3	n/a	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive).
COMBINED URANIUM (pCi/L)	12-14-2021	5.1	n/a	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits.

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	Typical Source of Contaminant
CHLORIDE (ppm)	12-14-2021	615	400 - 830	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
IRON (ppb)	12-14-2021	1700	n/a	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
MANGANESE (ppb)	12-14-2021	38	n/a	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
SULFATE (ppm)	12-14-2021	94	18 - 170	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C (UMHOS/CM)	12-14-2021	2250	1600 - 2900	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
TDS (ppm)	12-14-2021	1080	600 - 1500	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
None	3/23/2022				

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 Arsenic:

"While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems."

[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
Failure to Conduct Lead and Copper initial monitoring	Failed to conduct lead and copper initial monitoring	Several years	In 2023, the first set of initial monitoring lead and copper tap samples were taken in June. None of the samples detected lead	n/a

			or copper.	
Failure to increase bacteriological monitoring frequency to monthly	Failed to conduct monthly monitoring	Several years	An updated BSSP was filed with LPA on February 28, 2023. Also started monthly bacteriological monitoring.	n/a
Failure to analyze for perchlorate with all other primary inorganics during December of 2021	Failed to conduct perchlorate monitoring	Several years	Conducted perchlorate monitoring during March 2023. Perchlorate was not detected in monitoring sample.	n/a
Failure to conduct VOC's monitoring	Failed to conduct VOCs monitoring	Several years	Conducted VOC monitoring during March 2023. VOCs were not detected in monitoring sample.	n/a
Failure to conduct 1,2,3-TCP initial monitoring	Failed to conduct initial monitoring for 1,2,3-TCP	Several years	Two of four 1,2,3-TCP initial monitoring samples have been taken. 1,2,3-TCP was not detected in any of the samples. Remaining two 1,2,3-TCP samples from each source will be taken during Q3-2023 & Q2-2024.	n/a

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
<i>E. coli</i>	2022 None	4/20, 5/23,6/7,8/1	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	2022 None	Same as above	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	2022 None	Same as above	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: None detected

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: Nothing required

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None				

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.

The water system shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we were required to conduct **One (1) Level 1** assessment(s). **One (1)** Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take **No** corrective actions and we completed **None** of these actions. *Sampling of Secondary Well on May 12, 2022 indicated Presence of Coliform which is an indicator. Further negative samples determined original sample was a false positive.*

During the past year **No** Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. **No** Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take **No** corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.