# 2021 Consumer Confidence Report

## Water System Information

Water System Name: Foothill Mobile Home Park

Report Date: June 14, 2022

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater wells, Well 01NE, Well 02SW

Name and General Location of Source(Well 01NE and Well 02 W are located within the boundaries of the mobile home park, both wells are active, however well 01NE is only used in emergency situations.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: The source water assessment was completed in 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: high density septic systems. To obtain a copy of the DWSAP, please contact Kevin McCormick

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

For More Information, or to obtain a copy of the DWSAP, please Contact: Kevin McCormick at 760-876-4120 or the regulatory agency at (909)383-4328.

## 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, 2021 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 Foothill Mobile Home Park at 760-876-4120 para asistirlo en español.

## 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) |
| 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* | 0 | 0 |  | 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 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021 (inclusive)**

| **Microbiological Contaminants** | **Highest No. of Detections** | **No. of Months in Violation** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Typical Source of Bacteria** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 0 | 0 | 1 positive monthly sample (a) | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform and *E. coli* | 0 | 0 | 0 | None | Human and animal fecal waste |

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL

For violation of the total coliform MCL, include potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by water system to address the violation: [Enter information]

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** | **No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling** | **Typical Source of**  **Contaminant** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lead (ppb) | 09-18-18 | 5 | 5.96 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Not  applicable | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 09-18-18 | 5 | .219 | 0 | 1.3 |  | Not  applicable | 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) | 09-08-20 | 37 | N/A | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 09-08-20 | 66 | N/A | 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** |
| Arsenic (ugl) | Quarterly | 7.2 avg | 6.1 to 8.6 | 10 | .004 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | Quarterly | 15.75 | 12 to 18 | 20 | .43 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 09-08-20 | .51 | N/A | 2.0 | 1 | Septic tanks & fertilizer leachate  Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | Quarterly | 16.6 | 13.9 to 19.6 | 15 | 0 | Septic tanks & fertilizer leachate  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 (MCLG)** | **Typical Source**  **of**  **Contaminant** |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L) | 09-08-20 | 190 | N/A | 1000 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Sulfate (mg\L) | 09-08-20 | 19 | N/A | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

### 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]

### 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** |
| Lead and Copper Monitoring Violation | Failed to collect required number of samples for 2021 | June 1 to September 30 | Will collect 5 samples 6-1 to9-30-2022 and 6-1 to 9-30-2023 |  |

Public Notice

Citation No. 05\_13\_22C\_016

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

(The following two sentences are in Spanish relaying information on the importance of

this notice. Translated to English, it would read as follows: [This notice contains important information regarding your drinking water, please read the Spanish notice if it is included. If the Spanish notice is not included, please contact the water system and ask for a copy.])

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

**MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET FOR FOOTHILL MOBILE HOME PARK**

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the

past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was

not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular

basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water

meets health standards. During 2021, we failed to monitor for lead and copper and

therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

**What should I do?**

* There is nothing you need to do at this time.
* The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| * Contaminant | Required  Sampling  Frequency | Number of  Samples  Taken | When All  Samples Should  Have Been  Taken | When  Samples  Were or Will  Be Taken |
| Lead and  Copper | Five Samples  Triennially  (Every three  years) | * 0 | Between June 1  to September  30, 2021 | Between June  1 to  September  30, 2022, and  2023. |

* If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

Citation No. 05\_13\_22C\_016

**What happened? What is being done?**

We failed to monitor for lead and copper during the required sampling period of June 1

through September 30, 2021. We will collect the required samples during the next

sampling period of June 1 through September 30, 2022, and June 1 through September

30, 2023.

For more information, please contact Kevin McCormick at 760-876-4120 or

[kevin@lpmhrv.com](mailto:kevin@lpmhrv.com).

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially

those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

**Secondary Notification Requirements**

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following

notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

* SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
* RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
* BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notifyemployees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by Foothill Mobile Home Park

State Water System ID#: CA1400037

Date distributed: 06-15-2022