

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System #1410007

Water System Name: Highlands Mobile Home Park

Report Date: 5/17/2021

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-December 31, 2020

Este Informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Highlands Mobile Home Park & RV Park a (760) 873-7616 para asistirlo en espanol.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source water assessment for these sources was completed in July 2003. These sources are considered most vulnerable from the streets and Highway 395 runoffs. Also, high density housing, pets and Bishop Creek. Sewer lines run throughout the park into the City sewer system. These vulnerabilities are not associated with any detected contaminants. This report may be obtained by contacting John Borow at 760-873-7616 or by calling the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water – District 13 office.

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 economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs, and treatment techniques for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirement.

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.

NA: Not applicable

ND: not detectable at testing limit.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion in micrograms per liter (ug/L)

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

HIGHLANDS MOBILE HOME PARK

1440 MAC GREGOR

BISHOP CA 93514

ANNUAL WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE WATER REPORT FOR 2020

WATER SYSTEM #141007

This report provides information on the quality of the water that Highlands Mobile Home Park delivered to its residents in 2020.

Water Sources: Highlands Mobile Home Park water comes from 3 wells. Wells #1 and #3 are used for primary sources of water for the park. Well #1 is in the compound of the Senior Park. Well #3 is located across the street from the Senior Clubhouse. Well #2 is used as a back for wells #1 and #3. It is in the Senior Compound. Well #2 runs when wells #1 or #3 can not keep up with the high demand.

Water Quality: The State and Federal Governments require that we test our water for several contaminants throughout the year. The results of those tests are shown on the last few pages of this report and show that the quality of our water in Highlands is excellent. Through the year of 2020 we had no violations or citations.

Water Conservation: While we are no longer under strict water restrictions, it is still especially important to be mindful of our water use and conserve as much as possible. Here are a few reminders to help cut back on your water usage.

Check your water fixtures for drips. You can also put a few drops of food coloring in your toilet tank. If the color seeps into the bowl without flushing, there is a leak.

Take short showers instead of baths. Showers use about 1/3 as much water as baths do.

Do not hose down your gutters.

Position your sprinklers so that the water lands on the lawn or garden, not on paved areas. Also, avoid watering on a windy day.

Do not let the hose run while washing your car.

We can all do our part to help in conservation. Every little bit helps.

Message from the Managers: The Highlands Mobile Home Park Owners and Managers are pleased to present you with the Annual Drinking Water Report for 2020.

The United States EPA and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) require that all water systems provide an annual report to inform customers about the quality of their drinking water.

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 the drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

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 disinfectant added for water treatment 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.

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

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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 bacterial 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.

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.

Important Contact Information

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water District 13 is the regulatory agency for this water system. Main line office number 909-383-4328. Website, <https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinkingwater/programs/index.html>

Managers:

Family Park – Jeff Preston 760-873-4905

Senior Park – Tammy Bercume and Bob Datrio 760-873-4363

RV Park – John and Wendy Borow 760-873-7616

*Please contact John Borow or Bob Datrio in regards to your water.

Inyo County Health Department : Kathe Barton REHSI 760-873-7865

If local, county or state personnel can not be reached, call the Office of Emergency Services at 916-845-8911

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

“In order to ensure the tap water is safe to drink, the US EPA and State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The US Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.”

“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 US EPA’s safe drinking water hotline at 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 (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. Highlands Mobile Home Park and RV 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 you 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>.

Tables 1,2,3,4,5, and 6 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 that 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.

See the following pages for the tables.

Table 1 - Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

| Micorbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria) | Highest No. of Detections | No. of months in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------|---|
| Total Coliforma Bacteria | (In a Mo.) 0 | 0 | More than 1 sample in a month with detection | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or E. Coli | (In the year) 0 | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and with sample also detects fecal coliform or E. Coli | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

Table 2 - Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

| Lead and Copper | No. of Samples Collected | 90th Percentile level detected | No. Sites Exceeding NL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----|------|---|
| Lead (ppb) 8/14/2019 | 10 | ND | 0 | 15 | 0.02 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (ppm) 8/14/2019 | 10 | 0.009 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.03 | Internal corrosion of household water 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) | | 1/10/2018 | 8 | 8 | none | none | Generally found in ground and surface water |
| Hardness (ppm) | | 1/10/2018 | 60.6mg/l | 60.6mg/l | none | none | Generally found in ground and surface water |

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 (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|--|-------------|----------------|------------------------|--|-----|------------|---|
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | | 1/10/2018 | 7.2 pCi/L | 6.39-8.55 pCi/L | | 15 | 0 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Arsenic (ppb) | | 1/10/2018 | 2 | 2.0-3.0 | | 10 | | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production waste |
| Flouride (ppb) | | 1/10/2018 | ND | ND | | 2 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate(as N) | | 1/21/2020 | 0.266 | ND - 0.4 | | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use;leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) | | 1/10/2018 | ND | ND | | 80 | NA | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| | | | | | | | | |

Table 5 - Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|--|-------------|----------------|------------------------|-------|------------|--|
| Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm) | | 1/10/2018 | 110 | 100-120 | 1,000 | NA | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance (micromhos) | | 1/10/2018 | 150 | 137-158 | 1,600 | NA | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Chloride (ppm) | | 1/10/2018 | 0.33 | ND-1 | 500 | NA | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | | 1/10/2018 | 6.2 | 6.2-6.3 | 500 | NA | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

Table 6 - Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | | Sample Date | Level Detected | Proposed MCL | | | DLR | Health Effects Language |
|--|--|-------------|----------------|--------------|--|--|-----|--|
| Hexavalent Chromium (Chromium 6) (ppb) | | 8/11/2014 | ND | 10 | | | | Chromium is a heavy metal that occurs throughout the environment. It is a potential carcinogen when inhaled or ingested |
| Vanadium | | 1/10/2018 | 5 | N/A | | | 3 | Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats |
| | | | | | | | | |
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