## 2017 Consumer Confidence Report

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| Water System Name: | **Lily of the Valley Mobile Home Village** | Report Date: | June 23, 2018 |

*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, 2017 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

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| Type of water source(s) in use: | | Ground Water Wells | | | | | | |
| Name & general location of source(s): | | | Well 04 – East of 29021 Bouquet Canyon Road, Saugus, CA, Primary Well | | | | | |
| Well 02 – 29021 Bouquet Canyon Road, Saugus, CA Emergency Stand-by  (Well 02 is a designated emergency Backup well and was used in Blending  Trial from July to December 2017, blending with water from Well 04) | | | | | | | | |
| Drinking Water Source Assessment information:  The Drinking Water Source Assessment for Well 04 was completed 3/24/13. | | | | Well 04 – The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: animal operations, septic systems – high density (< 1 acre, wells and agri-  cultural/irrigation. It may also be vulnerable to storage tanks.  A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Los Angeles Co. Environmental Health Office, 5050 Commerce Dr., Baldwin Park, CA 91706. | | | | |
| At no time during the trial blending period did the level of any constituent exceed the MCL. The Well was tested weekly to ensure that no MCL was exceeded. | | | | | | | | |
| Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: | | | | | | | There are no board meetings. The management sends newsletters and notification to residents each month | |
| For more information, contact: | Bob Sanders, Manager | | | | | Phone: | | ( 661)296-8540 |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| **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.  **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).  **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 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. | | | | | **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.  **Regulatory Action Level (AL)**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.  **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 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.  **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) | | | |

**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. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**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 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.

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| Table 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING the detection of coliform bacteria | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Microbiological Contaminants** (complete if bacteria detected) | | **Highest No. of Detections** | | **No. of Months in Violation** | | MCL | | | **MCLG** | **Typical Source of Bacteria** | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule) | | (In a mo.)  0 | | None | | 1 positive monthly sample | | | 0 | Naturally present in the environment | |
| Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule) | | (In the year)  0 | | None | | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive | | | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste | |
| *E. coli*  (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | | (In the year)  0 | | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set) | **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) | 8/4/15 | | 10 | | N/D | None | 15 | 0.2 | None | | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 8/4/15 | | 10 | | 0.19 | None | 1.3 | 0.3 | Not applicable | | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

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| 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) Well 04  Well 02  Blended 156 | 9/20/16  11/4/15 | | 111  200.9 | N/A | None | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) Well 04  Well 02  Blended 156 | 9/20/16  11/4/15 | | 343  7.5 | N/A | none | none | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |
| **TA**  **ble 4 – detection of cont**  **aminants 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 (ppm) Well 04  Blending Site    Well 02  Blended Varied N/D – 5.4  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Nitrate (ppm) Well 04  Blending Site    Well 02 | | 8/4/17  July-Dec 2017  7/18/17  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  8/4/17  July – Dec 2017  Multiple | N/D  2.9  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  2.7  4.1 | N/A  N/D-5.4  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  N/A  N/D – 4.9 | 10  10  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  10  10 | .004  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  0.4  0.4 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and  sewage, erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) Well 04  Well 02  Blended .6.55  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Selenium (ppb) Well 04  Well 02  Blended 4.0  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Total TTHM (ppb)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Total HAA5 (ppb)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Barium (ppm( Well 04  Well 02  Blended 52.25  Gross Alpha Well 02  (pCi/L)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Uranium Well 02 | | 9/20/16  11/4/15  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  9/20//16  11/4/15  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  9/15/15  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  9/15/15  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  9/20/16/6  11/4/15  11/4/15  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  11/4/15 | 0.65  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  5  3  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  2.1  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  1.9  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  0.0045  0.01  3.71  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  4.22 | 0.6 – 0.7  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  3.0 – 5.0  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  N/A  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  N/A  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  N/A  N/A  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  N/A | 2.0  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  50  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  80  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  60  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  1  15    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  20 | 0.1  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  5  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  1.0  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  1.0  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  0.2  0  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  0.43 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries, discharge from.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.  Erosion of Natural deposits.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  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** | **MCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Chloride (ppm) Well 04  Well 02  Blended 90 | | 9/20/16  11/4/15 | 96  84 | N/A | 500 | 1.0 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence. |
| Sulfate (ppm) Well 04  Well 02  Blended 126.5  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Specific Conductance EC  Well 04  Well 02  Blended 1160  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Turbidity NTU Well 04  Well 02  Blended 0.5  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) Well 04  Well 02  Blended 700 | | 9/20/16  11/4/15  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  9/20/16  11/4/15  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  9/20/16  11/4/15  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  9/20/16  11/4/15 | 145  10  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  1170  1150  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  0.2  0.8  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  700  700 | N/A  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  N/A  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  N/A  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  N/A | 500  1.600  \_\_\_\_\_\_  5  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  1000 | 0.5  2.0  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  0.1  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  5.0 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.  \_  Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Soil Runoff.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Internal Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of 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 Language** |
| Boron (ppm) Well 04  Well 02  Blended 0.5  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Vanadium (ppb) Well 04  Well 02  Blended 12.0 | | 9/20/16  11/4/15  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  9/20//16  11/4/15 | 0.6  0.4  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  4.0  20.0 | N/A  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  N/A | 1.0  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  50 | | The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals. |

**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 for Community Water Systems: 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. [INSERT NAME OF UTILITY] 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT,  
or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**

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| **VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT** | | | | |
| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct the Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| **None in 2017** |  |  |  |  |

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**For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water**

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| **TAble 7 – 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 | N/A | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | (In the year)  0 | N/A | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | (In the year)  0 | N/A | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |

**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples,  
Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Groundwater TT**

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| **SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE** | | | | |
| None | | | | |
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| **SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES** | | | | |
| None | | | | |
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| **VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT** | | | | |
| **TT Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct the Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| **NONE** |  |  |  |  |

**For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water**

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| **Table 8 - sampling results showing TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES** | |
| Treatment Technique (a)  (Type of approved filtration technology used) |  |
| Turbidity Performance Standards (b)  (that must be met through the water treatment process) | Turbidity of the filtered water must:  1 – Be less than or equal to \_\_\_\_\_ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.  2 – Not exceed \_\_\_\_\_ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.  3 – Not exceed \_\_\_\_ NTU at any time. |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1. |  |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year |  |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements |  |

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

**Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT**

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| **VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT** | | | | |
| **TT Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct the Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| **None** |  |  |  |  |

**Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption**

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| The System is operating under no variances or exemptions. |
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**Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule**

**Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements**

**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.

During the past year we were required to conduct NO] Level 1 assessment(s). NO Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take NO corrective actions.

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.

**Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation**

*E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete NO Level 2 assessment because NO *E. coli* was found in our water system.

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| There were no E. coli found in any of the tests taken in our water system. |

**SEE HEALTH EFFECTS ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE.**

**HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE FOR RESULTS IN THIS REPORT**

Although none of the water tested at or near the MCL, these explanations have been included for you information. Lily of the Valley Mobile Home Village water distributed has met all Federal, State and County Health Standards.

TABLE 4 – PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS These standards are set for health purposes.

NITRATE – Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL (10 ppm) may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant’s blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect oxygen carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women. Our nitrate was 2.7 in 2017. During the time we were blending Well 02 and 04 water, we averaged 4.1 weekly testing level. The blended water consisted of approx. 1/3 from Well 02 and 2/3 from Well 04.

ARSENIC – Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Well 04 has no arsenic, and during the time we were blending Well 02 with Well 04, we averaged 2.9 weekly testing level..

FLUOIDE – Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the Federal MCL (4 ppm) over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the State MCL of 2 ppm, may get mottled Teeth. Our Fluoride is 0.6 Well 04.

TTHM – The level detected in our drinking water is a small amount (2.1). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL (80 ppb) over many years may experience liver/kidney, or central nervous system problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

HAA5 – Some people who drink water containing halocetic acids in excess of the MCL (60 ppb) over many years, may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Our level is 1.9.

SELENIUM – Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness of finger or toes, or circulation system problems. Our selenium level is 5. Well 04

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD.** Secondary standards are set on the basis of aesthetics.

CHLORIDE - Chloride is not considered the cause of any health effect.

SULFATE – There are no known health effects of sulfate in the levels detected. Persons who drink water with a higher level than the MCL may experience diarrhea.

SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE – There is no known health effects for this constituent.

TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS – There are no known health effects for this constituent. All well (ground) water is considered “hard” and Total Dissolved Solids and Specific Conductance are closely related and are found in well water. Well water has constituents such as calcium, sodium, magnesium, bicarbonate, chlorides, sulfated and some organic matter that are dissolved in the water.

PLEASE REMEMBER TO USE WATER WISELY.

**THERE IS NO PAGE NINE**