

## 2021 Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

Water System Name: Paradise Ranch MHP

Report Date: April 2022

Type of Water Sources in Use: Groundwater and Water purchased from SCV Water District

Name and General Location of Sources: Paradise Ranch MHP Wells 9,10,14,17,19,20 and SCV Water District Hydrant at the corner of Lake Hughes Rd. and N. Castaic Rd.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method. A source water assessment was conducted for Paradise Ranch MHP Wells 9,10, and 14 in July 2001. A source assessment was done for Wells 19 and 20 in August 2017. A source assessment is being done for Wells 17 and 18 but is not yet complete. For a summary of Source Assessment see last page of this report.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: N/A

For More Information, Contact: Robert Cole, 661-257-2728

### 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.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Paradise Ranch a 36200 Paradise Ranch Road 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 <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.

Term	Definition
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.
Variations 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**

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	0	0	(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 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 <i>E. coli</i>	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

**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 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/27/2020	10	1.2	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/27/2020	10	0.17	0	1.3	0.3	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)	2021	53	37-76	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2021	93	45-150	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are

						usually naturally occurring
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**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
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	11/24/2021	4.0	2.9-4.0	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	11/24/2021	20	1.3-20	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2021	0.25	0.15-0.50	10	10	Runoff/leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	0.25	0.11-0.43	4.0	1.0	Leaching from natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2021	1.1	0-9.4	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	2021	28.8	11-130	1300	300	Corrosion of household plumbing, 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
Chloride (ppm)	2021	51	26-75	250	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. Seawater influence

Total Dissolved Solids TDS (ppm)	2021	278	190-400	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2021	51	28-100	250	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. Industrial water
Ph (Ph units)	2021	7.94	7.16-8.19	6.5-8.5	n/a	
Specific Conductance (Umhos/cm)	2021	441	220-617	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water. Seawater influence
Odor (Threshold odor number)	2021	0.45	0-2	3	n/a	Naturally occurring organic materials
Color (Color units)	2021	5	2-10	15	n/a	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2021	94	0-250	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	2021	3.5	0-19	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppb)	2021	4.8	0-58	5	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. Industrial wastes

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Boron (ppb)	2021	637	240-910	1000	Boron exposure resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats

### 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. Paradise Ranch MHP 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]

# 2021 Consumer Confidence Report

## Drinking Water Source Assessment Information

### Assessment Info

A source water assessment was conducted for WELL 09, WELL 10 and WELL 14 of the PARADISE RANCH MHP water system in July 2001. A source water assessment was conducted for WELL 19 and WELL 20 of the PARADISE RANCH MHP water system in August 2017. A source water assessment has not yet been completed for WELL 17 or WELL 18 of the PARADISE RANCH MHP water system.

Well 09—is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:  
Surface water-streams/lakes/rivers

Well 10—is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in water supply:  
Chemical/petroleum pipelines  
Wells-Agricultural/Irrigation  
Wastewater treatment plants  
Surface water-streams/lakes/rivers

Well 10— is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:  
Sewer collection systems

Well 14—is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with any detected contaminants:  
Surface water-streams/lakes/rivers

Well 17—This info is not available as this water system does not have a completed assessment on file.

Well 18-- This info is not available as this water system does not have a completed assessment on file.

Well 19 -- is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:  
Surface water-streams/lakes/rivers

Well 20—is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:  
Surface water-streams/lakes/rivers

### Discussion of Vulnerability

Assessment summaries are not available for some sources. This is because:

The Assessment has not been completed. Contact the local Department of Health (DHS) Drinking Water Field Office or the Water system, to find out when the Assessment is scheduled to be done.

The source is not active. It may be out of service, or new and not yet in service.

The Assessment was not submitted electronically. The site used to obtain Assessments only provides access to Assessment summaries submitted electronically.

### Acquiring Info:

A copy of the complete Assessment may be viewed at:  
Department of Health Services, Drinking Water Field Office  
500 N. Central Ave.  
Suite 500  
Glendale, CA 91203

You may request a summary of the Assessment to be sent to you by contacting:

Vera Melynk-Vacchio  
District Engineer  
213-580-5723  
213-580-5711 (fax)