

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Shady Oak MHP LLC CA2000828

Report Date: June 24, 2025

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

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 1 is near Rd 200 and the main well #2 is near Ellis Way

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: The source is considered most vulnerable to septic systems - low Septic System-low-density (<1/acre). Not associated with any detected contaminants. View a copy at Madera County Environmental Health.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Call for scheduled meetings

For More Information, Contact: Greg Cooley, Telephone: (559) 275-5510

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, 2024, 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 [Enter Water System's Name] a [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 [Enter Water System Name]以获得中文的帮助: [Enter Water System's Address][Enter Water System's Phone Number].

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Enter Water System's Name and Address] o tumawag sa [Enter Water System's Phone Number] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [Enter Water System's Name] tại [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [Enter Water System's Name] ntawm [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

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).
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)

Term	Definition
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
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In the year) 1	1	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	In the year) 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 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	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7/24/24	5	6.1	0	1.6-6.1	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/24/24	5	.015	0	6.3-15	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant

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(mg/L) Wells 1 & 2	8/11/20	18	15-21	None	None	Salt present in the water and is general naturally occurring.
Hardness (ppm)	8/11/20	145	120-170	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
<i>Aluminum (mg/L)</i>	9/11/23 – 12/6/23	.002	0 - .008	1	.06	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (µg/L) <i>Wells 1 & 2</i>	2/7/24	2.6	0-1.4	10	.0004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium(mg/L) Wells 1 & 2	9/11/23-12/6/23	.04	.003-.084	200	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromomium.Hex	12/24/24	.028	0-.028		.02	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium [Total] (µg/L) Wells 1 & 2	9/11/23 – 12/6/23	0.28	0-1.1	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate (as nitrogen) (mg/L) Wells 1 & 2	4/26/24	4	2.9-5.1	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (µg/L) Wells 1 & 2	9/11/23 – 12/6/23	0.63	0-1.4	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)
Dichloromethane (µg/L) (Methylene Chloride) Well 1 & 2	8/11/20	.26	0-.52	5	4	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	12/12/24	0		.005	.0007	Originates from groundwater (e.g., agricultural runoff)
Total Radium 226 (pCi/L) Well 1 Well 2	1/14/22	1.32 1.37	N/A	5	.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Radium 228 (pCi/L) Well 1 Well 2	1/14/22	2.76 1.97	N/A	5	.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity(pci/l) Well 1 & Well 2	2/6/24- 11/18/24	241.8*	10–548	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pciL) Well 1 & Well 2	2/6/24- 11/18/24	229.6*	6.8–570	20	.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	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L) Well 1 & 2	9/11/23 – 12/6/23	15	13 - 17	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Aluminum (µg/L) Well 1 & 2	9/11/23 – 12/6/23	1.98	0 – 7.9	200 µg/L	none	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Manganese (µg/L) Well 1 & 2	9/11/23 – 12/6/23	3.1	0 – 8.3	50 µg/L	none	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L) Well 1 & 2	9/11/23 – 12/6/23	10.7	5.3 - 15	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L) Well 1 & 2	9/11/23 – 12/6/23	250	220 - 280	1000	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Turbidity (Units) Well 1 & 2	9/11/23 – 12/6/23	.17	0.0 - .17	5	none	Soil runoff
Specific Conductance (µS/cm) Well 1 & 2	9/11/23 – 12/6/23	382.5	260 - 480	1600	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Odor – Threshold (Units) Well 1 & 2	9/11/23 – 12/6/23	1	1 - 1	3	none	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Zinc(ppm)Wells 1 & 2	9/11/23 – 12/6/23	.01	.012 – .017	5	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

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: 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. Shady Oak MHP is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Shady Oak Park, 4747 N Cornelia #123 Fresno, Ca Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant’s blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.”

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 cost 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):

Number of samples collected. 12

Number of total coliform-positive samples. 1

Health Effects: Total coliforms indicate potential contamination pathways but are not necessarily harmful.

Typical Source: Naturally present in the environment

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
High levels of Gross Alpha; test results are above the allowable level or Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).	Gross Alpha levels exceeded the MCL. Our water system is in violation if any one sample would cause the annual average to exceed the MCL.	On Going	Our water system is being monitored for Gross Alpha, water samples are collected quarterly from each well, samples are tested and reported to Madera County. They recommend testing frequencies and treatments for our water system to follow. We are also enrolled in a State Water Program and in contact with the State regarding solutions to improve our drinking water quality.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
High levels of Uranium; test results are above the allowable level or Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).	Uranium levels exceeded the MCL. Our water system is in violation if any one sample would cause the annual average to exceed the MCL.	On Going	Water samples are collected quarterly from each well, samples are tested and reported to Madera County. We are enrolled in a State Water Program and in contact with the State regulator regarding solutions to improve our drinking water quality.	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.