2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **Indian Oaks Trailer Ranch**

Report Date: **6/28/2024**

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **Groundwater / Well**

Name and General Location of Source(s): **Well 1 38120 E Benton Rd. Temecula, CA 92592**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: ***A source water assessment was conducted at Indian Oaks Trailer Park in October 2002. The sources were considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic Systems- High Density. A detailed copy of the assessment is available at Riverside County Department of Environmental Health.***

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

For More Information, Contact: **Jacob Oehlert, Water Treatment Operator, 951-409-4222**

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, 2022 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 **Indian Oaks Trailer Ranch** a **38120 E. Benton Rd. Temcula, CA 92592** 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：**38120 E. Benton Rd. Temecula, CA 92592 951-409-4222/**

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa **Indian Oaks Trailer Ranch 38120 E. Benton Rd. Temecula, CA 92592** 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 **Indian Oaks Trailer Ranch** tại **38120 E. Benton Rd. Temecula, CA 92592** 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 **Indian Oaks Trailer Ranch** ntawm **38120 E. Benton Rd. Temecula, CA 92592** 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 *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	(2023) [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	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm)	08/09/2022	5	.022	1	.015	.0002	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	08/09/2022	5	.037	1	1.3	0.3	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)	2/07/2023	120	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2/7/2023	430	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
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10/06/2023	15.0	14.0-15.0	10	10	Runoff and Leaching from fertilizer use; septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (uG/L)	1/10/2023	140	N/A	1000	2000	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2/07/2023	.250	N/A	2	1	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Selenium (uG/L)	1/10/2023	5.2	N/A	50	30	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2/07/2023	5.2 +/- .840	N/A	15	0	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	1/10/2023	1.420 +/- .300	N/A	5	0.019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Uranium (pCi/L)	2/07/2023	5.8	N/A	20	0.43	Erosion of Natural Deposits
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) uG/L	7/29/2023	14.7	14.4-14.7	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids) uG/L	7/29/2023	1.8	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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 (mg/L)	2/07/2023	220	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	2/07/2023	76	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2/07/2023	1500	N/A	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2/07/2023	870	N/A	1000	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
ODOR (TON)	2/07/2023	1	N/A	3	N/A	Natural inorganic and organic chemical contaminants and biological sources or processes
Magnesium (mg/L)	2/07/2023	42	N/A	N/A	N/A	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
Vanadium (ppb)	12/2019	18	N/A	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have and increased risk of developmental effects based on studies in laboratory animals
Boron (ppb)	03/2020	190	N/A	1000	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 lab 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: 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.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants 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 serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. 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 specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

If a utility cannot demonstrate to the State Water Board with at least five years of the most current monitoring data that its nitrate levels are stable, it must also add the following language to the preceding statement on nitrate:

Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): [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
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. 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	0	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

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

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Indian Oaks Currently utilizes an Ion Exchange System to reduce raw well water nitrates to below 5.0 ppm from around 15.0 ppm.

Ion exchange is a water treatment technology that has been used for many years in various industrial applications, such as power plants, chemical plants, and food and beverage processing. The process involves exchanging ions between a solid, insoluble resin and a liquid solution to remove unwanted ions from the solution. The technology has proven to be effective in treating water for various purposes, including water softening, demineralization, and de alkalization.

What is Ion Exchange?

Ion exchange is a chemical process that involves exchanging ions between a solid, insoluble resin and a liquid solution. The resin has an affinity for certain ions and will attract and exchange them with other ions present in the liquid solution. The exchange is based on the difference in the electrostatic charge of the ions.

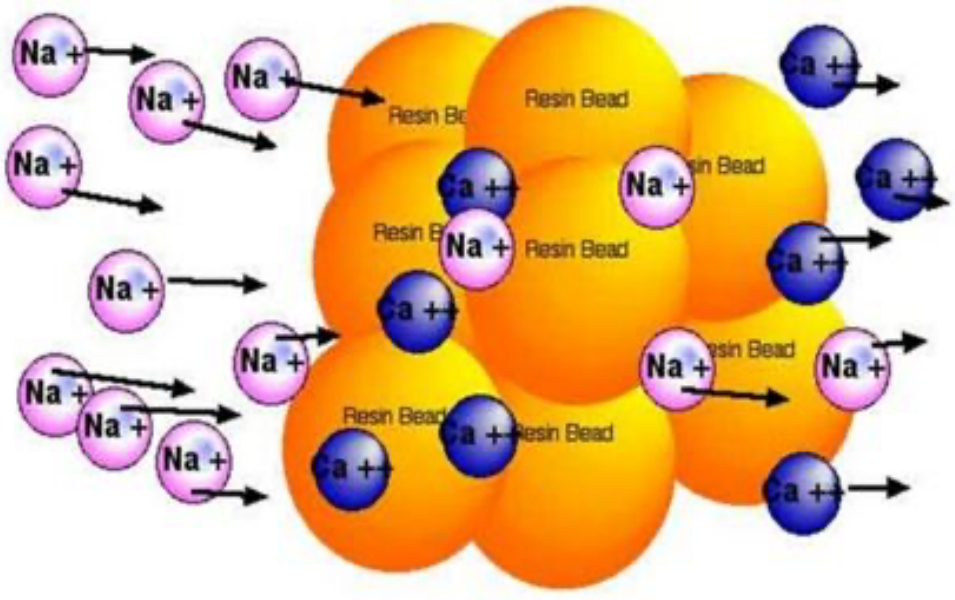
The resin used in ion exchange is typically a synthetic polymer, such as polystyrene, with ionic functional groups attached to its surface. The functional groups are responsible for attracting and exchanging ions with the liquid solution. There are various types of functional groups, each with its specific affinity for different types of ions.

Conclusion

Ion exchange technology is a proven and effective method for treating water for various applications, including water softening, demineralisation, and dealkalisation. The process involves exchanging ions between a solid, insoluble resin and a liquid solution to remove unwanted ions from the solution. The resin used in ion exchange is typically a synthetic polymer with ionic functional groups attached to its surface, which attract and exchange ions with the liquid solution.

Water softening is a critical process in many industrial applications, as hard water can cause scale buildup and corrosion, leading to reduced efficiency and increased maintenance costs. Envirogen is a leading provider of water softening units that use high-quality resin and advanced regeneration techniques to provide efficient and cost-effective water softening solutions.

Demineralisation is essential in various industrial applications, such as



power plants and chemical plants, where the presence of minerals can cause issues. Demineralisation technology involves using ion exchange resin to remove all cations and anions from the water. Dealkalisation is the

process of removing alkalinity from water, and it involves using ion exchange resin to remove bicarbonate and carbonate ions from the water.

In conclusion, ion exchange technology has proven to be an effective method for treating water for various applications, and it is essential for many industrial processes. With the continued advancements in ion exchange resin technology and regeneration techniques, the technology will continue to play a vital role in water treatment solutions for years to come.