

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Brookside MHP

Report Date: June 07, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): 2820 Mill Creek Road, Mentone, CA 92359

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: System is susceptible to onsite septic systems.

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

For More Information, Contact: RAY BLANCHETTE 951-312-8785

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 Brookside MHP a 2820 Mill Creek Rd, Mentone CA 92359 951-312-8785 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 Brookside MHP 以获得中文的帮助: 2820 Mill Creek Rd, Mentone CA 92359 951-312-8785

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Brookside MHP 2820 Mill Creek Rd, Mentone CA 92359 951-312-8785 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 Brookside MHP tại 2820 Mill Creek Rd, Mentone CA 92359 951-312-8785 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsaab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Brookside MHP ntawm 2820 Mill Creek Rd, Mentone CA 92359 951-312-8785 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)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Term	Definition
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
<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 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	AL	PH G	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7/15/2024	5	.0705mg/L	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/15/2024	5	4.5 mg/L	0	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)	8/15/2023	12	12	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	8/15/2023	170	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
Uranium	6/27/2022	2.400 pCi/L	2.400 pCi/L	20 pCi/L	(0.43)	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	8/15/2023	0.570 mg/L	0.570 mg/L	2mg/L	1mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha	12/16/2020	4.110 pCi/L	4.110 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	(0)	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
Nitrate	8/15/2023	1.8 mg/L	1.8 mg/L	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM	9/15/2023	6.3 ug/L	6.3 ug/L	80 ug/L	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5	9/15/2023	0 ug/L	0 ug/L	60 ug/L	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Chloride	8/15/2023	5.7 mg/L	5.7 mg/L	500 mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance	8/15/2023	370 Umho/cm	370 Umho/cm	1,600 umho/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	8/15/2023	25 mg/L	25 mg/L	500 mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	8/15/2023	220 mg/L	220 mg/L	1,000 mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	8/15/2023	0.110 NTU	0.110 NTU	5 NTU	Soil runoff
Zinc	8/15/2023	110 ug/L	110 ug/L	5 mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

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. Brookside Mobile Home 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 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*:

If lead level is above 0.015 mg/L (15 µg/L) in more than 5 percent, and up to and including 10 percent, of sites sampled.

- If your system collected fewer than 20 samples, include the special lead language if any number of samples exceeded the lead AL.
- If your system collected 20 samples, include the special lead language if more than 1 sample exceeded the lead AL.
- If your system collected 40 samples, include the special lead language if more than 2 samples exceeded the lead AL.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR):

- If *E. coli* was detected and the *E. coli* MCL was not violated, you may include a statement that explains that although *E. coli* was detected, the water system is not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL.

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
Lead and Copper Monitoring Violation for 2021-2023 (Citation No. 06_66_24C_044)	The triennial monitoring schedule for the Water System included 5 lead and copper samples due in 2021-2023. The Water System had not collected a lead and copper sample with 2021-2023.	June 1, 2024 – September 30, 2024	The Water System shall collect and submit 5 lead and copper samples within distribution no later than September 30, 2024. The Water System shall follow all the directives noted within the citation issued.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Source Capacity Violation (Compliance Order No. 06_66_25R_046)	Failed to demonstrate or maintain a water source capacity sufficient to meet the demands placed upon it.	2024	Water test completed in February 2025. Additional water storage. Pump test done April 10, 2025	Well source capacity: This refers to the maximum amount of water a well can produce over a certain period, often measured in gallons per minute (GPM). It's crucial for ensuring a reliable water supply, especially during periods of high demand Regulatory bodies, such as state water boards, set standards for water source capacity to ensure public water systems can adequately serve their communities. A violation occurs when a system doesn't meet these requirements.
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Nitrate Monitoring Violation-Routine monitoring for 2024 (Citation No. 06_66_25C_025)	A nitrate monitoring violation occurs when a public water system (PWS) fails to meet the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for nitrate in drinking water. The MCL for nitrate is 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L). When a PWS exceeds this level, they must issue a public notice to inform consumers, and the violation is reported to the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS).	2022-2024	Samples taken on February 7, 2025	Key Health Concern: • Infants: Infants under six months old are particularly vulnerable to high nitrate levels in drinking water. High levels can cause a condition called methemoglobinemia, also known as "blue baby syndrome". • Methemoglobinemia: This condition affects the blood's ability to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and a bluish tint to the skin (blue baby syndrome). If left untreated, it can be very serious and even fatal for infants.
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Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS AND VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS MONITORING VIOLATION – ROUTINE MONITORING (Citation no. 06_66_25C_006)	The system did not meet the required monitoring frequency or failed to report the results to the regulating agency.	2022-2024	The Water System shall follow all the directives noted within the citation issued.	General Health Effects: Short-Term: Eye, nose, and throat irritation, headaches, dizziness, nausea, fatigue. Long-Term- Damage to the liver, kidneys, or central nervous system (CNS). Increased risk of certain cancers, as some SOCs and VOCs are known or suspected carcinogens. Exacerbation of asthma symptoms. Development of allergies and sensitivities. Blood disorders, like aplastic anemia (associated with benzene exposure). Kidney stones. Cardiovascular problems Reproductive difficulties.

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].