# 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

## Water System Information

Water System Name: HEAVENLY OAKS WATER SYSTEM

Report Date: 4/25/2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater Wells #1 and #2

Name and General Location of Source(s): 26835 Old Hwy 80, Guatay, Ca 91931 in the Heavenly Oaks MHP

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: On File with the State of CA DDW

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: None

For More Information, Contact: Anthony Windle 619-631-0133

## 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.

## 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 . 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* | 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 . 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 (ppb) | 06-14-2023 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 06-14-2023 | 5 | 0.51 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

Table . Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness for Well 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Sodium (ppm) | 2-8-2024 | 37 | 17-37 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 2/8/2024 | 340 | 310-340 | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

Table a. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard for Well 1 and Well 2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chemical or Constituent**  **(and**  **reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL [MRDL]** | **PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) Well 1 | 2-5-2023 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/L | 02-05-2023 | 11.1 | 10.6 - 14 | 20 | .43 | Erosion of natural deposit |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 2/22/24  2/8/24 | 0.38 | ND-0.8 | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

Table b. Detection of PFAS Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard for Well 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chemical or Constituent**  **(and**  **reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **RL** | **NL** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic PFBS (ng/L) | 5-14-2024 | 14 | N/A | 2 | 500 | Firefighting foams |
| Perfluoroheptanoic Acid PFHPA (ng/L) | 5-14-2024 | 3.4 | N/A | 2 | N/A | Industrial emissions |
| Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid PFHXS (ng/L) | 5-14-2024 | 25 | N/A | 2 | N/A | Metal plating, firefighting foams |
| Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid PFOS (ng/L) | 5-14-2024 | 6 | N/A | 2 | 6.5 | Firefighting foams |
| Perfluoroctanoic Acid PFOA (ng/L) | 5-14-2024 | 7.4 | N/A | 2 | 5.1 | Firefighting foams |
| Perfluorohexanoic Acid (ng/L) | 5-14-2024 | 5 | N/A | 2 | N/A | Fluorotelomer precursors |

Table . Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard for Well 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **SMCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | **Typical Source**  **of**  **Contaminant** |
| Calcium (mg/L) | 2-8-2024 | 82.5 | ND-100 | N/A | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance (uS/cm) | 2021 | 598 | 620-880 | 1600 | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water |
| Chloride (ppm) | 2021 | 86 | 61-96 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 2021 | 402 | 381-402 | 1000 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2021 | 95 | 21-74 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| \*Iron (ppb) | 2024 | 1200 | 100-1300 | 300 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |
| \*Turbidity (units) | 2024 | 13 | 0.15-13 | 5 | N/A | Soil runoff |
| \*Manganese (ug/L) | 2021 | 160 | 20-191 | 50 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |

Table . Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **Notification Level** | **Health Effects** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 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>.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

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** |
| Manganese Secondary MCL violation | Levels of Manganese exceeded the maximum limit | January to April in 2024 | Increased monitoring | Nervous system and neurologic issues over long periods of consumption |
| Exceedance of PFHxS levels | Levels of a PFAS called PFHxS was above response level in Well 1 | June 28th, 2024 | Assessing ways to remove contaminants. Consistent testing. | Shown to interfere with thyroid hormones and can negatively affect growth and potential of fetuses as well as normal growth in children. In adults, it can disrupt hormones. |

### 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 | 0 | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | 0 | 0 | TT | N/A | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | 0 | 0 | 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

|  |
| --- |
| **Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample:** [Enter Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample] |

|  |
| --- |
| **Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies:** [Enter Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies] |

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| n/a |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

|  |
| --- |
| Heavenly Oaks Water System PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHxS)  Above the Response Level |

Our water system recently confirmed an average concentration of PFHxS above the public health-based response level. As our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Water sample results received on June 28, 2024, showed PFHxS levels of 25 nanograms per liter (ng/L) for Well 1. These values are above the State Water Board established response level of 20 ng/L.

**What should I do?**

* **If YOU ARE PREGNANT DO NOT DRINK THE WATER. IF YOU HAVE AN INFANT, DO NOT USE THE WATER TO MAKE INFANT FORMULA.** *PFHxS has been shown to interfere with levels of thyroid hormones. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function*.
* Water, juice, and formula should not be prepared with tap water. Bottled water or other water low in PFHxS should be used until further notice.
* **DO NOT BOIL THE WATER.** Boiling, freezing, filtering, or letting water stand does not reduce the PFHxS level.
* If you have other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

**What happened? What is being done?**

Heavenly Oaks recently tested its Well 1 for PFHxS for the first time, and PFHxS was detected above the response level. Heavenly Oaks will now take quarterly samples for PFHxS and other per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) from all LMVMWC active water sources in order to better define the extent of the contamination and have more data to inform appropriate corrective actions. Heavenly Oaks is assessing potential corrective actions, including potential treatment to remove PFHxS. We anticipate resolving the problem within one to two years.

For more information, please contact Ed Stone at 310-990-9566 or mail the park office.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Heavenly Oaks Water System.

State Water System ID#: 3700071. Date distributed: \_\_\_7/24/2024\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.