

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Richardson Beardsley Park Inc

Report Date: June 12, 2023

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: 2 ground water wells (well #2 CA 3701780_002_002) & well #3 (CA3701780_003_003)

Name and General Location of Source(s): Deer Lake Park subdivision; Well #2: in wooden building at NE corner of meadow; Well #3: in block enclosure next to La Tenaja by speed bump in meadow. Both wells supply groundwater.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A SWA was conducted; a copy is available. Our wells were determined to be not vulnerable to contamination with the exception of the pond influence

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: End of June at a member's home. Notices sent out 2 weeks in advance.

For More Information, Contact: Tim Lichty 858 775-8588

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.

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).

Term	Definition
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)
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 (State Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (State Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	None	Human and animal fecal waste

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) 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	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7/15/2019	5	0	0	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/15/2019	5	0.31	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	Avg. Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	3/30/20	32	31.8-32.1	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	3/30/20	96.5	94-99	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
Barium mg/L	3/30/20	0.048	0.010-0.074	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride mg/L	3/30/20 “	0.157	0.144-0.170	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury ppb	3/30/20 5/11/20	4.5 ND	0.1-5	2	1.2	Discharge from metal processing, coal incineration, gold & silver mining; component of batteries
Nitrate as N Mg/L	5/10/21	0.0045	ND – 0.009	10	10	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; septic systems; erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha particle activity pCi/L	2/22/21	9.125	6.15 – 12.1	15		Erosion of natural deposits
Lead ppb	2/22/21	12	3 - 21	15 is action level	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; 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 Well	Range of Detections	SMCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color units	3/30/20	2.5	2-3	15 units	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity units	3/30/20	2.75	1.5-4.0	5 units	Soil runoff

Chloride mg/L	3/30/20	36	35-37	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total dissolved solids mg/L	3/30/20	2.78	276-280	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance micromhos	2/22/21	610	325 - 896	1600	Substances that form ions when in water
Manganese* ppb	3/30/20	69	42 - 96	50	Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc mg/L	3/30/20	0.03	0-0.061	5.0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Iron* ppb	4/9/21 7/8/21 10/6/21 11/9/21 12/9/21	3000 1440 1990 1120 702	702 - 4710	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

***Standard exceeded**

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants – NONE

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Samples for mercury analysis were collected & sent to 2 different labs after initial results reports indicated high levels. It was determined that there is no mercury in our water; it was a lab error.

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. Richardson Beardsley 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*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Federal 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

The 2021 Consumer Confidence Report was completed and distributed late to the users of the Richardson Beardsley Water System. This report was due to be distributed by July 1, 2022. This is a violation of the Health & Safety Code section 116470(a).

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

See Below

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

Richardson Beardsley Park (RBP) was issued a Citation by the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health (DEH) on 4/21/20. The citation was primarily issued for violations of our water supply permit. A copy of the Citation is available upon request. The DEH cited RBP for exceeding the allowable levels for iron & manganese in our water system; installing an iron removal treatment system without first getting review & approval by the DEH; failing to conduct additional monitoring for iron. The RBP has appealed the citation to the State. Resolution of this matter is still pending however we were granted temporary approval to continue to utilize the iron treatment removal system that has been installed. There have been no updates. Oversight of regulation has been transferred to the State of California Water Board.