

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Tahama Village MHP SPWS**

Report Date: 08/06/2020

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Tahama Village MHP SPWS a 10780 N Hwy 99, Stockton, CA 95212 para asistirlo en español.

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 Tahama Village MHP SPWS 以获得中文的帮助: 10780 N Hwy 99, Stockton, CA 95212 (209) 931-0652

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Tahama Village MHP SPWS 10780 N Hwy 99, Stockton, CA 95212 o tumawag sa (209) 931-0652 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Tahama Village MHP SPWS tại 10780 N Hwy 99, Stockton, CA 95212 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Tahama Village MHP SPWS ntawm 10780 N Hwy 99, Stockton, CA 95212 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater is sourced from the unadjudicated Eastern San Joaquin Valley Subbasin (No. 5-022.1)

Name & general location of source(s): The North Wellhead (PWSID#: 3900602-001) and the South Wellhead (PWSID#: 3900602-002) are located on the northwest corner of APN#: 086-07-005.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Source water assessments were completed for the North and South Wellheads in December of 2001 and May of 2002, respectively. For more information, visit the SJC Env. Health Dept. at 1868 E Hazelton Ave.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Ownership of Tahama Village MHP SPWS does not regularly schedule open meetings regarding the water system. Contact Quality Service, Inc. with questions about the water.

For more information, contact: Quality Service, Inc.

Phone: (209)838-7842

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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).

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.

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.

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.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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.

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.

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)

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.

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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In a month)	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	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		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	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

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	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)	06/25/18	5	8	0	15	0.2	Tahama Village MHP SPWS does not provide water to any school sites	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	06/25/18	5	0.127	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	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	03/21/2018	20.5	20 - 21	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	03/21/2018	266.5	242 - 291	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
Arsenic (µg/L)	03/21/2018	2	2 – 2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	03/21/2018	0.173	0.164 – 0.181	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	03/21/2018	0.1	0.1 – 0.1	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	06/19/2017	5.92	5.16 – 6.68	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, as Nitrogen (mg/L)	03/2019	5.8	5.7 – 5.9	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite, as N (mg/L)	03/21/2018	5.89	5.1 – 6.7	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	06/19/2017	5.17	3.18 – 7.16	20	0.43	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	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	03/21/2018	39.5	38 - 41	500	No PHG	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	03/21/2018 & 03/27/2019	10	0 – 20	15	No PHG	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (µg/L)	03/21/2018 & 03/27/2019	1,745*	0 – 3,490*	300	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/L)	03/21/2018	30	0 – 60	50	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	03/21/2018	631.5	580 - 683	1,600	No PHG	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	03/21/2018	22.4	20 – 24.7	500	No PHG	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	03/21/2019	365	320 - 410	1,000	No PHG	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	03/21/2018 & 03/27/2019	10.6*	0.1 – 21.1*	5	No PHG	Soil runoff

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/L)	06/19/2017 & 11/17/2017	2.35	2.3 – 2.4	(FORMERLY) 1 µg/L	Chromium-6 exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats
Vanadium (µg/L)	03/21/2018	19.5	18 - 21	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

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. ***Tahama Village MHP SWPS*** 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-Specific Language: 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 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. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

***Iron-Specific Language:** Iron was found at concentrations higher than the secondary MCL of 300 µg/L. The iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high iron levels are coming from our standby well (the North Wellhead), which is currently used solely in emergencies and must be manually operated. We are still obligated to test the wellhead and report the results to you regardless. In reality, the concentration of iron that is actually distributed to you is likely closer to the concentrations (non-detectable) in the South Wellhead. From our experience, the undesirable color, taste, and odor effects that iron can have are not observable in the water that is provided.

***Turbidity-Specific Language:** Turbidity was found at concentrations higher than the secondary MCL of 5 NTUs. Turbidity has no health effects. This secondary standard has been primarily set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects (e.g. color, taste, and odor). However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. The high turbidity levels are coming from our standby well (the North Wellhead), which is currently used solely in emergencies and must be manually operated. We are still obligated to test the wellhead and report the results to you regardless.

Source Water Assessment Vulnerability Summary

As a consumer, you have a right to know what's going on with the quality and nature of the water you receive. You will be notified if the analytical monitoring program shows the water does not meet a primary state standard; the summary below is not intended to raise concerns about the water supply, nor is it to say that the activities that have been identified will cause the source to be contaminated now or in the future. This assessment is used to inform the water system about potential hazards that could influence the groundwater quality so that management practices may be employed or bolstered to protect the water that we provide you.

A source water assessment was completed for the North Wellhead of the Tahama Village Mobile Home Park SPWS in December, 2001. A source water assessment was completed for the South Wellhead of the Tahama Village Mobile Home Park SPWS in May, 2002. The sources were found to be most vulnerable to the following activities:

- Historic gas stations
- Wastewater treatment plants

These activities may be associated with some contaminants that were detected. Nitrates, as an example, were detected above background concentrations and can originate from septic systems / sewage (ie. Wastewater treatment plants). Though this was the only correlation that could be made, the sources are still considered to be vulnerable to activities taking place proximal to the groundwater wells.

For more information, or to request copies of the complete assessments, please contact Quality Service, Inc. or visit the San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department at 1868 E Hazelton Ave, Stockton, CA 95205.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – 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
<i>E. coli</i>	0 (In the year)	2019 (Monthly)	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0 (In the year)	NT	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0 (In the year)	NT	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

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

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE				
Water sampling for the Tahama Village MHP SWPS <u>DID NOT</u> show presence of Total Coliform or E. Coli bacteria in the groundwater or distribution system during the 2019 year. As such, no Level I or Level II (sanitary) Assessments were required to be completed, and there was no Groundwater TT required.				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
The Tahama Village MHP SPWS <u>has not</u> received notice from the State Water Board of any significant deficiency; at this time, it is our understanding that groundwater sampling has shown absence for bacteria and that there has not been a violation of a treatment technique. Therefore, no special notice can be given as there are no significant deficiencies that have gone uncorrected to our knowledge.				
VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A