2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **IL Vineto SPWS** Report Date: **6/10/2020**

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 *Il Vineto* MHP a *11662 North Ham Lane, Lodi, CA 95242* 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 *IL Vineto Mobile Home Park* 以获得中文的帮助: *11662 North Ham Lane, Lodi, CA 95242 (650)281-6731*

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa *Il Vineto 11662 North Ham Lane, Lodi, CA 95242* o tumawag sa *(650)281-6731* para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ *Il Vineto* tại *11662 North Ham Lane, Lodi, CA 95242* 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 *Il Vineto* ntawm *11662 North Ham Lane, Lodi, CA 95242* rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater is drawn from the unadjudicated Eastern San Joaquin Valley Subbasin (No. 5-022.01)

Name & general location of source(s): The North Well (PWSID#:3900624-001) and the South Well (PWSID#:3900624-002) are both located on the northwest side of APN#: 059-250-003.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was completed for the site in April, 2002. To request copies of the full report, contact the SJC Env. Health Department at 1868 E Hazelton Ave, Stockton, CA.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: IL Vineto MHP does not regularly schedule open meetings regarding the public water system; please call if you have questions about the water system or this report.

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 *E. coli* (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 *E. coli* positive		Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (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**	**90th Percentile Level Detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	08/07/18	5	8	0	15	0.2	IL Vineto SPWS does not provide water to any schools.	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	08/07/18	5	0	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)	01/23/2019	21.5	20-23	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	01/23/2019	250	220-280	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**
1,2,3-Tricbloropropane [TCP] (µg/L)	2019 (Monthly)	**0***	**0 – 0**	5	0.07	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.
Barium (mg/L)	01/23/2019	0.160	0.150 – 0.170	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] (ng/L)	2019 (Monthly)	0	0 - 0	200	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Fluoride (mg/L)	01/23/2019	0.105	0.10 – 0.11	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	01/23/2019	4.03	3.52 – 4.53	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, as Nitrogen (mg/L)	2019 (Quarterly)	8.9	7.1-9.7	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite, as N (mg/L)	01/23/2019	9.3	9.0 – 9.6	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; 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)	01/23/2019	8.6	7.8 – 9.1	500	No PHG	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	01/23/2019	535	490 – 580	1600	No PHG	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	01/23/2019	14.5	14 – 15	500	No PHG	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	01/23/2019	360	330-390	1500	No PHG	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	01/23/2019	0.15	0.10 – 0.21	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**
Chromium – 6 (µg/L)	12/10/2014	3.05	2.2 – 3.9	(FORMERLY) 1 µg/L	Originates as a contaminant in the environment from the discharges of dye and paint pigments, wood preservatives, chrome-plating liquid wastes, and leaching from hazardous waste sites

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. **IL Vineto 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.

1,2,3-Trichloropropane-Specific Language:* Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Nitrate-Specific LanguageSystems with nitrate (as nitrogen) above 5 ppm (50% of the MCL), but below 10 ppm (the MCL): 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 a 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 certain 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.

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.

The site is considered most vulnerable to the following activities, which do have known associations with some of the contaminants detected (namely, Nitrates):

- Wastewater Treatment Plants

Though the assessment identified this one vulnerability, the site is still considered to be vulnerable to activities occurring within proximity. If you are interested in finding out more, or would like to request copies of the completed report, please contact the San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department at (209)468-3420 or 1868 E Hazelton Ave, Stockton, CA 95205.

*Though the water provided to the park is filtered, our Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) treatment plant has not been formally permitted to operate for 1,2,3-Trichloropropane removal. Though GAC is the best available technology for 1,2,3-Trichloropropane removal, we still test the water provided to the park for 1,2,3-Trichloropropane on a monthly basis. The water sourced from our North Well contained between 0 and 0.009 µg/L, averaging 0.006 µg/L in 2019. None of this chemical was detected in our South Well. The maximum contaminant level is 0.005 µg/L. The monthly average of 1,2,3-Trichloropropane at the downstream side of our GAC filtration system was 0.000 µg/L. Regardless, we have received a compliance order due to the levels in the source water and must keep you informed.

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**
1,2,3-TCP	The running annual average of 1,2,3-Trichloropropane in our North Well exceeded the maximum contaminant level of 0.005 µg/L.	Compliance Order No. 01_69_18R_010 for 1,2,3-Trichloropropane MCL exceedance was issued in November of 2018.	We have had the best-available technology for treating this chemical, Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) filtration, installed long before this compliance order. We test the water on a monthly basis and have found our existing filter effective in removing 1,2,3-Trichloroprone from the water we provide. Furthermore, we have recently completed a project to install two new water wells on the property to replace the existing North and South Wells. The water quality in these new wells, at this time, have not shown presence of 1,2,3-Trichloropropane.	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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**
E. coli	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
Testing for the IL Vineto Small Public Water System DID NOT indicate positive test results for total coliform or E. Coli bacteria during the 2019 year. As such, no Level I or Level II coliform investigations were required to be completed.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES
IL Vineto has not received notice from the State Water Board of any significant deficiency; at this time, it is the understanding of the District that testing has not indicated the presence of 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.

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