2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Shady Rest Trailer Court Report Date: March 2022

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 - December 31, 2021.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alquien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: According to SWRCB records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 1 source(s): Well #2 (New Well)

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meetings currently are not being held.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (925) 705 - 1035 and ask for Lal Toor or email laltoor@yahoo.com.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically 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 (USEPA).

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 the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for the 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.

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

mg/L: milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)

ug/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

umhos/cm: micro mhos per centimeter

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 by-products if 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 USEPA and the State Water Resource Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 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 Water 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 MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**No. of Samples**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Lead (ug/L)	(2019)	5	2.6	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits

Table 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Sodium (mg/L)	(2019)	14	n/a	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	(2019)	118	n/a	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 3 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Arsenic (ug/L)	(2019)	2	n/a	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	(2019)	0.1	n/a	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride (mg/L)	(2019)	0.1	n/a	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	(2014)	5.6	n/a		0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	(2021)	4	n/a	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (mg/L)	(2019)	2.9	n/a	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2013)	2.69	n/a	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) (ug/L)	(2018)	ND	ND - 0.007	0.005	0.0007	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.

Table 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Chloride (mg/L)	(2019)	9	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2019)	303	n/a	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	(2019)	6.1	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	(2019)	240	n/a	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2019)	0.3	n/a	5	n/a	Soil runoff

Table 5 - ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Calcium (mg/L)	(2019)	26	n/a	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	(2019)	13	n/a	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	(2019)	7.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L)	(2019)	130	n/a	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2019)	11.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	(2019)	-0.1	n/a	n/a	n/a

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts if 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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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 for Community Water Systems: 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Shady Rest Trailer Court* 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. 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

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-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP)				Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the action level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.

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Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL #2 (NEW WELL) of the SHADY REST TRAILER COURT water system in May, 2002.

Well #2 (New Well) - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Housing - high density [>1 house/0.5 acres]
Transportation corridors - Freeways/state highways

Discussion of Vulnerability

There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.

Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:
San Joaquin County
Environmental Health Department
304 E. Weber Ave, 3rd Floor
Stockton, CA 95202

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:
Small Public Water Systems
SJ Co Environmental Health Department
(209) 468-3420

Shady Rest Trailer Court

Analytical Results By FGL - 2021

LEAD AND COPPER RULE									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	90th Percentile	# Samples
Lead		ug/L	0	15	0.2			2.6	5
Space #20	STK1952898-2	ug/L				2019-09-02	5.2		
Space #39	STK1952898-5	ug/L				2019-09-03	ND		
Space #40	STK1952898-3	ug/L				2019-09-03	ND		
Space #49	STK1952898-4	ug/L				2019-09-03	ND		
Space #55	STK1952898-1	ug/L				2019-09-03	ND		

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Sodium		mg/L		none	none			14	14 - 14
Well #2 (New Well)	STK1935449-1	mg/L				2019-04-22	14		
Hardness		mg/L		none	none			118	118 - 118
Well #2 (New Well)	STK1935449-1	mg/L				2019-04-22	118		

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Arsenic		ug/L		10	0.004			2	2 - 2
Well #2 (New Well)	STK1935449-1	ug/L				2019-04-22	2		
Barium		mg/L	2	1	2			0.10	0.10 - 0.10
Well #2 (New Well)	STK1935449-1	mg/L				2019-04-22	0.10		
Fluoride		mg/L		2	1			0.1	0.1 - 0.1
Well #2 (New Well)	STK1935449-1	mg/L				2019-04-22	0.1		
Hexavalent Chromium		ug/L			0.02			5.6	5.6 - 5.6
Well #2 (New Well)	STK1452248-1	ug/L				2014-12-03	5.6		
Nitrate as N		mg/L		10	10			4.0	4.0 - 4.0
Well #2 (New Well)	STK2134808-1	mg/L				2021-04-12	4.0		
Nitrate + Nitrite as N		mg/L		10	10			2.9	2.9 - 2.9
Well #2 (New Well)	STK1935449-1	mg/L				2019-04-22	2.9		
Gross Alpha		pCi/L		15	(0)			2.69	2.69 - 2.69
Well #2 (New Well)	STK1333430-1	pCi/L				2013-04-18	2.69		
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP)		ug/L		0.005	0.0007			ND	ND - 0.007
Well #2 (New Well)	STK1856356-1	ug/L				2018-11-14	0.007		
Well #2 (New Well)	STK1851278-1	ug/L				2018-08-08	0.006		
Well #2 (New Well)	STK1837498-1	ug/L				2018-06-04	ND		
Well #2 (New Well)	STK1831613-1	ug/L				2018-02-07	ND		

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Chloride		mg/L		500	n/a			9	9 - 9
Well #2 (New Well)	STK1935449-1	mg/L				2019-04-22	9		
Specific Conductance		umhos/cm		1600	n/a			303	303 - 303
Well #2 (New Well)	STK1935449-1	umhos/cm				2019-04-22	303		
Sulfate		mg/L		500	n/a			6.1	6.1 - 6.1
Well #2 (New Well)	STK1935449-1	mg/L				2019-04-22	6.1		
Total Dissolved Solids		mg/L		1000	n/a			240	240 - 240
Well #2 (New Well)	STK1935449-1	mg/L				2019-04-22	240		
Turbidity		NTU		5	n/a			0.3	0.3 - 0.3
Well #2 (New Well)	STK1935449-1	NTU				2019-04-22	0.3		

ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS

		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Calcium		mg/L			n/a			26	26 - 26
Well #2 (New Well)	STK1935449-1	mg/L				2019-04-22	26		
Magnesium		mg/L			n/a			13	13 - 13
Well #2 (New Well)	STK1935449-1	mg/L				2019-04-22	13		
pH		units			n/a			7.8	7.8 - 7.8
Well #2 (New Well)	STK1935449-1	units				2019-04-22	7.8		
Alkalinity		mg/L			n/a			130	130 - 130
Well #2 (New Well)	STK1935449-1	mg/L				2019-04-22	130		
Aggressiveness Index					n/a			11.7	11.7 - 11.7
Well #2 (New Well)	STK1935449-1					2019-04-22	11.7		
Langelier Index					n/a			-0.1	-0.1 - -0.1
Well #2 (New Well)	STK1935449-1					2019-04-22	-0.1		

Shady Rest Trailer Court

CCR Login Linkage - 2021

FGL Code	Lab ID	Date_Sampled	Method	Description	Property
Space #20	STK1952898-2	2019-09-02	Metals, Total	Space #20	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Space #27	STK2131663-1	2021-02-04	Coliform	Space #27	Bacteriological Sampling
	STK2134809-1	2021-04-12	Coliform	Space #27	Bacteriological Sampling
	STK2138300-1	2021-06-14	Coliform	Space #27	Bacteriological Sampling
	STK2151533-1	2021-08-16	Coliform	Space #27	Bacteriological Sampling
	STK2154256-1	2021-10-05	Coliform	Space #27	Bacteriological Sampling
	STK2157282-1	2021-12-07	Coliform	Space #27	Bacteriological Sampling
Space #39	STK1952898-5	2019-09-03	Metals, Total	Space #39	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Space #40	STK1952898-3	2019-09-03	Metals, Total	Space #40	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Space #49	STK1952898-4	2019-09-03	Metals, Total	Space #49	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Space #55	STK1952898-1	2019-09-03	Metals, Total	Space #55	Lead & Copper Monitoring
	STK2130058-1	2021-01-04	Coliform	Space #55	Bacteriological Sampling
	STK2132991-1	2021-03-04	Coliform	Space #55	Bacteriological Sampling
	STK2136526-1	2021-05-13	Coliform	Space #55	Bacteriological Sampling
	STK2139375-1	2021-07-08	Coliform	Space #55	Bacteriological Sampling
	STK2152692-1	2021-09-07	Coliform	Space #55	Bacteriological Sampling
	STK2156009-1	2021-11-08	Coliform	Space #55	Bacteriological Sampling
Well 02	STK1333430-1	2013-04-18	Radio Chemistry	Well #2 (New Well)	Radio Monitoring
	STK1452248-1	2014-12-03	Wet Chemistry	Well #2 (New Well)	Chrome 6 Monitoring
	STK1831613-1	2018-02-07	SRL 524M-TCP	Well #2 (New Well)	TCP Monitoring
	STK1837498-1	2018-06-04	SRL 524M-TCP	Well #2 (New Well)	TCP Monitoring
	STK1851278-1	2018-08-08	SRL 524M-TCP	Well #2 (New Well)	TCP Monitoring
	STK1856356-1	2018-11-14	SRL 524M-TCP	Well #2 (New Well)	TCP Monitoring
	STK1935449-1	2019-04-22	Wet Chemistry	Well #2 (New Well)	Water Quality Monitoring
	STK1935449-1	2019-04-22	General Mineral	Well #2 (New Well)	Water Quality Monitoring
	STK1935449-1	2019-04-22	Metals, Total	Well #2 (New Well)	Water Quality Monitoring
	STK2134808-1	2021-04-12	Wet Chemistry	Well #2 (New Well)	Water Quality Monitoring