

# 2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Bel Air Mobile Estates**

Report Date: **June 25, 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 Bel Air Mobile Estates a 209-932-8747 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 Bel Air Mobile Estates 以获得中文的帮助 5835 Cherokee Road, Stockton, CA 95215 – 209-932-8747**

**Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Bel Air Mobile Estates - 5835 Cherokee Road Stockton, CA 95215 o tumawag sa Bel Air Mobile Estates para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.**

**Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Bel Air Mobile Estates tại 209-932-8747 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 Bel Air Mobile Estates ntawm 209-932-8747 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.**

Type of water source(s) in use: **3 Groundwater Wells**

Name & general location of source(s): **5835 Cherokee Road, Stockton, CA 95215**

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted for the three wells supplying water to Bel Air Mobile Estates water system in April 2002. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Sewer collection systems.  
There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, however, the sources are still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: **Not Applicable**

For more information, contact: **Sherrie Johnston**

Phone: **( 209 ) 932-8747**

## 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

**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.

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.

**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	0	1 positive monthly sample <sup>(a)</sup>	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		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	<sup>(b)</sup>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

<sup>(a)</sup> Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

<sup>(b)</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	6/27/17	5	3	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/27/17	5	0.156	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)	7/15/19	39	15-79	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	7/15/19	310	160-440	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 (ppb)	7/15/19	0.7	ND - 2.1	10	2	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass & electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	7/15/19	133.7	88.4 - 217	1000	100	Discharge of oil drilling wastes & from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	10/24/18 (Well 1) 7/10/17 (Well 2) 7/16/14 (Well 3)	7.5	ND – 11.8	15	3	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	7/16/14	2.6	2.0 – 2.9	10	1	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, & textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen, N) (ppm)	3/10/20 (Well 1) 7/15/19 (Well 2) 7/15/19 (Well 3)	4.1	1.3 – 6.4	10	.4	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks & sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	7/15/19	5.5	5.4 - 5.6	50	5	Discharge from petroleum, glass, & metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines & chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Uranium (pCi/L)	10/24/18 (Well 1) 7/10/17 (Well 2)	10.2	9.4 - 11	20	1	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 (ppm)	7/15/19	20	6.9 - 40	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	7/15/19	933.3	ND – 2800*	300	100	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (US)	7/15/19	726.7	380 - 1100	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Manganese (ppb)	7/15/19	56.7	ND – 170*	50	20	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	7/15/19	52.7	23 - 79	500	.5	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	7/15/19	613.3	460 - 730	1000	N/A	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	7/15/19	50.1	0.1 – 150*	5	.1	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	7/15/19	83.3	ND - 250	5000	50	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

## 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. Bel Air Mobile Estates 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 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>.

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

Iron was found at one of the three wells at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 300 ppb. The Iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., odor, taste, and appearance) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high iron levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.

Manganese was found at one of the three wells at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 50 ppb. The secondary MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., odor, taste, and appearance). The high manganese levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.

Turbidity was found at one of the three wells at levels that exceed the MCL of 5 NTU. The MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects, in this instance the cloudiness of water. It is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness (e.g., whether disease-causing organisms are present). Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites, and some bacteria. These organisms can cause short term symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. The high turbidity levels are due to soil runoff.

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