2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: *Skylawn Memorial Park*

Report Date: *June 18, 2024*

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: *Groundwater well*

Name and General Location of Source(s): *Well 1, above Pilarcitos Canyon at the north end of Skylawn Memorial Park Cemetery*

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: *Last Source Water Assessment likely conducted by the County of San Mateo, but documents could not be located in the files of Skylawn Memorial Park.*

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: *N/A*

For More Information, Contact: *Todd Schmidt (650-554-1239), Sean Donovan (650-533-2431)*

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 (detected contaminants only) for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023 and may include earlier monitoring data if no test was performed for a particular contaminant during the calendar year 2022.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [Enter Water System's Name] a [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 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 [Enter Water System Name]以获得中文的帮助: [Enter Water System's Address][Enter Water System's Phone Number].

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Enter Water System's Name and Address] o tumawag sa [Enter Water System's Phone Number] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [Enter Water System's Name] tại [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [Enter Water System's Name] ntawm [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

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 *E. coli* 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).
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)
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)

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, 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. Therefore 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
E. coli	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) 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 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2023 and December 31, 2023 (inclusive)

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and *E. coli*	(in the year) 0	0	0	None	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL

For violation of the total coliform MCL, include potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by water system to address the violation**:** [Enter information]

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

(Next lead and copper sampling event is scheduled for summer 2023.)

Lead and Copper	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)	6-15-23	5	1.5	0	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6-15-23	5	0.054	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)	9-12-2012	23.0	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	9-12-2012	150	N/A	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**
Nitrate	6-15-23	ND (< 0.1)	N/A	10	10	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Alpha MDA95 (pci/L)	5-10-16	1.32	N/A	3.0	0	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Alpha (pci/L)	5-10-16	0.843	N/A	15.0	0	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (natural sources, mg/L)	6-1-22	0.23	N/A	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	6-15-23	2.1	N/A	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chromium (total, ug/L)	6-1-22	2	n/a	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ug/L)	6-1-22	13	n/a	1000	2000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; 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
Iron (ug/L)	9-12-12	82	n/a	300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Foaming Agents (MBAS), (mg/L)	5-10-16	0.025	n/a	0.5		Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Zinc (ug/L)	5-10-16	30	n/a	5000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Silver (ug/L)	5-10-16	0.2	n/a	100		Industrial discharges
Copper, free (ug/L)	6-1-22	2	n/a	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Aluminum	6-1-22	6	n/a	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (us)	6-1-22	280	n/a	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Boron (ug/L)	5-10-16	100	n/a	1000	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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.

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Skylawn Memorial Park
Water System Number:	4100605

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on July 2, 2024 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Todd Schmidt	Title: Water System Operator
Signature: Todd R Schmidt	Date: 7-4-2023
Phone number: 650-554-1239	

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- ☒ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- ☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - ☐ Posting the CCR at the following URL: www._____
  - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
  - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
  - ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

- ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www._____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

☐ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☒ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

- Emailed PDF copy of 2023 CCR to all Skylawn employees
- Provided hard copies of 2023 CCR at front desk for viewing by customers

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.

Gmail **Todd Schmidt <todd.tswaterservice@gmail.com>**

2023 Skylawn Water System Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Veronica Alvarez <Veronica.Alvarez@skylawn.com> Tue, Jul 2, 2024 at 6:27 PM
To: Skylawn-DL-All Admin <Skylawn.AllAdmin@nsmg.com>, Skylawn-DL-All Funeral Team <Skylawn.AllFuneralTeam@nsmg.com>, Adela Beltran <Adela.Beltran@skylawn.com>, Alejandro Jara <Alex.Jara@skylawn.com>, Andre Boiteux <Andre.Boiteux@skylawn.com>, Angela Ung <Angela.Ung@skylawn.com>, Angie Wong <Angela.Wong@skylawn.com>, Anita Wong <anita.wong@skylawn.com>, Anny Tang <Wai.Tang@skylawn.com>, Antoinette Flores <Antoinette.Flores@skylawn.com>, Candelario Ruiz <Candelario.Ruiz@skylawn.com>, Ching Chee Pun <anna.pun@nsmg.com>, Chris Deehan <chris.deehan@skylawn.com>, CiCi Trinh <CiCi.Trinh@skylawn.com>, Clyde Anders <Clyde.Anders@skylawn.com>, Crystal Tjon <crystal.tjon@skylawn.com>, Darlia Clerico <darlia.clerico@skylawn.com>, David Huang <David.Huang@skylawn.com>, David Rodriguez <David.Rodrguez@skylawn.com>, Dillon Morales <Dillon.Morales@skylawn.com>, Dionna Brown <Dionna.Brown@skylawn.com>, Domenic Alferez <Domenic.Alferez@nsmg.com>, Elizabeth Barrett <Elizabeth.Barrett@skylawn.com>, Elizabeth Krieger <Elizabeth.Krieger@skylawn.com>, Endeliza Huerta <Endeliza.Huerta@skylawn.com>, Eugenio Huerta Munguia <Eugenio.HuertaMunguia@skylawn.com>, Ever Duenas <Everardo.Duenas@skylawn.com>, Gregory Lim <Greg.Lim@skylawn.com>, Hanna Zygadto <Hanna.Zygadto@skylawn.com>, Isaac Davila <Isaac.Davila@skylawn.com>, John Hui <john.hui@skylawn.com>, Kenny Pun <Kenny.Pun@skylawn.com>, Kevin Murphy <Kevin.Murphy@skylawn.com>, Leticia Pizziconi <Leticia.Pizziconi@skylawn.com>, Leticia Roarke <Leticia.Roarke@skylawn.com>, Lex Bosio <Alexander.Bosio@skylawn.com>, Lia Li <Yalu.Li@skylawn.com>, Ling Tong <Ling.Ulibarri@skylawn.com>, Lisha Huang <Lisha.Huang@skylawn.com>, Luis Vizcardo <Luis.Vizcardo@skylawn.com>, Mari Orellana <Marisa.Orellana@skylawn.com>, Maria Wong <maria.wong@skylawn.com>, Mary Dempsey <Mary.Dempsey@skylawn.com>, Mary Esenwein <Mary.Esenwein@skylawn.com>, Matthew Wong <Matthew.Wong@skylawn.com>, Melissa Gonzales <Melissa.Gonzales@skylawn.com>, Michael Douglas <Michael.Douglas@skylawn.com>, Miguel Estrada Castillo <MiguelAntonio.EstradaCastillo@skylawn.com>, Olivia Deng <Lihong.Deng@skylawn.com>, Oscar Mendoza <Oscar.Mendoza@skylawn.com>, Patrick Feehan <Patrick.Feehan@skylawn.com>, Philip Co <Philip.Co@skylawn.com>, Piper Zhang <piper.zhang@skylawn.com>, Queenie Wu <Queenie.Wu@nsmg.com>, Randy Bankord <Randy.Bankord@skylawn.com>, Richard McCown <richard.mccown@skylawn.com>, Ruth Radcliffe <Ruth.Radcliffe@skylawn.com>, Sandra Sotelo <Sandra.Sotelo@skylawn.com>, Sandy Greene <Sandra.Greene@skylawn.com>, Sheila Johnston <Sheila.Johnston@skylawn.com>, Stephanie Shaw <Stephanie.Shaw@skylawn.com>, Steven Wong <steven.wong@skylawn.com>, Taylor King <Taylor.King@skylawn.com>, Ubaldo Velez <Ubaldo.Velez@skylawn.com>, Veronica Alvarez <Veronica.Alvarez@skylawn.com>, Viliami Haunga <Viliami.Haunga@skylawn.com>, Yanti Apriantini <Yanti.Apriantini@skylawn.com>
Cc: Todd Schmidt <todd.tswaterservice@gmail.com>, Sean Donovan <sean.tswaterservice@gmail.com>

Team Skylawn,

As many of you know, our water comes from an underground well located on a remote portion of our property. We have a professional water testing and inspection company test and treat our water regularly to ensure it is safe to drink. As part of this process, we complete an annual report showing the testing results for our water system, and this report is submitted to you, and the state of California.

Please see attached our annual Consumer Confidence Report. If you have any questions, please see me and I'd be happy to answer.

Copies of this report are located at the front desk, and at the regional office as well.

Sincerely,

Veronica Alvarez

[Quoted text hidden]

3 attachments

Skylawn 2023 CCR.pdf
245K

Skylawn 2023 CCR.pdf
245K

Skylawn 2023 CCR.pdf
245K