2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **ANDERSON MOBILE HOME PARK CA4500098** Report Date: September 2023

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, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse *ANDERSON MOBILE HOME PARK* a (530) 365-1864 para asistirlo en español.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & general location of source(s): Well #1 – Primary 20480 River Valley Drive, Anderson CA 96007

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL #1 - PRIMARY of the ANDERSON MOBILE HOME PARK water system in November, 2001. Well #1 - Primary - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants at the time of the source assessment:

Wastewater treatment plants

Acquiring Information - A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

Shasta County Environmental Health Division
1855 Placer Street, Suite 201
Redding, CA 96001

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Environmental Health
R.E.H.S. - Water Systems Program Manager
(530)225-5787
(530)225-5413 FAX (fax)
scehd@co.shasta.ca.us

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Regularly-scheduled local meetings not currently held. The State Water Resources Control Board may offer other opportunities.

For more information contact: BoaVida Region Mgr, Todd Harpst/Joshua Welch, Supvr Phone: (530) 378-4847

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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, 6, 7 and 8 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

E. COLI BACTERIA WERE NOT DETECTED DURING 2022

The State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) 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. Environmental Protection Agency 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.

NO ASSESSMENTS WERE REQUIREDTO BE CONDUCTED

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)	7/30/2021 to 8/2/2021	5	0	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/30/2021 to 8/2/2021	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)	(2014)	14	n/a	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	(2014)	124	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
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	(2017)	0.204	n/a	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	(2022)	2.2	n/a	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)	(2014)	10	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ug/L)	(2014)	150	n/a	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2014)	333	n/a	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	(2014)	9.4	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	(2014)	220	n/a	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2014)	0.5	n/a	5	n/a	Soil runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	(2014)	0.06	n/a	5	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid [PFBS] (ng/L)	(2020-2021)	4.9 (2020) and 4.2 (2021)	4.9 (2020) and 3.2, 4.2, 4.6 (2021),	500	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid [PFHPA] (ng/L)	(2020-2021)	3.0 (2020)	3.0 (2020) and ND, 3.1, 3.7	3	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid [PFHxS] (ng/L)	(2020-2021)	5.5 (2020) and 5.8 (2021)	5.5 (2020) and 4.4, 5.9, 6.2 (2021)	3	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.
Perfluorononanoic Acid [PFNA]	(2020-2021)	ND	ND (2020) and ND, ND,ND (2021)	–	** Tested for in UCMR 3 Federal Monitoring with the other five Perfuoro chemical compounds in this table. **
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ng/L)	(2020-2021)	6.0 (2020) and 5.8 (2021)	6.0 (2020) and 5.4, 5.7, 6.3 (2021)	6.5	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ng/L)	(2020-2021)	6.9 (2020) and 5.9 (2021)	6.9 (2020) and 3.8, 6.2, 7.7	5.1	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.
Vanadium, Total (ug/L)	(2014)	5	n/a	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

TABLE 7 – VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT OR MONITORING REPORTING REQUIREMENT

NONE

TABLE 8 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES

NONE DETECTED

ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Source of Contaminant
Calcium (mg/L)	(2014)	20	n/a	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	(2014)	18	n/a	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	(2014)	6.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (Total) mg/L	(2014)	120	n/a	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2014)	10.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	(2014)	-1.1	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 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. ***ANDERSON MOBILE HOME PARK WATER SYSTEM*** 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.

Source Water Protection Tips for Consumers

You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Pick up after your pets.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.

Water Conservation Tips for Consumers

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers – a 5 minutes shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. It is inexpensive, easy to install, and can save up to 750 gallons a month.

- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Visit https://www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.