

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Anderson Mobile Home Park

Report Date: May 20, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Ground Water

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well #1 - Primary - Raw

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source water assessment has not been completed for this system.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: No regularly scheduled meetings.

For More Information, Contact: Chris Beebe at 530-244-1453

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 the monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025, and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

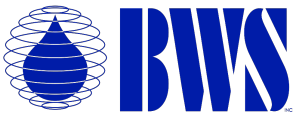
Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Anderson Mobile Home Park a 530-244-1453 para asistirlo en español.

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 Anderson Mobile Home Park 以获得中文的帮助: 530-244-1453.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Anderson Mobile Home Park o tumawag sa 530-244-1453 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

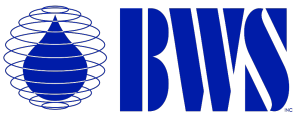
Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Anderson Mobile Home Park tại 530-244-1453 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsaab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Anderson Mobile Home Park ntawm 530-244-1453 rau kev pab hauv lus Hmoob.



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 <i>E. coli</i> 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)
NTU	nephelometric turbidity unit (a measure of turbidity)
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) is the average of sample analytical results taken at a specific monitoring location over the past four calendar quarters.



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, 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. For some constituents, the most recent samples collected during the reporting period resulted in non-detects; therefore, the most recent prior detected results are shown, as allowed by State guidance. 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	0	0	0	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*.
- (b) Total coliform bacteria were detected in raw source water samples. These samples were from the untreated source and not from the distribution system. Follow-up monitoring and corrective actions were conducted in accordance with regulatory requirements, and no violations were incurred.

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

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm)	6/4/2025	5	ND	0	0.015 mg/L	0.0002 mg/L	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	6/4/2025	5	0.1375 mg/L	0	1.3 mg/L	0.3 mg/L	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

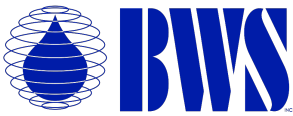
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2/22/2023	16 mg/L	14 – 16 mg/L	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (ppm)	2/22/2023	124 mg/L	124 mg/L	None	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 (units)	2/6/2017	0.204 pCi/L	ND – 0.204 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	N/A	Caused by the natural decay of radioactive elements like uranium and radium, which are found in soil and rocks.
Nitrate (ppm)	2/25/2025	3.2 mg/L	1.8– 4.3 mg/L	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	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

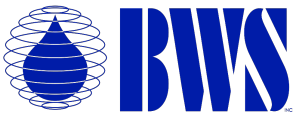
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	2/22/2023	10 mg/L	ND – 10.7 mg/L	250 mg/L	None	Natural erosion and seawater influence.
Specific Conductance (units)	2/22/2023	330 μ S/cm	283 – 333 μ S/cm	1,600 μ S/cm	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.



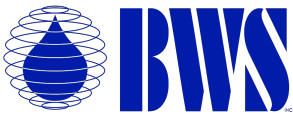
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sulfate (ppm)	2/22/2023	9.6 mg/L	9.3 – 9.6 mg/L	250 mg/L	None	Primarily originates from naturally occurring minerals in soil and rocks but can also be introduced through industrial and agricultural runoff and atmospheric deposition.
Total Dissolved Solids TDS (ppm)	2/22/2023	260 mg/L	187 – 260 mg/L	500 mg/L	None	Natural erosion.

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ppt)	07/08/2025	3.9 ng/L	3.9 ng/L	500 ng/L	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) can persist in the human body and exposure may lead to increased risk of adverse health effects. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in increased risk of adverse health effects may result in adverse health effects when combined in a mixture. Some people who consume drinking water containing mixtures of PFAS in excess of the Hazard Index (HI) MCL may have increased health risks such as liver, immune, and thyroid effects following exposure over many years and developmental and thyroid effects following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) (ppt)	07/08/2025	2.1 ng/L	2.1 ng/L	N/A	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	07/08/2025	3.6 ng/L	3.6 ng/L	1,000 ng/L	
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPEA) (ppt)	07/08/2025	3.7 ng/L	3.7 ng/L	N/A	



Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
*Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	07/08/2025	3.4 ng/L	3.4 ng/L	3 ng/L	Some people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as immune, thyroid, and liver effects. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.
*Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	07/08/2025	5.4 ng/L	5.4 ng/L	4 ng/L	Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including liver cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.



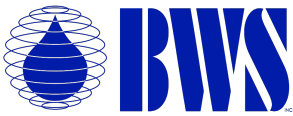
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
*Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	07/08/2025	5 ng/L	5 ng/L	4 ng/L	Some people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including kidney and testicular cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.
Vanadium (ppm)	02/22/2023	0.006 mg/L	0.005 – 0.006 mg/L	0.05 mg/L	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

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 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>.



Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: N/A

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): N/A

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

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	N/A
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	N/A
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	N/A
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	N/A
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	N/A

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

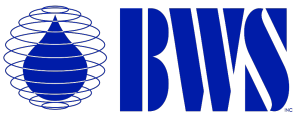
Table 9. Violation of Surface Water TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Cross Connection and Backflow Educational Information

What is a cross connection and backflow?

- A cross-connection is any connection between drinking water and a potential source of contamination
- Backflow can allow contaminants to enter the drinking water system



Why backflow protection matters:

- Cross-connections can contaminate drinking water
- Backflow prevention protects public health and the water system

Examples of common household or business risks:

- Irrigation systems
- Hoses submerged in buckets or pools
- Fire sprinkler systems
- Commercial or industrial plumbing

Customer responsibility vs. water system responsibility:

- The water system protects water up to the service connection
- Property owners are responsible for plumbing on their side
- Backflow preventers may be required in certain situations

What customers should do:

- Avoid creating cross-connections
- Do not submerge hoses
- Maintain required backflow devices
- Contact the water system operator with questions

Where to get more information:

- Contact Beebe's Water Systems, Inc. at (530)244-1453