

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **Cottonwood Ridge Manufactured Housing Community**

Report Date: **June 11, 2024**

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **2 Groundwater Wells**

Name and General Location of Source(s): **7252 White House Drive, Anderson, CA 96007 – Wells both located on the southeast corner of the property.**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **Wells 01 and 02 were evaluated by the county in September 2001 to determine if there were possible contaminating activities that might compromise the quality of the water. At the time, there were no associated contaminants detected in the water supply, however, the source was still considered vulnerable to a low density of septic system (less than 1 per acre) and fleet/truck terminals in the area. A copy of the complete report is available upon request.**

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: **Not Applicable.**

For More Information, Contact: **Sherrie Johnston – 209-932-8747**

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 for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023 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 **Cottonwood Ridge Manufactured Housing Community** a **209-932-8747** 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 **Cottonwood Ridge Manufactured Housing Community** 以获得中文的帮助: **209-932-8747 7252 White House Dr. Anderson, CA 96007.**

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa **Cottonwood Ridge Manufactured Housing Community 7252 White House Dr. Anderson, CA 96007** o tumawag sa **209-932-8747** 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 **Cottonwood Ridge Manufactured Housing Community** tại **209-932-8747** 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 **Cottonwood Ridge Manufactured Housing Community** ntawm **209-932-8747** 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 <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)

Term	Definition
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, 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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 3	<1 January 2023 Only	(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*.

There was a RTCR positive sample in January 2023. The system took Seven additional source samples and two were positive for *E. coli*.

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<i>E. coli</i> (at the groundwater source) ¹	0	0	2 positive samples	1 - 2	1/4/2023	Yes	Human or animal fecal waste

¹ We were notified on January 4, 2023, of one positive sample for total coliform. Three of the repeat samples tested positive for total coliform bacteria and *E. coli* bacteria. You may remember receiving public notification of this violation on January 4, 2023. For reasons discussed in the next paragraph, we took Well 1 and Well 2 off-line on January 5, 2023. The duration of the violation was 15 days. We addressed the contaminated wells as discussed below.

Applications were submitted to the county.

Chlorinators were installed and chlorination is now monitored and logged.

Two 5,000 gallon poly storage tanks were installed with a booster pump.

Well 2 is an inactive source.

Repeat samples were taken January 20, 2023 which showed an absence of *E. Coli* in the system.

Health Effects: *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with

severely-compromised immune systems. We violated the standard for *E. coli*, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct a detailed assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that are found.

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 (ppb)	6/7/2022	5	0.00122	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/7/2022	5	0.0536	0	1.3	0.3	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)	W1 8/6/19 W3 4/7/15	18	17 - 19	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	W1 8/6/19 W3 4/7/15	50.5	43 - 58	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
Fluoride (mg/L)	W1 5/7/19 W3 4/7/15	0.19	0.18 – 0.2	2	.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen, N) (mg/L)	W1 5/2/23 W3 3/7/23	0.615	0.47 - 0.76	10	.4	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks & sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	W1 5/3/16 W3 3/1/16	1.96	1.91 – 2.01	5	1	Some people who drink water containing radium 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (MG/L)	W1 8/6/19 W3 4/7/15	99	98 - 100	--	--	Carbonate containing rocks which can come from natural erosion or carbonate, runoff from natural deposits
Calcium (MG/L)	W1 8/6/19 W3 4/7/15	10	9 - 11	--	--	Naturally present

Chloride (MG/L)	W1 8/6/19 W3 4/7/15	2.85	2.8 – 2.9	500	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	W1 4/4/17 W3 4/7/15	5	ND - 10	15	---	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Magnesium (MG/L)	W1 8/6/19 W3 4/7/15	9	7 - 11	--	--	Naturally present
PH	W1 8/6/19 W3 4/7/15	7.36	6.87 – 7.91	--	--	
Conductivity	W1 8/6/19 W3 4/7/15	175.5	166 - 185	1600	--	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (MG/L)	W1 8/6/19 W3 4/7/15	134.50	120 - 149	1000	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	W1 4/4/17 W3 4/7/15	2.6	ND – 5.2	5	1	Soil runoff
Sulfate (MG/L)	W1 8/6/19 W3 4/7/15	1.79	1.47 – 2.12	500	.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
None					

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>.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: Not Applicable.

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
Well 03 Positive for E. Coli Corrective Action for Groundwater Fecal Indicator Source Sample(s)	One routine sample tested positive for total coliform in Jan 2023. Three repeat samples tested positive for total coliform bacteria and E. coli bacteria. Four of the repeat samples tested positive for total coliform bacteria. We were required to take corrective action to address the fecal contamination in our well.	15 days	Well Taken offline Chlorinators installed Retested 1/20/23 all came back clear.	See language under Table 1 and on final page of this document.
Well 01 Positive for E. Coli Corrective Action for Groundwater Fecal Indicator Source Sample(s)	One routine sample tested positive for total coliform in Jan 2023. Three repeat samples tested positive for total coliform bacteria and E. coli bacteria. Four of the repeat samples tested positive for total coliform bacteria. We were required to take corrective action to address the fecal	15 Days	Well Taken offline Chlorinators installed Retested 1/20/23 all came back clear.	See language under Table 1 and on final page of this document.

	contamination in our well.			
System has no disinfection system. Corrective Action for Groundwater Fecal Indicator Source Sample(s)	One routine sample tested positive for total coliform in Jan 2023. Three repeat samples tested positive for total coliform bacteria and <i>E. coli</i> bacteria. Four of the repeat samples tested positive for total coliform bacteria. We were required to take corrective action to address the fecal contamination in our well.	15 Days	Chlorinators installed	

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 3	1/3/2023 1/4/2023	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year)		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year)		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Well 03 Positive for E. Coli Corrective Action for Groundwater Fecal Indicator Source Sample(s)	One routine sample tested positive for total coliform in Jan 2023. Three repeat samples tested positive for total coliform bacteria and E. coli bacteria. Four of the repeat samples tested positive for total coliform bacteria. We were required to take corrective action to address the fecal contamination in our well.	15 days	Well Taken offline Chlorinators installed Retested 1/20/23 all came back clear.	See language under Table 1 and on final page of this document.
Well 01 Positive for E. Coli Corrective Action for Groundwater Fecal Indicator Source Sample(s)	One routine sample tested positive for total coliform in Jan 2023. Three repeat samples tested positive for total coliform bacteria and E. coli bacteria. Four of the repeat samples tested positive for total coliform bacteria. We were required to take corrective action to address the fecal contamination in our well.	15 Days	Well Taken offline Chlorinators installed Retested 1/20/23 all came back clear.	See language under Table 1 and on final page of this document.
System has no disinfection system. Corrective Action for Groundwater Fecal Indicator Source Sample(s)	One routine sample tested positive for total coliform in Jan 2023. Three repeat samples tested positive for total coliform bacteria and E. coli bacteria. Four of the repeat samples tested positive for total coliform bacteria. We were required to take	15 Days	Chlorinators installed	

	corrective action to address the fecal contamination in our well.			
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For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water**Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements**

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take 3 corrective actions and we 3 of these actions.