

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Shamrock Mobile Home Park

Report Date: June 28th, 2026

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

Name and General Location of Source(s): WELL 01

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

A For More Information, Contact: Alan Martin, (707) 838- 4389

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, 2025, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Non-English Languages

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Shamrock Mobile Home Park a (707) 318-1569 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 Shamrock Mobile Home Park以获得中文的帮助: (707) 318-1569.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Shamrock Mobile Home Park o tumawag sa (707) 318-1569 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 Shamrock Mobile Home Park tại (707) 318-1569 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 Shamrock Mobile Home Park ntawm (707) 318-1569 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)
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 2025) 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 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	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	6/27/24	5	5.5	0	ND – 11	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/27/24	5	0.028	0	ND – 0.056	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)	2/23/26	37	37	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2/23/26	120	120	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) [MRDL G]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	2025 (monthly)	4.9 (running annual average)	4.2 – 5.6	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	2/23/26	0.12	0.12	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppb)	2/23/26	130	130	1000	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (ppb)	7/2/24	2.7	2.7	80	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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
Manganese (µg/L)	6/22/26	1,100 (average)*	990 – 1,300	50	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Iron (µg/L)	2/23/26	420*	300 – 420	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (µg/L)	2/23/26	55	55	5,000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2/23/26	270	270	1,000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2/23/26	390	390	1,600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	2/23/26	33	33	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2/23/26	7.5	7.5	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	2/23/26	2.2	2.2	5	None	Soil runoff

* Exceeds the secondary maximum contaminant level (SMCL). Secondary standards are set for aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color, and staining of fixtures and laundry) and are not based on health effects.

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

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

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: 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. Shamrock Mobile Home Park is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Shamrock Mobile Home Park at (707) 318-1569. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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

Arsenic: Arsenic is a naturally occurring mineral commonly found in groundwater throughout California and the western United States. The Shamrock Mobile Home Park system treats its well water to reduce arsenic before delivery to customers. During 2025, arsenic in the treated water delivered to customers ranged from 4.2 to 5.6 µg/L, with a running annual average of approximately 4.9 µg/L — below the arsenic MCL of 10 µg/L for calendar year 2025.

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Shamrock Mobile Home Park’s water system is routinely monitored for drinking water quality in accordance with strict state and federal requirements. All sampling results are reviewed by the California Division of Drinking Water (DDW) to ensure continued compliance. While individual samples can fluctuate, the legally required metric for compliance—the running annual average concentration—has remained below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10 µg/L established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of California. Shamrock Mobile Home Park’s water operator will continue regular monitoring and reporting to DDW to maintain compliance and protect our water quality.

Manganese:Manganese and iron were detected in the water above their secondary maximum contaminant levels (SMCLs) of 50 µg/L (manganese) and 300 µg/L (iron). During 2025, manganese averaged approximately 1,100 µg/L (range 990 to 1,300 µg/L) and iron approximately 400 µg/L (range 300 to 420 µg/L). Secondary standards protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water, such as taste, odor, color, and the staining of fixtures and laundry, and are not based on health effects.

No Level 1 or Level 2 assessments were required in 2025.

PFAS Monitoring:Shamrock Mobile Home Park conducted PFAS monitoring at WELL 01 using U.S. EPA Method 533 (sampled June 2026). No PFAS compounds were detected above the laboratory reporting limit of 2.0 ng/L. The system will continue to comply with all applicable PFAS monitoring requirements established by the State Water Resources Control Board and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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
No violations	No MCL, MRDL, AL, treatment-technique, or monitoring and reporting violations occurred during 2025. Manganese and iron exceeded their secondary (aesthetic) MCLs; see the notes above.	—	—	—

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 2025) 0	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In 2025) 0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In 2025) 0	N/A	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: N/A
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Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: N/A

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A	—	—	—	—

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

N/A

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

No Level 1 or Level 2 assessments were required during 2025. All routine total coliform monitoring requirements were met, and no assessments or associated corrective actions were triggered.