


Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Tully Mobile Estates
Water System Number:	CA5000067

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 4/4/2023 (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: <u>Anaira Ibanez</u>	Title: <u>Operations Supervisor</u>
Signature: 	Date: <u>4/4/2023</u>
Phone number: <u>(209) 322-4005</u>	blank

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). USPS 4/4/2023, Hand delivered door to door
- ☐ 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

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name:	Tully Mobile Estates	Report Date:	04/02/23
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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 - December 31, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber.
Favor de comunicarse Tully Mobile Estates a (209) 838-7842 para asistirlo en español.**

Type of water source(s) in use:	Groundwater Well		
Name & general location of source(s):	Well #3 at 5360 Tully Rd. Modesto, CA		
Drinking Water Source Assessment information:	Completed in October of 2002 - see last page		
Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:	None		
For more information, contact:	Quality Service	Phone:	(209) 838-7842

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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 (USEPA).

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.

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.

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.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission 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)

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 by-products of industrial 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.

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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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 MCL, MRDL, AL, 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

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. Coli	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

Lead and Copper (and reporting units)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	08/14/20	5	< 5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	08/14/20	5	< 0.05	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)	06/13/22	19		None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	06/13/22	64		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 as Nitrogen (ppm)	06/13/22	5		10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	06/13/22	4		10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] (ppb) - Well	2022	0.20	0.15 - 0.24*	0.20	0.002	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to leaching from former crop use
Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] (ppb) - After Filters	2022	< 0.01	< 0.01 - < 0.01	0.20	0.002	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to leaching from former crop use
1,2,3-Trichloropropane [TCP] (µg/L) - Well	2022	0.11*	0.007 - 0.14*	0.005	0.0007	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.
1,2,3-Trichloropropane [TCP] (µg/L) - After Filters	2022	0.0007	< 0.0007 - 0.008*	0.005	0.0007	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.

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
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	06/13/22	200		1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	06/13/22	240		1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	06/13/22	4		500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (unit)	06/13/22	5		15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (ppm)	06/13/22	17		500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, AL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.*

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.

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. Tully Mobile Estates 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of an MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

In 2022, regulated organic chemicals, Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) and 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) have been detected at the well above the maximum allowable limit. The park currently operates a filtration system to remove the DBCP and 1,2,3-TCP, pesticide chemicals that have historically been detected in the well water. Routine monthly water testing after the filtration system is performed to confirm the elimination or significant reduction of DBCP and 1,2,3-TCP to safe levels.

In June of 2022 1,2,3-TCP was detected after the filters above the maximum allowable limit. When this occurred, the treatment plant's filtration media was changed. Follow-up testing for 1,2,3-TCP confirmed that the filtration system was eliminating or significantly reducing 1,2,3-TCP to safe levels.

In response to 1,2,3-TCP detected after the filters above the maximum allowable limit, and the water system's failure to take the required actions and notifications, the Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Resources issued a citation for "Failure to Comply With Domestic Water Supply Permit Conditions", citation #: DER-22C-001. The water system is required to take the following actions;

1. Conduct monthly 1,2,3-TCP testing between the filters.
2. At anytime when the levels of DCP or 1,2,3-TCP reaches 50% of the MCL after the filters, to increase sampling for both the between filters and after both filters to a frequency of every 2 weeks. At anytime when the levels of DBCP or 1,2,3-TCP reaches 75% of the MCL after the filters, to increase sampling for both the between filters and after both filters to a frequency of every week.
3. Submit an acceptable plan for replacing the GAC filter media, and testing for bacteriological contamination before changing the media.
4. Submit an acceptable "Operations and Maintenance Plan" covering the operations for removal of DBCP and 1,2,3-TCP.

Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-TCP in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who use water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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

Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

In July, October, and November of 2022, total coliform bacteria was detected in the drinking water distribution system. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. In response, the public was notified, and a "Level 1 Assessment" and a "Level 2 Assessment" were performed. The entire drinking water system was disinfected, flushed longer, and re-tested for total coliform bacteria. Follow-up testing confirmed that the problem had been resolved.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one "Level 1 Assessment". In August of 2022, one "Level 1 Assessment" was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action and we completed this action in August of 2022. This action was;

1. The entire drinking water system was disinfected, flushed longer, and re-tested for total coliform bacteria.

During the past year we were required to conduct one "Level 2 Assessment". In November of 2022, one "Level 2 Assessment" was completed. In addition, we were required to take thirteen corrective actions in December of 2022. These actions were;

1. When undergoing repairs, take special bacteriological samples, following the revised Total Coliform Rule.
2. Investigate possible un-authorized access to the well enclosure. Provide safeguards to prevent un-authorized access.
3. Repair or replace tank and maintain in good condition.
4. Keep air relief valves in downturned position and in clean condition.
5. Monitor for bacteriological quality of the treatment vessels at the before and after filters.
6. Conduct special sampling following a media change out.
7. Repair a crack at the well slab.
8. Repair or replace the vent screen.
9. Close all unprotected openings and secure electrical panel box.
10. Keep sanitary conditions at and around the well head.
11. Investigate capacity demands to prevent low pressure at the water system.
12. Provide appropriate protection for all cross connections.
13. Prepare and submit an Operations Plan to include protocols during routine and emergency response.

Vulnerability Assessment Summary

A source water assessment was conducted for Well #3 of the Tully Mobile Estates water system in October of 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: fertilizer, pesticide / herbicide application. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: septic systems - high density. For more information regarding the assessment summary, contact: Quality Service - (209) 838-7842.