2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Sierra Village Mobile Home Park 5500353** Report Date: February 12, 2025

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, 2024 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & general location of source(s): Well No 3 (-003)

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:
Completed in July 2001, the source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants in the water supply; Septic systems/high density. Automobile gas station, confirmed leaking underground storage tanks. Known contaminant plumes (MTBE). A copy of the complete assessment is available or you may request a summary by contacting Merced District SWRCB-Division of Drinking Water (559) 447-3300

For more information, contact: George Price Phone: 209-586-7009

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 (U.S. EPA).

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: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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.

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 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.

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, 5, and 7 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

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 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 (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)	2023	5	2.6	0	15	0.2	None	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2023	5	.05	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)	2023	10.3	NA	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2023	91	NA	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 (ppm)	2024	ND	NA	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2022	1.5	NA	15	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2022	1.5	NA	20	.43	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**
Turbidity (Units)	2023	.14	NA	5	NA	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2023	140	NA	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	2023	206	NA	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	2023	ND	NA	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	3.6	NA	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	2024	116*	114-118	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits

Summary Information for Violation of a Secondary MCL

*Manganese was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 50 µg/L. The MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high level is due to leaching from natural deposits. Sierra Village Mobile Home Park failed to collect two of the quarterly Manganese samples, health effects are unknown.

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. Sierra Village 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. 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.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – 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
E. coli	(In the year) 0	2024	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	2024	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	2024	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

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

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

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 not required to conduct Level 1 or Level 2assessments.

Corrective Action Plan for Sierra Village Mobile Home Park
Waer System CA550353

Sierra Village Mobile Home Park (SVMHP) will work with GHD to complete a Feasibility Study of alternatives to address the exceedance of the Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level for manganese, which is at a running average of 0.119 milligrams per liter as of the third quarter 2024.

Alternatives to be evaluated include consolidation with a neighboring water system, treatment of well water for manganese, and installation of a new well.

Potential consolidation partners included Sierra Village Mutual Water Company and Mi Wuk Village Mutual Water Company.

Once an alternative is selected, SVMHP will work with GHD to complete and submit the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Construction Funding Application to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Upon approval of the Funding Application, SVMHP will work with the SWRCB and the selected contractors to implement the selected alternative.

Project Phase	Deliverable	Scheduled Completion Date
P01 - System Engagement & Corrective Action Plan	Approved CAP	3-30-2025
P02 - Technical Assistance (TA)	Approved TA Workplan	6-30-2025
P03 - Project Evaluation	Approved Feasibility Study or Engineering Report	12-15-2025
P04 - Technical Studies	Completed Technical Studies	6-30-2026
P05 - Legal and Environmental Documents	Completed CEQA	6-30-2026
P06 - Project Design	Approved 90% Plans and Specifications	6-30-2026
P07 - Construction Funding Application	Funding Application Deemed Complete	6-30-2027
P08 - Secure Funding	Executed Construction Funding Agreement	12-30-2027
P09 - Pre-Construction	Notice to Proceed w/ Construction	6-30-2028
P10 - Project Construction	Project Complete & Water System RTC'd	6-30-2029

Submitted by

George E. Price

George Price, Sierra Village Mobile Home Park Owner

9-11-25

Date

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este aviso contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable, por favor lea el aviso en español si va aquí incluido. Si el aviso en español no va incluido aquí, contacte al sistema de agua para pedir una copia.

Sierra Village MHP Has Levels of Manganese Above the Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

Our water system recently violated the Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). A secondary standard affects the color and taste of the water delivered to customers. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Water sample results received on _____ showed manganese levels of _____mg/l. This is above the secondary MCL of 0.05 milligrams per liter (mg/L).

What should I do?

- **You do not need to use an alternative water supply (e.g., bottled water).**
- This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, *some people may notice water discoloration, and possibly taste and/or odor issues with their drinking water. This is not considered a health concern.*
- If you have other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

The MHP management is applying for grant funding to provide treatment to remove the excess manganese in the Well 3 water. We anticipate resolving the problem as the funding allows.

For more information, please contact George Price, Owner at 209-568-7009.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Sierra Village MHP.

State Water System Number: 5500353. Date distributed: _____.

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We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Water sample results received on 8/12/24 showed manganese levels of 0.118 mg/l. This is above the secondary MCL of 0.05 milligrams per liter (mg/L).

What should I do?

- **You do not need to use an alternative water supply (e.g., bottled water).**
- This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, *some people may notice water discoloration, and possibly taste and/or odor issues with their drinking water. This is not considered a health concern.*
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