2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Santa Rosa Mobile Estates** Report Date: 5/24/2012

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, 2011.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Three water wells; two active, one standby

Name & location of source(s): Well # 01 (standby) is located on McCoy Ave., Well # 02 (active) is located next to the water storage tanks on Bejay Ave., Well # 03 (active) is located on the southeast corner of McCoy and Bejay Avenues.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Completed January 2003. Please see attached vulnerability summaries for further information.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Time and locations to be announced as needed.

For more information, contact: Tim Ehlert, Water system operator Phone: (707) 542-3272

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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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: Department 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 (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/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 USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations 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 Department 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.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	**Highest No. of detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	5	8.5	1	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	5	0.02	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)	5-4-09	55	41-71	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	5-4-09	236	210-280	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

***Any violation of an MCL or AL is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

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 (pCi/L)	6-23-10	1.28	n/a	15	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	10-23-06	0.010	n/a	5	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8-11-06	0.099	0 - .11	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Aluminum (ppm)	5-12-09	0.64	n/a	1.0	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chromium (ppb)	5-4-09	5.1	2.9 – 7.3	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	4-19-06	0.125	0.12 -0.13	1.0	2.0	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	5-04-09	4.23	3.4 –5.4	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate (ppm)	5-23-11	16.3	15-18	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	5-4-09	0.13	0.12-0.16	2.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	8-11-10	5.6	n/a	60	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	8-11-10	2.9	n/a	80	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Trichlorotrifluoroethane (ppm)	4-14-09	0.007	n/a	1.2	4	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; dry cleaning solvent; refrigerant

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
***Aluminum (ppb)**	5-12-09	640	n/a	200	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Copper (ppm)	8-11-06	0.099	n/a	1.0	n/a	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Chloride (ppm)	5-4-09	79	53-120	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
***Manganese (ppb)**	5-4-09	302	64-540	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	5-4-09	666	600 -710	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

Sulfate (ppm)	5-4-09	35	28-44	500	n/a	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	5-4-09	446	420-470	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	5-19-10	21	na	5	n/a	Soil runoff
***Iron (ppb)**	5-4-09	1105	210-2000	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
***Color (units)**	5-19-10	30	na	15	na	naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (units)	5-19-10	1.0	n/a	3	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**

***Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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).

The Santa Rosa Mobile Estates water system is operated under contract by Weeks Water Treatment of Sebastopol.

To inquire about the system or to report trouble, please call 707-542-3272.

*Samples collected in 2009, 2010 for Aluminum, Manganese, Iron and Color exceeded the secondary standards mcl.

Secondary standards are set for aesthetic reasons, to protect the taste, odor and appearance of drinking water.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program

Vulnerability Summary

District Name DHS Sonoma District District No. 18 County Sonoma

System Name Santa Rosa Mobile Estates System No. 4900796

Source Name WELL 01 Source No. 001 PS Code 4900796-001

Completed by Chris Carter Date January, 2003

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE SYSTEM CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

A source water assessment was conducted for the **WELL 01**

of the **Santa Rosa Mobile Estates** water system in **January, 2003**

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Sewer collection systems

Discussion of Vulnerability

No known contaminants were detected in the water supply during the compilation of this report, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

Drinking Water Field Operations Branch
50 D Street, Suite 200
Santa Rosa, CA 95404

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Office Representative
(707) 576-2145
(707) 576-2722 (fax)

Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program

Vulnerability Summary

District Name DHS Sonoma District | District No. 18 | County Sonoma

System Name Santa Rosa Mobile Estates | System No. 4900796

Source Name WELL 02 | Source No. 002 | PS Code 4900796-002

Completed by Chris Carter | Date January, 2003

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE SYSTEM CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 02

of the Santa Rosa Mobile Estates water system in January, 2003

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Sewer collection systems

Discussion of Vulnerability

No known contaminants were detected in the water supply during the compilation of this report, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

Drinking Water Field Operations Branch
50 D Street, Suite 200
Santa Rosa, CA 95404

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Office Representative
(707) 576-2145
(707) 576-2722 (fax)