

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Western Mobile Home Park Report Date: 2/27/14

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, 2013 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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: Two Groundwater Wells

Name & location of source(s): Well #01 is located in a locked enclosure 100 feet from the front entrance of the park. Well #02 is located toward the middle of the park, near lot 22.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A Drinking Water Source Assessment was completed in 2003.

Please see attached Vulnerability Summary for further information.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: N/A

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.

Variations 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 California 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.) <u>0</u>	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) <u>0</u>	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	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	0.005	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	5	0.027	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)	6/22/11	34.5	30-39	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	6/22/11	230	200-260	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
Nitrate (ppm)	9/4/13	14.5	na	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (ppb)	6/22/12	67	50-84	1000	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (ppm)	6/22/12	0.225	0.20-0.25	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	6/22/11	0.155	0.140-0.170	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (PC/L)	6/28/07	0.385	0.24-0.53	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
*Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ppb)	5/22/13 6/25/13 9/4/13	5.5	1.9 – 8.5	5	1.7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloroethylene	5/22/13 6/25/13 9/4/13	1.47	ND – 2.7	6	100	Some people who use water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	10/9/13	2.6	na	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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
Iron (ppb)	6/22/11	130	100-160	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
*Manganese (ppb)	4/12/12	75.5	73-78	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Conductivity (uS/cm)	6/22/11	735	600-870	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water: seawater influence
Odor (units)	6/22/11	1	na	3	n/a	Naturally- occurring organic materials
Aluminum (ppb)	6/22/11	67	50-84	200	na	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
*Color (units)	6/22/11	15	10-20	15	na	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Zinc (ppm)	6/22/11	.052	.054-.050	5.0	na	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride (ppm)	6/22/11	79.5	67-92	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	6/22/11	25.5	17-34	500	n/a	Runoff / leaching from natural deposit; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	6/22/11	445	380-510	1000	n/a	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
*Turbidity (units)	6/22/11	5.2	2.70-7.70	5	n/a	Soil runoff

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

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

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. Western 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 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/safewater/lead>.

**The Western Mobile Home Park 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 taken in 2011 for Color and Turbidity and samples taken in 2012 for Manganese were over the MCLs for secondary standards. Secondary standards are set for aesthetic reasons.

**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT,
or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Failure to collect water samples and report to the State	Western MHP failed to test for trichloroethylene (TCE) and cis-1,2-dichloroethylene (DCE) during the First Quarter of 2013	January – March 2013	Following this citation the water system has contracted with Weeks Water Treatment to monitor and report analysis to the State	Some people who drink water containing TCE or DCE in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Levels of trichloroethylene (TCE) were above the drinking water standard	Results from water samples showed TCE levels at 0.0083 ppm which is above the drinking water standard	September 2013	This water source has been shutoff. No water is currently being delivered from this well pending further investigation	Some people who drink water containing TCE or DCE in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer