

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Glenwood Mobile Estates**

Report Date: June 26, 2014

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, 2014 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: Groundwater well(s).

Name & location of source(s): Well 02 N and Well 03 SW are located within the mobile home park.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The source water assessments were completed in 2002 and 2006. The water sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: sewer collection systems, active gas station, and a historic gas station/auto repair shop. The historic gas station site has a known contaminant plume of gasoline associated with the underground fuel tanks. The historic gas station buildings and tanks have been removed and remediation is ongoing. There have been no confirmed detections of gasoline constituents in the Glenwood Mobile Estates water wells. The complete source water assessments are available for review at the Inyo County Environmental Health Services, 207 W. South Street, Bishop, or call (760) 873-7865.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Not applicable.

For more information, contact: Niki Lowden, Manager

Phone: (760) 872-5452

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 state Department of Health Services (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 must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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 | 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 | No. of samples collected | 90 th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Lead (ppb) 12/13/12 | 5 | 7.5 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) 12/13/12 | 5 | 0.025 | 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 (mg/L) | | | | | | |
| N Well | 8/27/10 | 5 | n/a | none | none | Generally found in ground & surface water |
| SW Well | 8/27/10 | 8 | n/a | | | |
| Hardness (mg/L) | | | | | | |
| N Well | 8/27/10 | 64.7 | n/a | none | none | Generally found in ground & surface water |
| SW Well | 8/27/10 | 55.6 | n/a | | | |

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 |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| None above detection limit | | | | | | |

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) | | | | | | |
| N Well | 8/27/10 | <10 | n/a | 200 | n/a | Erosion of natural deposits |
| SW Well | 12/13/12 | 20 | n/a | | | |
| Chloride (mg/L) | | | | | | |
| N Well | 8/27/10 | <1 | n/a | 500 | n/a | Erosion of natural deposits |
| SW Well | 8/27/10 | 1 | n/a | | | |
| Copper (mg/L) | | | | | | |
| N Well | 8/27/10 | <0.01 | n/a | 1 | n/a | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| SW Well | 8/27/10 | 0.08 | n/a | | | |
| Specific Conductance (uS/cm) | | | | | | |
| N Well | 8/27/10 | 157 | n/a | 1600 | n/a | Substances that form ions when in water |
| SW Well | 8/27/10 | 155 | n/a | | | |
| Sulfate (mg/L) | | | | | | |
| N Well | 8/27/10 | 6 | n/a | 500 | n/a | Erosion of natural deposits |
| SW Well | 8/27/10 | 6 | n/a | | | |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L) | | | | | | |
| N Well | 8/27/10 | 110 | n/a | 1000 | n/a | Erosion of natural deposits |
| SW Well | 8/27/10 | 120 | n/a | | | |
| Zinc (mg/L) | | | | | | |
| N Well | 8/27/10 | <0.02 | n/a | 5 | n/a | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| SW Well | 8/27/10 | 0.09 | n/a | | | |

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|--|-------------|----------------|--------------------|--|
| Vanadium (ug/L) | | | | |
| N Well | 8/27/10 | 4 | 50 | The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals. |
| SW Well | 12/13/12 | 4 | | |

*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).

Our water contains an average fluoride level of <0.1 mg/L. You may want to contact your child's pediatrician and/or dentist with this information to help them determine if fluoride supplements or treatments are needed.

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. Our water system 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>.

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

There are no violations to report for calendar year 2014.
