

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: **GOLDEN SANDS MOBILE HOME PARK**

Water System Number: **1900649**

The water system above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____ (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.

Certified By: Name _____
Signature _____
Title _____
Phone Number () _____ Date _____

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the form below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

_____ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used:

_____ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying customers. Those efforts included the following methods:

_____ Posted the CCR on the internet at http:// _____

_____ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)

_____ Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach a 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 the newspaper and date published)

_____ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

_____ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

_____ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

_____ 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 address: http:// _____

_____ For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: GOLDEN SANDS MOBILE HOME PARK

Report Date: June 2015

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.

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: According to SWRCB DDW records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 1 source(s): Well 02

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meetings currently are not being held.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (661) 251 - 8075 and ask for L.D. Flickinger Co., LLC.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically 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 the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for the 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.

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)

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 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, 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.

Any violation of MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	Sample Date	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10 (2014)	11	1	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10 (2014)	0.01	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	(2012)	30	N/A	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	(2012)	144	N/A	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 3 - 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 Sources of Contaminant
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	(2014)	9.2	N/A	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate (ppm)	(2014)	7.1	N/A	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	(2012)	1.5	N/A	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2011)	ND	ND - 2.59	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table 4 - 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 Sources of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	(2012)	41	N/A	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2012)	446	N/A	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	(2012)	61	N/A	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	(2012)	260	N/A	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2012)	0.3	N/A	5	n/a	Soil runoff

Table 5 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Vanadium (ppm)	(2012)	0.014	N/A	0.05	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.

Table 6 - DETECTION OF FEDERAL DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	(2014)	2.5	N/A	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Golden Sands MHP* 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 Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

About our Lead: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

2014 Consumer Confidence Report Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 02 of the GOLDEN SANDS MOBILE HOME PARK water system in January, 2002.

Well 02 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Above ground storage tanks
Housing - high density [>1 house/0.5 acres]

Discussion of Vulnerability

Well 02 - has shown to be at most vulnerable to the chemicals: None

At this time, no chemicals have been detected that will affect the quality of the drinking water.

Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

Golden Sands Mobile Home Park
2059 East Avenue I
Lancaster, CA 93534

The Consumer Confidence Report is posted on a bulletin board in the Common Area Club House. Within this building it is accessible to the general public and all persons effected by ground water Well 02 water system number 1900649.

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

Vince Gallegos
Environmental Health Specialist III
County of Los Angeles Public Health Water Quality Program
5050 Commerce Drive
Baldwin Park, CA 91706
Tel (626) 430-5420
Fax(627) 813-3016

Golden Sands MHP

Analytical Results By FGL - 2014

LEAD AND COPPER RULE

		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	90th Percentile	# Samples
Lead		ppb	0	15	0.2			11.1	3
Space #111 Maintenance	SP 1406452-7	ppb				2014-06-05	ND		
Space #112	SP 1406452-8	ppb				2014-06-05	ND		
Space #127	SP 1406452-9	ppb				2014-06-05	ND		
Space #14 & 15 Manager	SP 1406452-1	ppb				2014-06-05	112		
Space #147	SP 1406452-10	ppb				2014-06-05	ND		
Space #27	SP 1406452-2	ppb				2014-06-05	ND		
Space #51	SP 1406452-3	ppb				2014-06-05	11.1		
Space #53	SP 1406452-4	ppb				2014-06-05	ND		
Space #67	SP 1406452-5	ppb				2014-06-05	ND		
Space #84	SP 1406452-6	ppb				2014-06-05	ND		
Copper		ppm		1.3	.3			0.008	2
Space #111 Maintenance	SP 1406452-7	ppm				2014-06-05	ND		
Space #112	SP 1406452-8	ppm				2014-06-05	ND		
Space #127	SP 1406452-9	ppm				2014-06-05	ND		
Space #14 & 15 Manager	SP 1406452-1	ppm				2014-06-05	0.067		
Space #147	SP 1406452-10	ppm				2014-06-05	ND		
Space #27	SP 1406452-2	ppm				2014-06-05	ND		
Space #51	SP 1406452-3	ppm				2014-06-05	ND		
Space #53	SP 1406452-4	ppm				2014-06-05	ND		
Space #67	SP 1406452-5	ppm				2014-06-05	ND		
Space #84	SP 1406452-6	ppm				2014-06-05	ND		

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Sodium		ppm		none	none			30	30 - 30
Well 02	SP 1201188-1	ppm				2012-02-07	30		
Hardness		ppm		none	none			144	144 - 144
Well 02	SP 1201188-1	ppm				2012-02-07	144		

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)

		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Hexavalent Chromium		ppb		10	0.02			9.2	9.2 - 9.2
Well 02	SP 1414581-1	ppb				2014-12-15	9.2		
Nitrate		ppm		45	45			7.1	7.1 - 7.1
Well 02	SP 1402159-1	ppm				2014-02-25	7.1		
Nitrate + Nitrite as N		ppm		10	10			1.5	1.5 - 1.5
Well 02	SP 1201188-1	ppm				2012-02-07	1.5		
Gross Alpha		pCi/L		15	(0)			ND	ND - 2.59
Well 02	SP 1112569-1	pCi/L				2011-12-07	ND		
Well 02	SP 1109561-1	pCi/L				2011-09-20	ND		
Well 02	SP 1106117-1	pCi/L				2011-06-21	2.59		
Well 02	SP 1102495-1	pCi/L				2011-03-10	1.20		

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS)

		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Chloride		ppm		500	n/a			41	41 - 41
Well 02	SP 1201188-1	ppm				2012-02-07	41		
Specific Conductance		umhos/cm		1600	n/a			446	446 - 446
Well 02	SP 1201188-1	umhos/cm				2012-02-07	446		

Sulfate		ppm		500	n/a			61	61 - 61
Well 02	SP 1201188-1	ppm				2012-02-07	61		
Total Dissolved Solids		ppm		1000	n/a			260	260 - 260
Well 02	SP 1201188-1	ppm				2012-02-07	260		
Turbidity		NTU		5	n/a			0.3	0.3 - 0.3
Well 02	SP 1201188-1	NTU				2012-02-07	0.3		

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Vanadium		ppm		NS	n/a			0.014	0.014 - 0.014
Well 02	SP 1201188-1	ppm				2012-02-07	0.014		

DETECTION OF FEDERAL DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE

		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)		ppb		80	n/a			2.5	2.5 - 2.5
Space #114	SP 1407703-1	ppb				2014-07-08	2.5		

Golden Sands MHP

CCR Login Linkage - 2014

FGL Code	Lab ID	Date_Sampled	Method	Description	Property
OFFICE HB	SP 1400970-1	2014-01-28	Coliform	Office Hosebib	Drinking Water Monitoring
	SP 1402158-1	2014-02-25	Coliform	Office Hosebib	Drinking Water Monitoring
	SP 1403343-1	2014-03-24	Coliform	Office Hosebib	Drinking Water Monitoring
	SP 1404423-1	2014-04-17	Coliform	Office Hosebib	Drinking Water Monitoring
	SP 1405498-1	2014-05-14	Coliform	Office Hosebib	Drinking Water Monitoring
	SP 1406448-1	2014-06-05	Coliform	Office Hosebib	Drinking Water Monitoring
	SP 1407702-1	2014-07-08	Coliform	Office Hosebib	Drinking Water Monitoring
	SP 1409346-1	2014-08-18	Coliform	Office Hosebib	Drinking Water Monitoring
	SP 1411141-1	2014-09-26	Coliform	Office Hosebib	Drinking Water Monitoring
	SP 1412233-1	2014-10-21	Coliform	Office Hosebib	Drinking Water Monitoring
	SP 1413723-1	2014-11-24	Coliform	Office Hosebib	Drinking Water Monitoring
	SP 1414580-1	2014-12-15	Coliform	Office Hosebib	Drinking Water Monitoring
Space #111 Main	SP 1406452-7	2014-06-05	Metals, Total	Space #111 Maintenance	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Space #112	SP 1406452-8	2014-06-05	Metals, Total	Space #112	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Space #114	SP 1407703-1	2014-07-08	EPA 551.1	Space #114	DBP Monitoring
Space #127	SP 1406452-9	2014-06-05	Metals, Total	Space #127	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Space #14 & 15	SP 1406452-1	2014-06-05	Metals, Total	Space #14 & 15 Manager	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Space #147	SP 1406452-10	2014-06-05	Metals, Total	Space #147	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Space #27	SP 1406452-2	2014-06-05	Metals, Total	Space #27	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Space #51	SP 1406452-3	2014-06-05	Metals, Total	Space #51	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Space #53	SP 1406452-4	2014-06-05	Metals, Total	Space #53	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Space #67	SP 1406452-5	2014-06-05	Metals, Total	Space #67	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Space #84	SP 1406452-6	2014-06-05	Metals, Total	Space #84	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Well 2	SP 1102495-1	2011-03-10	Radio Chemistry	Well 02	Water Quality Monitoring
	SP 1106117-1	2011-06-21	Radio Chemistry	Well 02	Water Quality Monitoring
	SP 1109561-1	2011-09-20	Radio Chemistry	Well 02	Water Quality Monitoring
	SP 1112569-1	2011-12-07	Radio Chemistry	Well 02	Water Quality Monitoring
	SP 1201188-1	2012-02-07	General Mineral	Well 02	Water Quality Monitoring
	SP 1201188-1	2012-02-07	Wet Chemistry	Well 02	Water Quality Monitoring
	SP 1201188-1	2012-02-07	Metals, Total	Well 02	Water Quality Monitoring
	SP 1402159-1	2014-02-25	Wet Chemistry	Well 02	Water Quality Monitoring
	SP 1414581-1	2014-12-15	Wet Chemistry	Well 02	Chrome 6 Monitoring