

## 2014 WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

This report shows our water quality and what it means. For additional information concerning your drinking water, contact Peters Drilling at (530) 273-8136.

Water for the site comes from a groundwater well.

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

### Definitions of Terms

In this report you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Maximum Contaminant Level** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are established by the federal Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

**Public Health Goal or PHG** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG's are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Primary Drinking Water Standard** - MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Regulatory Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Treatment Technique** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

### Water Testing Results

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. The term "contaminant," as used below refers to any substance in water, other than pure water itself, that is regulated and monitored for health or aesthetic reasons.

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, which 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, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- 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. Gold Hill 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 the 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>.

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 must provide the same protection for public health.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers and/or the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

### Detected Contaminants In Our Water

Gold Hill Mobile Home Park routinely monitors for contaminants in our drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following paragraphs and tables show the results of our most recent testing. Please note that not all testing is required annually, so in some cases our results are more than one year old.

### Microbiological Water Quality

Testing for bacteriological contaminants in the distribution system is required by State regulations. This testing is done regularly to verify that the water system is free from coliform bacteria. The number of samples found to contain coliform in one month was one in June 2014.

### Violation Information

Routine tests in June 2014 found amounts of coliform bacteria in our water. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed, and this was a warning of potential problems. Samples following the violations were subsequently found to be absent of bacteria.

## Chemicals Detected In Our Water

The following table gives a list of all regulated chemicals that were detected in our water during the most recent samplings.

Chemical Detected	Year Tested	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (or MCLG)	Origin
<b>Turbidity</b>	2007	0.13 NTU	5	5	Soil runoff
<b>Gross Alpha</b>	2012	.309 (+-.895)	15	0	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer
<b>Total Radium 228</b>	2012	.034 (+-0.524)	5	0	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have and increased risk of getting cancer
<b>Sulfate</b>	2013	11.5 ppm	500	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
<b>Total Dissolved Solids</b>	2013	158 ppm	1000	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
<b>Chloride</b>	2013	8.0	500	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
<b>Hardness</b>	2013	85 ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Sodium</b>	2013	15.2 ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Arsenic</b>	2013	6.9 ppb	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
<b>Specific conductivity</b>	2013	256 µmhos/cm	1600	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
<b>Barium</b>	2013	52.6 ug/L	1000	1000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Turbidity</b>	2013	0.19 NTU	5	N/A	Soil runoff
<b>Nitrate as N</b>	2014	1.75 ppm	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Nitrite</b>	2014	0.13 mg/L	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Trihalomethanes</b>	2014	4.9 ug/L	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Haloacetic Acids</b>	2014	1.3 ug/L	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

N/A = not applicable

The American Heart Association recommends that persons on such a diet should use drinking water containing no more than 20 ppm of sodium. Likewise, hardness results (calcium + magnesium) are provided for informational purposes only, as there is no MCL.

### Lead & Copper Testing Results

Lead & copper testing of water from individual taps in the distribution system is required by State regulations. The table below summarizes the most recent monitoring for these constituents. If the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile result does not exceed the action level for either lead or copper, the water system is in compliance.

	Year Tested	No. of Samples Collected	No. of Samples Required	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result (ppb)	No. Samples Above Action Level	Action Level (ppb)
<b>Lead</b>	2013	5	5	0	0	15
<b>Copper</b>	2013	5	5	20	0	1300