2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Bermuda Palms MHP** Report Date: 06-02-2015

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 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

Name & general location of source(s): Clubhouse well

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Contact Riverside County Environmental Health at (760)863-7570.

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

For more information, contact: Vernon Purcell Phone: 760 347-0103

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 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 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: State Board 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 (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/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 State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 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 State Board 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 (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	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 (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	6-26-13	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6-26-13	5	0.060	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)	2-20-13	21	N/A	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2-20-13	100	N/A	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 asterisked. 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**
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	7-2-14	2.3	N/A	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	9-22-14	8.5	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 as NO_3 (ppm)	6-18-14	11	N/A	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total chromium (ppb)	6-26-13	8.4	N/A	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating: erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L	2009	3.37	1.98-4.92	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (piC/L)	2009	2.14	1.68-2.6	20	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2-20-13	0.9	N/A	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chlorine (ppm)	2014	0.9	0.3-3.2	4.0	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

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**
Sulfate (ppm)	2-20-13	21	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride (ppm)	2-20-13	6.1	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2-20-13	300	N/A	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total dissolved solids (ppm)	2-20-13	170	N/A	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**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).

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. **Bermuda Palms 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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	(In the year)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [a] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards [b] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to _____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed _____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

** Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

SWRCB Hosting of Public Water System CCRs

The Division of Drinking Water (DDW) at the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) will host electronic copies of public water systems CCRs with a direct link to it. To qualify for this hosting, the DDW is requiring that Public Water Systems must first register at the **Electronic Annual Reporting System** web page of the DRINC Portal and complete the electronic Annual Report (eAR). Invitations to complete the eAR are sent through the regulating agencies to public water systems under their jurisdiction. The PWS personnel's request to register on the eAR System is vetted by that regulating agency. Once a PWS has registered, it can complete the eAR online. At this time, a PDF or .doc/docx version of a CCR can be uploaded to the site. When this is done, the PWS will be given an internet address which it can give to its customers to see the CCR directly. This URL will be one click away for a water system's customers to see the CCR.

How to submit the CCR on the eAR System of the DRINC Portal

You may have noticed when you logged in to eAR System website to complete and submit your 2014 eARDWP that next to the **MY EAR REPORTS** tab is the **MY CCR UPLOADS** tab. To upload your 2014 CCR, go to the **MY CCR UPLOADS** tab and click the link Upload new 2014 Consumer Confidence Report. If you are registered as a user on the eAR System, you do not need to register again to upload the 2014 CCR.

If you are not a registered user on the DRINC Portal

In order to ensure the integrity of the documents collected, we have implemented an on-line registration process to ensure that only valid water system representatives access the eAR System. To access the eARDWP/CCR online page, please go to the following link for our DRINC Portal at http://drinc.ca.gov , click the Electronic Annual Report link and **Register**. Alternatively, just go directly to the following link for our eAR System at http://www.drinc.ca.gov/ear/. You need only register once to upload CCRs for multiple systems for which you are responsible. Within 3 to 5 days after you have registered and the SWRCB, DDW District Engineer or local health agency has reviewed your registration, you will receive an email to allow you access to upload a CCR for your public water system(s).

If you need to add another water system to your registered list

You must ensure you are registered for each water system for which you must submit a CCR. *To register for a new system*, you must login to the eAR System using your user name (email address) and password, then go to the **MY PROFILE** tab and add a water system from the list. Within 3 to 5 days after you have added

the new water system to your list, and the SWRCB, DDW District Office or local health agency has reviewed your registration, you will receive an email to allow you to upload a CCR for that new public water system(s). You may begin uploading the 2014 CCR for any water systems that had prior approval while you are waiting for the approval for the newly added water system.

If you forgot your password or changed email addresses

Password. You must first login using your user name (email address). When you are at the screen requiring your password, click on the link **FORGOT PASSWORD?**. A temporary password will be forwarded to your email account. You must replace the temporary password with a new password the next time you access your eAR System account.

Email Address. If your email address has changed, you must re-register to create a new account with the updated email address. You should then connect the water system(s) to the new account for which you need to submit a 2014 CCR.

Upload only a single file

Unlike the eAR which is a form that must be filled out online, to submit the CCR you only need to upload an electronic copy of the CCR in the format you normally use. The uploaded CCR may be in any file format, e.g., PDF, Word, Excel, JPEG, GIF, etc. **Note that only one file can be uploaded for each water system**. Uploading more than one file will result in the latest file replacing the previous one. For example, if in your CCR the water quality data table is in Microsoft Excel and the rest is in Microsoft Word, uploading these two files will result in only one of the files being submitted. Your CCR must be submitted as a single file, and can be combined as a PDF or submitted as a zip file.

Confirmation of Receipt of the 2014 eCCR

The person who uploaded the 2014 CCR for your water system will receive an email notification from the DRINC portal administrator that the upload was successful. *Please note that the successful upload of the electronically submitted CCR does not constitute approval of the content or information included in the CCR.*

If you have any questions related to the 2014 CCR submittal process, please contact the SWRCB, DDW District Office or local health agency, or send an email to *drinc@waterboards.ca.gov*.

ATTACHMENT 7

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: Bermuda Palms MHP

Water System Number: CA 3301040

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 06-12-2015 (*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: Saraya Flood

Signature: [signature]

Title: administrative assistant

Phone Number: (760) 347-0103 Date: 06-12-15

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the 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: This report was delivered to each home along with the June 2015 newsletter on 6-12-15

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

- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach 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 newspaper and date published)
- ☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed 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: www._____

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

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

06/12/2015

The 2014 Consumer Confidence Report, dated 06/02/2015, was posted inside the community clubhouse on a bulletin board designated for announcements. It was also posted on outside of the community clubhouse on an outdoor bulletin, which is accessible 24 hours a day and 7 days a week.

Thank You,

Saraya Flood
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