2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: KING ISLAND TRAILER 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 alquien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: According to CDPH records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 1 source(s): Well

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

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (209) 838 - 7842 and ask for Quality Service, Inc..

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 mush follow.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

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 if 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 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)	(2013)	138	N/A	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	(2013)	86.9	N/A	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 2 - 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
Arsenic (ppb)	(2013)	3	N/A	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	(2013)	0.14	N/A	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Table 3 - 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)	(2013)	102	N/A	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	(2013)	10	N/A	15	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese (ppb)	(2013)	170	N/A	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2013)	809	N/A	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	(2013)	430	N/A	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

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

Table 4 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Boron (ppm)	(2013)	0.3	N/A	1	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts if 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. *King Island Trailer 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.

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

About our Manganese: Manganese was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The Manganese MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

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Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL HEAD of the KING ISLAND TRAILER PARK water system in November, 2001.

Well - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Septic systems - high density [>1/acre]

Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:
San Joaquin County
Environmental Health Division
304 E. Weber Ave, 3rd Floor
Stockton, CA 95202

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:
Willy Ng, REHS+
SJ Co Environmental Health Division
(209) 468-3448
wng@phs.hs.co.san-joaquin.ca.us

King Island Trailer Park

Analytical Results By FGL - 2014

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Sodium		ppm		none	none			138	138 - 138
Well	STK1351451-1	ppm				2013-11-26	138		
Hardness		ppm		none	none			86.9	86.9 - 86.9
Well	STK1351451-1	ppm				2013-11-26	86.9		

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Arsenic		ppb		10	0.004			3	3 - 3
Well	STK1351451-1	ppb				2013-11-26	3		
Barium		ppm	2	1	2			0.14	0.14 - 0.14
Well	STK1351451-1	ppm				2013-11-26	0.14		

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Chloride		ppm		500	n/a			102	102 - 102
Well	STK1351451-1	ppm				2013-11-26	102		
Color		Units		15	n/a			10	10 - 10
Well	STK1351451-1	Units				2013-11-26	10		
Manganese		ppb		50	n/a			170	170 - 170
Well	STK1351451-1	ppb				2013-11-26	170		
Specific Conductance		umhos/cm		1600	n/a			809	809 - 809
Well	STK1351451-1	umhos/cm				2013-11-26	809		
Total Dissolved Solids		ppm		1000	n/a			430	430 - 430
Well	STK1351451-1	ppm				2013-11-26	430		

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Boron		ppm		NS	n/a			0.3	0.3 - 0.3
Well	STK1351451-1	ppm				2013-11-26	0.3		

King Island Trailer Park
CCR Login Linkage - 2014

FGL Code	Lab ID	Date_Sampled	Method	Description	Property
RV 18	STK1337664-4	2013-07-21	Metals, Total	RV 18	Cu & Pb Monitoring System # 3901114
RV 22	STK1337664-5	2013-07-21	Metals, Total	RV 22	Cu & Pb Monitoring System # 3901114
Space 3	STK1337664-1	2013-07-21	Metals, Total	Space #03	Cu & Pb Monitoring System # 3901114
SPACE#8TAP	STK1431115-1	2014-02-07	Coliform	Space #08 Tap	Bacteriological Sampling
	STK1432972-1	2014-04-04	Coliform	Space #08 Tap	Bacteriological Sampling
	STK1435441-1	2014-06-06	Coliform	Space #08 Tap	Bacteriological Sampling
	STK1437940-1	2014-08-08	Coliform	Space #08 Tap	Bacteriological Sampling
	STK1450433-1	2014-10-10	Coliform	Space #08 Tap	Bacteriological Sampling
	STK1452352-1	2014-12-05	Coliform	Space #08 Tap	Bacteriological Sampling
Space 15	STK1337664-3	2013-07-22	Metals, Total	Space #15	Cu & Pb Monitoring System # 3901114
Space 42	STK1337664-2	2013-07-22	Metals, Total	Space #42	Cu & Pb Monitoring System # 3901114
SPACE#50TAP	STK1430254-1	2014-01-10	Coliform	Space #50 Tap	Bacteriological Sampling
	STK1432047-1	2014-03-07	Coliform	Space #50 Tap	Bacteriological Sampling
	STK1434188-1	2014-05-09	Coliform	Space #50 Tap	Bacteriological Sampling
	STK1436855-1	2014-07-11	Coliform	Space #50 Tap	Bacteriological Sampling
	STK1439077-1	2014-09-05	Coliform	Space #50 Tap	Bacteriological Sampling
	STK1451367-1	2014-11-07	Coliform	Space #50 Tap	Bacteriological Sampling
WELLHEAD	STK1351451-1	2013-11-26	Metals, Total	Well	3 Year Monitoring
	STK1351451-1	2013-11-26	Wet Chemistry	Well	3 Year Monitoring
	STK1351451-1	2013-11-26	General Mineral	Well	3 Year Monitoring

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: **KING ISLAND TRAILER PARK**
Water System Number: **3901114**

The water system above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/30/15 (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 Sherri Keys

Signature

Title Manager

Phone Number (209) 477-5364 Date 6/30/15

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:

X CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: posted in Mailroom

X "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)
- X Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) mailRoom.
- ____ 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

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