**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) or Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

**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, reporting 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.

**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:** 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)

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

For questions or concerns about your drinking water you may contact: **Dan Hoxie**
**Phone: 530 365-1435**

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Prepared by Basic Laboratory, Inc. (2015)

# 2014
# Water Quality Report
For
# Riverland Mobile Home Park

Some of the best water in the country is enjoyed right here in Northern California! With this in mind, we strive to provide you with a safe and dependable drinking water supply. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually monitor our drinking water quality and to protect our water resources.

We regularly test our drinking water for many different constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This "Consumer Confidence Report" includes those constituents that were detected and otherwise fulfills the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Our drinking water is supplied by two treated groundwater wells - **Well 01**, and **Well 05**; **Well 04** is currently inactive. All are located in the park and serve approximately 230 residents.

Source **Well 01** was evaluated by the county in August 2002, to determine if there were possible contaminating activities that might compromise the quality of the water. At the time, there were no associated contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source was still considered vulnerable to influence from the river, as well as nearby septic systems, scrap and salvage yards and historic gas stations. **Well 05** has not yet been evaluated by the county. A copy of the complete report for **Well 01** is available upon request. The report summary may be viewed online: http://swap.ace.ucdavis.edu/TSinfo/TSintro.asp.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems; and

**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 (DHS) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DHS regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Please note that 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.**

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).

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (1-800-426-4791) or online at:
http://water.epa.gov/drink/standards/basicinfo.cfm

These tables show only the drinking water contaminants that were *detected* during the most recent sampling for each constituent. The Department of Health Services 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 an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked and explained below.

**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 month) 0 | none | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or E. coli | (in the year) 0 | none | 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 | No. of samples collected | 90th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (ppb) 06/07/12 | 10 | ND | none | 15 | 2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) 06/07/12 | 10 | 0.133 | none | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

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. Riverland 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.

**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) | 05/05/14 | 11 | | none | none | Generally found in ground & surface water |
| Hardness (ppm) | 05/05/14 | 102 | | none | none | Generally found in ground & surface water |

**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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nitrate as NO3 (ppm) | 05/05/14 | 6.4 | 7.3 - 9.5 | 45 | 45 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

**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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chloride (ppm) | 05/05/14 | 3 | | 500 | none | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 05/05/14 | 6.8 | | 500 | none | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Specific Conductance or EC (µS/cm) | 05/05/14 | 240 | | 1600 | none | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Total Dissolved Solids or TDS (ppm) | 05/05/14 | 155 | | 1000 | none | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |

**TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vanadium (ppb) | 07/27/10 | 4.3 | 50 | The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals. |