# **2019** Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Crowley Lake Trailer Park Report Date: June 25th 2020

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 to December 31, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [<u>Enter Water System's Name Here</u>] a [<u>Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here</u>] para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 [Enter Water System's Name Here]以获得中文的帮助:[Enter Water System's Address Here][Enter Water System's Phone Number Here]

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Enter Water System's Name and Address Here] o tumawag sa [Enter Water System's Phone Number Here] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [<u>Enter Water System's Name Here</u>] tại [<u>Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here</u>] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [Enter Water System's Name Here] ntawm [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groun	nd Water	
Name & general location of source(s):	Wells on the property	
Drinking Water Source Assessment inform	mation: Mono County Environment	tal Health
Time and place of regularly scheduled boa	ard meetings for public participation:	Private, No meetings
For more information, contact: Joseph	h Santos	Phone: (760)935-4221

#### 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 (U.S. EPA).

**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**: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**Level 1 Assessment**: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment**: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

**ppb**: parts per billion or micrograms per liter ( $\mu$ g/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 byproducts 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 U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law 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 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 1 – S	SAMPLING RE	ESULTS SHOW	ING THE DETECTION OF CO	DLIFORM B	ACTERIA
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month)	0	1 positive monthly sample <sup>(a)</sup>	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

<sup>(</sup>a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

<sup>(</sup>b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

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	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	3/24/	10	.0064	0	15	0.2		Internal corrosion of
	2019		mg/L					household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	3/24/ 2019	10	0.44mg/L	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing

								systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

	TABLE 3	- SAMPLING R	ESULTS FOR S	SODIUM A	ND HARDN	ESS
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	0	0	0	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	0	0	0	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
TABLE 4 – DET	ECTION O	F CONTAMINA	NTS WITH A I	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
	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	
TABLE 5 – DETE	CTION OF	CONTAMINAN	TS WITH A SE	CONDARY	Y DRINKIN	G WATER STANDARD
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	
	TABLE 6	– DETECTION	OF UNREGUI	ATED CO	NTAMINAN	NTS
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notifica	tion Level	Health Effects Language

## **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 U.S. EPA'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. U.S. EPA/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: 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. [ENTER WATER SYSTEM'S NAME HERE] 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. [OPTIONAL: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/lead">http://www.epa.gov/lead</a>.

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

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

## For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

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

# Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Groundwater TT

SPECIAL	NOTICE OF FECAL IND	DICATOR-POSITIVE G	ROUNDWATER SOURCE	SAMPLE
;	SPECIAL NOTICE FOR	UNCORRECTED SIGN	IFICANT DEFICIENCIES	
	VIOLA	TION OF GROUNDWA	ATER TT	
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

equirements  A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	onsumer Confidence Rep	ort Page (	<u>S of 7</u>		
Table 8 - Sampling results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources  Treatment Technique (**) Type of approved filtration technology used)  Turbidity Performance Standards (**) The less than or equal to					
Table 8 - Sampling results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources  Treatment Technique (**) Type of approved filtration technology used)  Turbidity Performance Standards (**) The less than or equal to					
TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES  reatment Technique (a) Type of approved filtration technology used)  Turbidity Performance Standards (b) That must be met through the water treatment process)  Turbidity Performance Standards (c) That exceed	For S	systems Providing Su	ırface Water as a	Source of Drinking W	/ater
Turbidity Performance Standards (b)  Turbidity Performance Standards (b)  In the less than or equal to					
Turbidity Performance Standards (b) hat must be met through the water treatment process)  Owest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity erformance Standard No. 1.  In the less than or equal toNTU in 95% of measurements in a month 22 - Not exceedNTU at any time.  Owest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity erformance Standard No. 1.  In the less than or equal toNTU in 95% of measurements in a month 22 - Not exceedNTU at any time.  Owest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity erformance Standard No. 1.  In the less than or equal toNTU in 95% of measurements in a month 22 - Not exceedNTU at any time.  Owest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity erformance Standard No. 1.  In the less than or equal toNTU in 95% of measurements in a month 22 - Not exceedNTU at any time.  Owest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity erformance Standard No. 1.  In the less than or equal toNTU in 95% of measurements in a month 22 - Not exceedNTU at any time.  Owest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity erformance Standard No. 1.  In the less than or equal toNTU in 95% of measurements in a month 22 - Not exceedNTU at any time.  Owest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity erformance Standard No. 1.  In the less than or equal toNTU in 95% of measurements in a month 22 - Not exceedNTU at any time.  Owest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity erformance Standard No. 1.  In the less than or equal toNTU in 95% of measurements in a month 22 - Not exceedNTU at any time.  In the less than or equal toNTU in 95% of measurements in a month 22 - Not exceedNTU at any time.  In the less than or equal toNTU in 95% of measurements in a month in the performance standard in the performance stan		SAMPLING RESULTS SI	HOWING TREATMI	ENT OF SURFACE WATER	SOURCES
1 - Be less than or equal toNTU in 95% of measurements in a month hat must be met through the water treatment process)  1 - Be less than or equal toNTU in 95% of measurements in a month hat must be met through the water treatment process)  1 - Be less than or equal toNTU in 95% of measurements in a month hat must be met through the water treatment process and and No. 1.  1 - Not exceedNTU for more than eight consecutive hours.  3 - Not exceedNTU at any time.  1 - Be less than or equal toNTU in 95% of measurements in a month process.  3 - Not exceedNTU at any time.  1 - Be less than or equal toNTU in 95% of measurements in a month process.  3 - Not exceedNTU for more than eight consecutive hours.  3 - Not exceedNTU at any time.  1 - Be less than or equal toNTU in 95% of measurements in a month process.  3 - Not exceedNTU for more than eight consecutive hours.  3 - Not exceedNTU at any time.  1 - Be less than or equal toNTU in 95% of measurements in a month process.  3 - Not exceedNTU for more than eight consecutive hours.  3 - Not exceedNTU at any time.  1 - Be less than or equal toNTU in 95% of measurements in a month process.  3 - Not exceedNTU at any time.  1 - Be less than or equal toNTU in 95% of measurements in a month process.  3 - Not exceedNTU at any time.  1 - Be less than or equal toNTU in 95% of measurements in a month process.  3 - Not exceedNTU at any time.  1 - Be less than or equal toNTU in 95% of measurements in a month process.  3 - Not exceedNTU it any time.  1 - Be less than or equal toNTU it is a measurement in the process.  1 - Be less than or equal toNTU it is a measurement of the cloudines.  1 - Be less than or equal toNTU it is a measurement of the cloudines.  1 - Be less than or equal toNTU it is a measurement of the cloudines.  1 - Be less than or equal toNTU it is a measur		technology used)			
west monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.  Tighest single turbidity measurement during the year Sumber of violations of any surface water treatment equirements  A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration perform Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.  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 Language			1 – Be less than or 2 – Not exceed	equal to NTU in 95% of meNTU for more than eight conse	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment equirements  1) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  2) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration perform Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.    Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT					
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.  Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT  VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT  TT Violation  Explanation  Duration  Duration  Actions Taken to Correct the Violation  Language					
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration perform Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.  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 Language	2	surface water treatment			
TT Violation Explanation Duration Correct the Violation Language		VIOLATIO	ON OF A SURFACE		Hoolth Effering
Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption	TT Violation	Explanation	Duration		
Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption					
Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption					
Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption					
	Sumn	nary Information for	Operating Und	er a Variance or Exem	ption

# Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

### Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an E. coli MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s). [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.

During the past year [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.

and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.
none
Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an E. coli MCL Violation
<i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. We found <i>E. coli</i> bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.
We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found <i>E. coli</i> in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [ <i>INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS</i> ] corrective actions and we completed [ <i>INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS</i> ] of these actions.
none