

# PINES MOBILE HOME PARK LLC CCR 2024

PWS 5289013

## Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

## Do I need to take special precautions?

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. 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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## Where does my water come from?

UNDER GROUND DEEP WELL

## Source water assessment and its availability

THE SOURCES OF DRINKING 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.

## Lead Statement

“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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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>.”

### **Why are there contaminants in my 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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:

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, which 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, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### **How can I get involved?**

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE CONTENT OF THIS REPORT, PLEASE CONTACT

JESSE BUTTS AT 765-478-3870 or CELL 765-541-0852

BENNY BUTTS AT CELL 765-541-0229

			Your	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<b><u>Inorganic Contaminants</u></b>							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile results)	1.3	1.3	.05	6/15/2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile results)	0	15	.9	6/15/2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.36	10/12/2023	0	No	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4.0	.4	9/5/2023	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additives which promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm) [measured as Nitrogen]	10	10	<.1	4/24/2024	0	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	.01	.0013	9/11/2023	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from

							glass and electronics production wastes
Radium-228 (PCI/L)	0	5	.3	10/28/2019	0	No	
<b><u>Radioactive Contaminants</u></b>	<b><u>MCLG</u></b>	<b><u>MCL</u></b>	<b><u>Highest Level Detected</u></b>	<b><u>Collection Date</u></b>		<b><u>Violation</u></b>	
Beta/Photon Emitters (mrem/yr)	0	4	1.3	10/29/2019	0	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>			
	<b>or</b>	<b>or</b>	<b>Your</b>		
<b><u>Contaminants</u></b>	<b><u>MRDLG</u></b>	<b><u>MRDL</u></b>	<b><u>Water</u></b>	<b><u>Violation</u></b>	<b><u>Typical Source</u></b>
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) ( 2004 )	NA	60	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>					
Sodium (optional) (ppm) 9/5/2023		Mg/l	10.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
<b><u>Term</u></b>	<b><u>Definition</u></b>
PPM	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
PPB	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected

NR	Monitoring not required but recommended.
MREM/YR	Millimeters per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b><u>Term</u></b>	<b><u>Definition</u></b>
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of disinfectant is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**For more information please contact:**

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