

PureSource Water, Inc.

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Serving Redwood Drive, Pacific Heights Drive and Forest Park Lane

June 30, 2016

Re: 2015 – California Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

The Consumer Confidence Report is a document prepared to summarize and familiarize you with the drinking water testing requirements and current interpretations of regulations that PureSource Water, Inc (hereinafter “PureSource”) is required to meet during each year of drinking water distribution. The CCR is intended to inform you of the quality of the water served in the previous calendar year (January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015). However, not all water quality parameters are required to be monitored every year. Therefore, if a parameter was not monitored during the previous year, we report the most recent water quality monitoring data, which may be from early 2016, or from previous years, but not more than nine years old.

PureSource (Water System No: 4400598) – is regulated by the Santa Cruz County Environmental Health Services, Drinking Water Program. All laboratory analyses are performed by State Approved Drinking Water Laboratories.

The PureSource drinking water system is routinely tested for both Total Coliform and E. coli bacteria. In addition to bacteriological monitoring, all other chemical analyses were performed in accordance with our approved sampling and analysis plan. PureSource Water, Inc. receives ongoing guidance from the Santa Cruz County Environmental Health Services, Drinking Water Program to ensure that all testing requirements are in accordance with the State of California Safe Drinking Water Act. It is the goal of PureSource to meet these requirements and continue to supply its Customers with drinking water meeting all established water quality standards.

If you have been following the news recently, you have probably heard about the drinking water contamination crisis happening in Flint, Michigan regarding lead in their water supply. We realize that this might cause you to question whether we have any lead issues with our own drinking water supply.

The EPA has set an Action Level for lead at 15 micrograms per liter (or parts per billion) and the State has a detection level of 5 micrograms per liter. In accordance with the Lead and Copper Rule, PureSource has been regularly testing the water at a selected number of homes for many years and has never exceeded the Action Level, nor State detection levels. Our monitoring is conducted in accordance with regulatory requirements and guidance. In PureSource’s most recent (Feb 2016) monitoring results lead was not detected, in any of the samples, at or above the State detection level.

If the Action Level is exceeded, water utilities are required to notify all of its customers and provide instructions on what to do to limit lead exposure as required by the EPA. In addition, the EPA requires water systems to control the corrosiveness of their water if the level of lead at home taps exceeds the Action Level.

The Consumer Confidence Report contains a summary of water test results and information about the requirements that Community Water Systems are required to comply with. This letter is intended to summarize the important information that applies to our system. If you have any specific questions about the PureSource Water System, please feel free to contact us at any time and we will be happy to assist you.

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: PureSource Water, Inc. Report Date: June 13, 2016

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, 2015 and includes the most recent monitoring data, which may be more current (2016) or may be earlier than 2015.

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 Wells

Name & general location of source(s):
Well #2 State ID# 4400598-003; Well #3 State ID# 4400598-004, Redwood Drive, Aptos, CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:
A Drinking Water Source Assessment was conducted on May 7th, 2015 by the County of Santa Cruz Health Services Agency in Conjunction with PureSource Water staff. If you would like a copy of the report from that assessment, please contact PureSource Water at the number below. The most likely potential threats to the sources are septic systems and road runoff. These risks are mitigated by proper separation and good facility maintenance. Overall this water system is considered Not Vulnerable to contaminants included in the water quality analyses, and is in compliance with water quality standards.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Meetings are scheduled "as needed"

For more information, contact: Martin Mills or Jennifer Young Phone: (831) 688-8476

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.

Variations 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, 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 State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, the most recent test results are shown and are representative of the water quality, but some may either be more recent than 2015, or may be 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	5* (In a mo.)	2	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0 (In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	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	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2/17/16	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2/17/16	5	.224	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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)	12/21/2007	32.5	32-33	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12/21/2007	310	310-310	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2/28/2008	1.7	1.5 - 1.9	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	2/28/2008	0.525	0.50 – 0.55	5	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2/17/2016	ND	ND	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2/17/2016	0.075	0 – 0.15	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

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
Color (units)	12/21/2007	4.0	3.0 – 5.0	15	(a)	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (units)	12/21/2007	.52	0.40 – 0.64	5	(a)	Soil runoff
Manganese (ppb)	12/21/2007	15.5	0 – 31	50	(a)	Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2/17/2016	0	0 – 0	5.0	(a)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	12/21/2007	415	410 – 420	1000	(a)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2/12/2014	585	580 – 590	1600	(a)	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	12/21/2007	31.5	29 – 34	500	(a)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	12/21/2007	97.5	95 - 100	500	(a)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

(a) There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

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. PureSource Water 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Protecting drinking water sources is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect water sources in several ways: Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source. Pick up after your pets. Properly maintain your septic system to reduce leaching to water sources. Take chemicals, medications, and used motor oil to a recycling center. Protecting drinking water sources also means ensuring future generations will have adequate supplies. Use water efficiently. Fix dripping faucets and leaks; minimize outdoor watering and when choosing plants, choose native plants; turn off water when brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving; and teach your children to use water efficiently.

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
Total Coliform	See paragraph below	2 weeks in March and 1 week in December	Chlorinating and Flushing	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Our water system failed the drinking water standard for total coliform in the months of March and December 2015. In both instances, we were unable to definitively determine the specific cause. To remedy the situation, we chlorinated and flushed the system. We now suspect it is possible, given the current coliform problem in Well #2 that these instances were the first signs of the current well issue. As of the date of this report, Well #2 remains offline and the coliform in the well is yet to be resolved, but the distribution system is in full compliance with all drinking water standards.