PureSource Water, Inc.

P.O. Box 1958 * Aptos, CA 95001
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Serving Redwood Drive, Pacific Heights Drive and Forest Park Lane

June 25, 2019

Re: 2018 – Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

The Consumer Confidence Report is a document prepared to summarize the results of drinking water testing that PureSource Water, Inc. (hereinafter "PureSource") has performed in order to provide safe drinking water to our community. It also includes explanations and information about the regulations that Community Water Systems, such as PureSource, are required to comply with. The attached CCR covers the previous calendar year (January 1, 2018 – December 31, 2018); however, not all water quality tests are required to be performed every year. If a test was not required during the previous year, we report the most recent water quality monitoring data, which may be from prior years.

PureSource tests for many more constituents than are shown on the attached list. Those constituents that were *not* detected in our water are not included in the report. Also, please note that items that are included in the list are not necessarily harmful or unusual, but are still required to be tested for and reported.

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

The PureSource water system is routinely tested for both Total Coliform and E. coli bacteria. In addition to that bacteriological monitoring, all other testing was 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 is performed in accordance with State and Federal regulations. 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 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. (831) 688-8476 or accounts@psh2o.com .

Sincerely,
Martin and Jennifer
PureSource Water, Inc.

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **PureSource Water, Inc.** Report Date: June 25, 2019

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, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse PureSoure Water, Inc. a 831-688-8476 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PureSoure Water, Inc. 以获得中文的帮助: 831-688-8476

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa PureSoure Water, Inc. o tumawag sa 831-688-8476 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ PureSoure Water, Inc. tại 831-688-8476 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 PureSoure Water, Inc. ntawm 831-688-8476 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater Wells

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

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:
A Drinking Water Source Assessment was conducted on March 28, 2019 by the County of Santa Cruz Environmental Health Services Agency in Conjunction with PureSource Water staff. 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.

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 (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: State Board permission 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 (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. PureSource Water, Inc. provides only groundwater from 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 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. 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 – 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 (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) **3***	**1**	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) 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**	**90th Percentile Level Detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Copper (ppm)	2/17/16	5	.224	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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)	1/17/17	25.5	25 - 26	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	1/17/17	270	270 - 270	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)	3/14/17 7/17/17	.4905	0.141 - 0.84	15	(0)	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**	**SMCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Copper (ppm)	1/17/17	0.0485	0 - 0.097	1	(b)	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese (ppb)	1/17/17 7/13/17	14	0 - 28	50	(b)	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	1/17/17	0.42	0.22 – 0.62	5	(b)	Soil runoff
Zinc	1/17/17	0.0495	0 – 0.099	5	(b)	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	1/17/17	360	340 - 380	1000	(b)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1/17/17	640	620 - 660	1600	(b)	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	1/17/17	27	23 - 31	500	(b)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	1/17/17	88.5	88 - 89	500	(b)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

(b) 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

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Beginning April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

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. PureSource Water, Inc. 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

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 explanation below***	**+/- 2 weeks in August**	**Chlorination of well and system**	**See italicized information in paragraph below****

Our water system failed the drinking water standard for total coliform in the month of August 2018. In August our routine test showed the presence of coliform. Subsequent testing showed a low level of coliform in the well and distribution system. ***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.* While we were unable to determine the exact cause of the bacteria, the age of the well and the pump replacement several months earlier could have been contributing factors. In consultation with the Health Department, we treated the well and the distribution system. Follow up tests were negative for coliform.

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 the water system. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during the assessment.

During the past year we were required to conduct 1 (one) Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take 2 corrective actions and we completed both of these actions.

During the past year, no Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system.