# 2022 Consumer Confidence Report

for

# PureSource Water, Inc.

**Report Date:** May 30, 2023

**Type of Water Source(s) in Use**: Groundwater Wells

**Name and General Location of Source(s):**
Well #2 ID# CA4400598_003_003, Redwood Dr. Aptos
Well #3 ID# CA4400598_004_004, Redwood Dr. Aptos

**Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:**
A Drinking Water Source Assessment was conducted on May 25, 2022 by the County of Santa Cruz Environmental Health Services Agency in Conjunction with PureSource Water staff. A copy of the report may be requested by contacting us. See below for contact information. 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 the water system is considered Not Vulnerable to contaminants included in the water quality analyses.

**Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings:**
Meetings are scheduled as needed.

**For More Information, Contact:** Martin Mills or Jennifer Young 831-688-8476

***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, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data where required testing frequency is less often than annual.***

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse PureSource Water 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 PureSource Water 以获得中文的帮助: PO Box 1958, Aptos, CA 95001. 831-688-8476.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa PureSource Water, PO Box 1958, Aptos, CA 95001 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 PureSource Water tại PO Box 1958, Aptos, CA 95001 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 PureSource Water ntawm PO Box 1958, Aptos, CA 95001 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

**Terms That May Be Used in This Report**

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| 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 the 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 the water system on multiple occasions. |
| 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). |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| Regulatory Action Level (AL) | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| ND | Not detectable at testing limit. |
| ppm | parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) (equivalent to 1 drop in 14 gallons) |
| ppb | parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) (equivalent to 1 drop in 14,000 gallons) |
| ppt | parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L) (equivalent to 1 drop in 14,000,000 gallons) |
| ppq | parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L) |
| pCi/L | picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation) |

**Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water**

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.
On August 11th and 12th, 2022, PureSource also purchased a limited amount of water from Soquel Creek Water District (SqCWD), through an intertie, to keep a portion of the system pressurized while repairing a water leak. SqCWD only provides groundwater from wells. You may contact SqCWD for a paper copy of their Consumer Confidence / Water Quality Report, or you can also view it through this link: https://www.soquelcreekwater.org/ArchiveCenter/ViewFile/Item/124

**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.

**Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality**

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.

**About Your Drinking Water Quality**

**Drinking Water Contaminants**

While PureSource tests for all contaminants as required by the State and Federal Drinking Water Standards, Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the following pages, list only those regulated constituents that actually had any detected levels. **All tests showed compliance with the Drinking Water Standards.** 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, 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 would be asterisked, but there were none in 2022. Additional information regarding any violation would be provided later in the report.

### 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *E. coli* | (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. Residential Tap Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

| Lead and Copper | 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) | 8/2/22 thru 9/7/22 | 5 | .255 | 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<br>7/17/17 | .4905 | 0.141 - 0.84 | 15 | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (mg/L) | 1/11/22 | .025 | 0.0 - 0.05 | 2.0 | (1) | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which 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 | SMCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manganese (ppb) | 1/17/17<br>7/13/17 | 14 | 0 - 28 | 50 | (c) | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (units) | 1/17/17 | .42 | 0.22 - 0.62 | 5 | (c) | Soil runoff |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 1/17/17 | 360 | 340 - 380 | 1000 | (c) | Runoff / leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm) | 4/14/20<br>6/24/20 | 635 | 630 - 640 | 1600 | (c) | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Chloride (mg/L) | 1/17/17 | 27 | 23 – 31 | 500 | (c) | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 1/17/17 | 88.5 | 88 - 89 | 500 | (c) | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

(c) 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 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 household 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 http://www.epa.gov/lead.