

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form


(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the Department's website at <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/CCR.aspx>)

Water System Name: PureSource Water, Inc.

Water System Number: 4400598

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 21, 2014 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Jennifer Young
Signature: 
Title: Owner/Operator
Phone Number: (831) 688-8476 Date: 6/23/14

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
- Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.psh2o.com
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
 - Other: Mailed via USPS the CCR to tenants in cases where the landlord pays the water bill.
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

PureSource Water, Inc.

P.O. Box 1958 * Aptos, CA 95001
Phone: (831) 688-8476
accounts@psh2o.com

*Serving Redwood Drive, Pacific Heights Drive
and Forest Park Lane*

June 21, 2014

Re: 2013 – California Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

This 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.

PureSource (Water System No: 4400598) – is regulated by the Santa Cruz County Department of Environmental Health, Drinking Water Department of Health Services. 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 Department of Environmental Health, Drinking Water Department of Health Services 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.

This 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.

Sincerely,
Michael Mills, President
PureSource Water, Inc.

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: PureSource Water, Inc. Report Date: June 20, 2014

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, 2013 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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: Well #2 and Well #3 have passed all of the required drinking water standards for 2013. The results of these drinking water analyses were all within established limits. The water system is considered Not Vulnerable to contaminants included in these 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 on an "as needed" basis.

For more information, contact: Martin Mills or Jennifer Young Phone: (831) 688-8997

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: Department 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

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 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 California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 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 Department 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.

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	4* (In a mo.)	3	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)	1/28/13	5	5.5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1/28/13	5	.092	0	1.3	0.3	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)	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

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

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)	1/23/2013	0.55	0-1.1	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1/23/2013	0.065	0-0.13	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	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	0.52	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)	1/23/2013	0.1125	0.075-0.150	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)	1/23/2013	630	630-630	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, 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 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>.

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 Coliforms	Undetermined cause, see paragraph below.	3 months	Chlorinating and flushing, see paragraph below.	See paragraph below.

Our water system failed the drinking water standard for total coliform during July, August, and September 2013. We were unable to determine the specific cause, however we suspect this may have been due to a build-up of debris in the distribution lines. We chlorinated and flushed the lines to clear them of debris and upgraded our sampling ports to reduce the possibility of false positives. 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.