Consumer Confidence Report
Calendar Year 2018

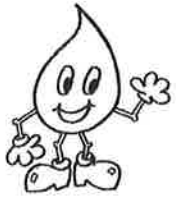
We are pleased to present our "Water Quality Report" for calendar year 2018. We consider our primary task to be providing the community a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

The quality of water provided to Pine Mountain Club is a source of pride to the Directors and staff of your water company.

The Water Supply Condition in our community is declared to be "Severe". Please visit our website for the most current information at www.mpmwc.com

Millie says:

"Please follow all of the water restrictions as they are very important to our community's water supply."



For many years your tap water has met all regulatory health standards, as well as in 2018. The water we provide to the community is drawn from seven wells located within the boundaries of Pine Mountain Club.

Water Operators of Mil Potrero Mutual Water Company are required to be certified in both water treatment and water distribution, which helps assure our consumers that the water we serve consistently meets or exceeds regulatory standards.

Mil Potrero Mutual Water Company's Board of Directors normally meets the second Saturday of January, April, July and October at 10:00 AM in the Corporate Office at 16275 Askin Drive, Pine Mountain Club.

Mil Potrero Mutual Water Company

Sources of drinking water can include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. MPMWC only uses ground water 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 collect substances resulting from presence of animals or human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board 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 which must provide the same protection for the public's health.

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Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune compromised persons, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, some elderly and infants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk for infection. Those people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider.

The California State Water Resources Control Board conducted a source water assessment for MPMWC's Wells. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic Systems – low density [<1/acre].

A copy of the complete source water assessment may be viewed at: MPMWC, 16275 Askin Drive, Pine Mountain Club, CA, 93222. You may request a summary of the source water assessment be sent to you by contacting our office during regular business hours: 661/242-3230 or request via fax: 661/242-3232 or books@mpmwc.com

Water Quality Report

Contaminants which may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Your water system was sampled 84 times for Coliform Bacteria with no violations. (*Coliforms* are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. For systems that collect less than 40 samples per month, no more than 1 positive sample is allowed without a violation.)

The raw water from our wells was sampled 28 times for Coliform Bacteria, with all results *"None Detected".*

(Well One continues to be declared in "standby mode")

Inorganic Contaminants such as salts and metals, which may be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides or Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural and residential uses.

Radioactive Contaminants, which are naturally occurring.

Organic Chemical Constituents, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum runoff and septic systems.

The tables on the other side of this report list drinking water contaminants as required by regulatory agencies or detected in the recent past. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants is not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some data reported is more than one year old, yet is still representative of our water's quality.

Mil Potrero Mutual Water Company WATER QUALITY DATA 2018 "Consumer Confidence Report"

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 feasable. 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 of health. MCLGs are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. PHGs are set by the State of California Environmental Health Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): Are MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): Are MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor or appearance of drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect health at the MCL levels.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ND: Not Detectable at testing limit **ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)** **ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l)**
NA: Not Applicable **NS: No Standard** **ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/l)** **pCi/l: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)**

PARAMETER	CA MCL (NOTE 1) US MCL	CA PHG (NOTE 2) US PHG	RANGE	AVERAGE	Potential Sources of Contamination	VIOLATION?
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health Related Standards						
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform	not more than one in a month	NA - (0)	ND	ND	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT	NO
Fecal Coliform	NOTE 3	NA - (0)	ND	ND	HUMAN AND ANIMAL FECAL WASTE	NO
INORGANIC CHEMICALS*						
Aluminum, ug/l	1000	NA	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Arsenic, ug/l	10	NA	2.2-10	5.5	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production	NO
Fluoride, mg/l	2	1	0.35-1.8	0.77	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
Nitrate, mg/l	10	45	0-2.2	0.8	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage	NO
Selenium, ug/l	50	30	0-5.2	1.9	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from petroleum, glass & metal refineries, mines & chemical manufacturers	NO
RADIONUCLIDES						
Total Alpha	15 pCi/l	NS, 0	0-8.06	3.24	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards						
Aluminum, ug/l	200		ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	
Chloride, mg/l	500		4-48	14.8	Erosion of natural deposits, seawater influence	
Iron, ug/l	300		0-53	8	Erosion of natural deposits, industrial wastes (NOTE 4)	
Copper, ug/l	1300		ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits, internal corrosion of household plumbing systems	
Manganese, ug/l	50		ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	
Sulfate, mg/l	500		37-250	112	Erosion of natural deposits, industrial wastes	
Conductivity (EC) micro-mhos	1600		620-1050	842	Substances that form ions in water, seawater influence	
Turbidity, NT Units	5		0-.15-2	0.93		
TDS, mg/l	1000		410-770	580	Erosion of natural deposits	
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS TESTED						
Ph, Units			7.49-7.87	7.64	pH is a measure of acidity or alkalinity, 7 is neutral, above 7 is alkaline and below 7 is acidic	
Hardness as CaCO3 mg/l			310-570	431	to convert mg/l to grains per gallon divide by 17.1	
Magnesium, mg/l			19-71	35	Magnesium, along with Calcium, constitute hardness	
Potassium, mg/l			3.5-11	5.7	Potassium is an alkali metal which occurs in all soils	
Sodium, mg/l			22-57	38	Sodium is a metallic element found in natural compounds	

LEAD AND COPPER

#of Samples Collected	90th % Level Detected	# Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
22 Lead (mg/l)	0.0048	0	0.015	2	Internal corrosionof household plumbing; discharges from industrial manufactur; erosion of natural deposits
22 Copper (mg/l)	0.24	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of hsehold plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood ppreservatives

NOTES

1. If state and federal maximum contaminant levels differ they will be shown as: (State MCL) / (Federal MCL).
2. State PHG, if any, is shown unbracketed, federal MCLG, if any, is shown in brackets; (MCLG number).
3. This MCL will be exceeded if "a routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform (or E. coli) positive.

* Wells were tested for Asbestos with None Detected.

Last Updated 4/15/2019