

APPENDIX F: Certification Form (Suggested Format)

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 State Water Board's website at

http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Water System Name: | Mil Potrero Mutual Water Company |
| Water System Number: | 1510028 |

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on **5/3/2021** (date) 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 State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Certified by: | Name: | Merry Romanowski | |
| | Signature: | <i>Merry Romanowski</i> | |
| | Title: | Office Supervisor | |
| | Phone Number: | (661) 242-3230 | Date: 5/10/2021 |

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.mpmwc.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 (attach a list of other methods used)
- ☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____
- ☐ For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).

Mil Potrero Mutual Water Company
WATER QUALITY DATA
2020 "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 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 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

NA: Not Applicable

NS: No Standard

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/l)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/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 | 0 - 15 | 7.1 | Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production | NO |
| Fluoride, mg/l | 2 | 1 | .34 - 1.9 | 0.82 | Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories | NO |
| Nitrate, mg/l | 10 | 45 | .34 - 1.9 | 0.72 | Erosion of natural deposits, runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage | NO |
| Selenium, ug/l | 50 | 30 | 0 - 2.8 | 2.8 | Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from petroleum, glass & metal refineries, mines & chemical manufacturers | NO |

RADIONUCLIDES

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-------|--------|------|-----------------------------|----|
| Total Alpha | 15 pCi/l | NS, 0 | 3-6.03 | 4.65 | Erosion of natural deposits | NO |
|-------------|----------|-------|--------|------|-----------------------------|----|

SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|------------|-------|-------|---|--|
| Aluminum, ug/l | 200 | ND | ND | ND | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Chloride, mg/l | 500 | 4.1 - 38 | 15.02 | 15.02 | Erosion of natural deposits, seawater influence | |
| Iron, ug/l | 300 | ND | ND | ND | Erosion of natural deposits, industrial wastes (NOTE 4) | |
| Copper, ug/l | 1300 | ND | ND | ND | Erosion of natural deposits, internal corrosion of household plumbing systems | |
| Manganese, ug/l | 50 | ND | ND | ND | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Sulfate, mg/l | 500 | 37 - 260 | 114 | 114 | Erosion of natural deposits, industrial wastes | |
| Conductivity (EC) micro-mhos | 1600 | 632 - 1010 | 861 | 861 | Substances that form ions in water, seawater influence | |
| Turbidity, NT Units | 5 | .17 - .82 | 0.53 | 0.53 | | |
| TDS, mg/l | 1000 | 390-610 | 575 | 575 | Erosion of natural deposits | |

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS TESTED

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|------|---|
| Ph, Units | 7.34 - 7.76 | 7.53 | 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 | 290 - 610 | 415 | to convert mg/l to grains per gallon divide by 17.1 |
| Magnesium, mg/l | 24 - 45 | 30 | Magnesium, along with Calcium, constitute hardness |
| Potassium, mg/l | 4.3 - 7.5 | 5.2 | Potassium is an alkali metal which occurs in all soils |
| Sodium, mg/l | 21 - 51 | 34 | 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) | 0.008 | 0 | 0.015 | 2 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing; discharges from industrial manufacture; erosion of natural deposits |
| 22 Copper (mg/l) | 0.302 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.17 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

NOTES

- If state and federal maximum contaminant levels differ they will be shown as: (State MCL) / (Federal MCL).
- State PHG, if any, is shown unbracketed, federal MCLG, if any, is shown in brackets; (MCLG number).
- 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 4/27/2021

Consumer Confidence Report Calendar Year 2020

We are pleased to present our "Water Quality Report" for calendar year 2020. 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 "Severely Restricted". 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 2020. The water we provide to the community is drawn from six 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.

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 [$<1/\text{acre}$].

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".

(Wells No. 1 and No. 6 continue 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.



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
Division of Drinking Water - District Offices

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Gavin Newsom
Governor

