# **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:	Majestic Pines Community Services District
Water System Number:	CA3710041

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on <u>June 1, 2022</u> 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:	Mark McNall		
	Signature:	mmchall		
	Title:	General Manager		
	Phone Number:	(760) 765-0532	Date:	9-7-2022

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: <u>Notification posted on June and August customer bills.</u> (please see attached example copies of bills).
- Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - Posting the CCR on the Internet at <u>www.majesticpines.org</u>
  - 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)

Instructions for Small Water Systems Appendix F Revised February 2021

Other (attach a list of other methods used)

- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publiclyaccessible 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).

## 2021 Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

Water System Name: Majestic Pines CSD

Report Date: 04/01/2022

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

<u>Name and General Location of Source(s)</u>: Whispering Pines Well 2A in Whispering Pines, Kentwood Well 2 in Kentwood, Gambrel Well in Kentwood II. All 3 wells are located in Julian, CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Most recent 2002 assessment available at the District office, 1405 Banner Rd. Julian, CA 92036

<u>Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation</u>: Meetings are held the third Wednesday of each month (second Wednesday in December), at 3:30pm at the District office: 1405 Banner Rd. Julian, CA 92036

For More Information, Contact: Mark McNall, General Manager. 760-765-0532

#### **About This Report**

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, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

# Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Majestic Pines CSD a 760-765-0532 para asistirlo en español.

# Terms 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 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 <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our 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)
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)

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SWS CCR

Revised January 2022

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

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 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 Detected**

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 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 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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	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 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021 (inclusive)

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	(in the year) 0	0	0	None	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL

#### Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	РНС	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2020	10	5	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2020	10	0.26	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)	2019	31	29-34 From 3 sources	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2019	129	96-150 From 3 sources	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
Arsenic (ppb)	2021	2.4	0.0 - 4.2 In one source	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards; electronics production waste
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	0.79	0.27 – 1.21 From 11 sites	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant
Flouride	2019	0.18	0.13 – 0.22 In 3 sources	2	1	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
Iron (ppb)	2021	16	0.0 – <b>460*</b> In 3 sources	300	N/A	Leaching of natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride (ppm)	2019	33	26 – 39 In 3 sources	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Sulphate (ppm)	2019	51	51 In 3 sources	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	2019	283	280 – 290 In 3 sources	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits

#### Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
[Enter Contaminant]	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Language]

#### 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. Majestic Pines CSD 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. [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.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Secondary drinking water standards MCL (Iron)	Iron sample exceeded MCL due to reclamation pump float switch malfunction	Approximately 2 days	Float switch repaired and periodic maintenance performed more often	Iron in this concentration is an aesthetic issue (color, taste, odor).It can stain plumbing fixtures.

### Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

## For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8.	Sampling Results	<b>Showing Fecal</b>	Indicator-Positive	Groundwater	Source Samples
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Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal- indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	(In the year) 0	2021	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	2021	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	2021	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste



The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is an annual water quality report. To view your 2021 CCR for Majestic Pines CSD, please visit: http://www.majesticpinescsd.org/uploads/1/0/5/3/10532838/ccr2021ca3710041.pdf

To obtain a paper copy, please call 760-765-0532

Pay Online at: www.MajesticPinesCSD.org

Majestic Pines C S D PO Box 2006 Julian, CA 92036

Account Number:	1002-00		
Service Address:	Service Address: MINISPERING PINES DRIVE		
Billing Date:	06/27/2022		
Current Charges:		163.56	
Past Due Charges:		0.00	
Amount Due By:	07/21/2022	163.56	
Amount Enclosed:			

MAJESTIC PINES CSD PO BOX 2006 JULIAN, CA 92036



Web ID:



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#### Pay Online at: www.MajesticPinesCSD.org

Majestic Pines C S D PO Box 2006 Julian, CA 92036

Account Number:	1002-00	
Service Address: WHISPERING PINES DRIVE		
Billing Date:	08/26/2022	
Current Charges:		166.76
Past Due Charges:		0.00
Amount Due By:	09/20/2022	166.76
Amount Enclosed:		

MAJESTIC PINES CSD PO BOX 2006 JULIAN, CA 92036



Web ID: