

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

HKN LLC

June 1, 2026

Water System Information

- *Type, Name, and General Location of Water Source(s) in Use:* HKN is served by (1) groundwater well located on the property.
- *Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation:* NA
- *For More Information, Contact:* MCSI Water Systems Management, (831) 659-5360

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, 2025, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse con MCSI Water Systems Management al (831) 659-5360 para recibir asistencia en español.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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).
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.
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)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the land surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from animal activity or 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, which 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, which can be naturally occurring or 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

Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 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 Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7/2025	5	8	0	ND – 10.5	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/2025	5	0.349	0	0.007 – 0.412	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2. 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)	01/2011	26.4	--	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	01/2011	254	--	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 3. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chromium (hexavalent) (µg/L)	12/2024	1.8	--	10	0.02	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Fluoride (mg/L)	12/2025	0.11	--	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (mg/L)	12/2025	0.5	--	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride, (mg/L)	01/2011	36	--	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	8/2022	600	--	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate, (mg/L)	01/2011	35	--	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS], mg/L	01/2011	310	--	1,000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc, (mg/L)	01/2011	0.253		5.0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Note: There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set based on aesthetic concerns.

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: 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. HKN, LLC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your system. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact MCSI (HKN, LLC) at mcsiwatermanager@gmail.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

- Citation and Compliance Order 02_17_25_J_007 – Lead and Copper Monitoring Violation 2022 – 2024. The triennial monitoring schedule for HKN included five lead and copper samples due by September 30, 2024. HKN conducted lead and copper monitoring on November 27, 2024, after the due date and monitoring window.
 - Directive #1 - Lead and Copper Sampling - samples were collected in July 2025 per the CAP.
 - Directive #2 - Public Notification - The approved Notification was posted at each building on 5/30/2025. An extension was granted due to the Memorial Day Holiday. Secondary method - On May 29, an email was sent to tenants to reach other individuals who may not be on site. (Approved notice attached)
 - Directive #3 - Compliance Certification was submitted on May 30, 2025.
 - Directive #4 - 2024 Consumer Confidence Report - The CCR was prepared on June 25, 2025, and posted by June 30, 2025.
 - Directive #5 - Notification of Receipt - Completed 4/25/25
 - Directive #6 - Corrective Action Plan – May 30, 2025
 - Directive #7 - CAP Completion - In July 2025, after the samples were collected.
 - Directive #8 Lead & Copper Sampling Plan – May 22, 2025
- HKN is currently in compliance with State and Federal drinking water regulations.