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 20, 2026

Re: 2025 – Consumer Confidence Water Quality Report (CCR)

Once again, we are proud to report that last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water health standards. We, at PureSource Water, Inc. (PureSource) vigilantly safeguard our water supplies so we can provide to you, our Customers, water that meets the required drinking water standards.

The Consumer Confidence Report (AKA: Water Quality Report) is a document prepared to summarize the results of drinking water testing that PureSource has performed in order to provide quality drinking water to our community. It also includes explanations and information about the regulations that Community Water Systems, such as PureSource, are required to comply with. The attached CCR covers the previous calendar year (January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025); however, not all water quality tests are required to be performed every year. If a test was not required during the reporting year, we include the most recent water quality monitoring data, which may be from prior years.

PureSource tests for many more constituents than are shown on the attached list. Those constituents that were tested for and *not* detected in our water (for example: PFAS/PFOA and 1,2,3-TCP) are not included in the report. Also, please note that items included in the list are not necessarily harmful or unusual, but are still required to be tested for and reported.

PureSource (Water System No: CA4400598) – is regulated by the Santa Cruz County Environmental Health, Drinking Water Program, acting for the State Water Resources Control Board through a local primacy agreement. All laboratory analyses are performed by State Approved Drinking Water Laboratories.

The PureSource water system is routinely tested for both Total Coliform and E. coli bacteria. In addition to bacteriological monitoring, all other testing was performed in accordance with our approved sampling and analysis plan. PureSource receives ongoing guidance from the Santa Cruz County Environmental Health Services, Drinking Water Program to ensure that all testing is performed in accordance with State and Federal regulations. We are pleased to say that again, PureSource has met all these requirements and continues to supply you, our Customers, with drinking water that meets all established water quality standards.

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. (831) 688-8476 or accounts@psh2o.com.

Sincerely,
Martin and Jennifer
PureSource Water, Inc.

2025 Consumer Confidence – Water Quality Report
for
PureSource Water, Inc.

Report Date: June 19, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater Wells

Name and General Location of Source(s):
Well #2 ID# CA4400598_003_003, Redwood Dr. Aptos
Well #3 ID# CA4400598_004_004, Redwood Dr. Aptos

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:
A Drinking Water Source Assessment was conducted on June 23, 2025 by the County of Santa Cruz Environmental Health Services Agency in Conjunction with PureSource Water staff. A copy of the report may be requested by contacting us. See below for contact information. The most likely potential threats to the sources are septic systems and road runoff. These risks are mitigated by proper separation and good facility maintenance. Overall the water system is considered Not Vulnerable to contaminants included in the water quality analyses.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings:
Meetings are scheduled as needed.

For More Information, Contact: Martin Mills or Jennifer Young 831-688-8476

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 where required testing frequency is less often than annual.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse PureSource Water a 831-688-8476 para asistirlo en español.

Terms That May Be 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 *E. coli* 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 Standard (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting 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) (equivalent to 1 drop in 14 gallons)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) (equivalent to 1 drop in 14,000 gallons)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L) (equivalent to 1 drop in 14,000,000 gallons)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. PureSource Water, Inc. provides *only* groundwater from 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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water 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. Additional information on bottled water is available on California Department of Public Health's website at:
https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants

While PureSource tests for all contaminants as required by the State and Federal Drinking Water Standards, Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the following pages, list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. **All tests showed compliance with all Drinking Water Standards.** The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Water Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, or MRDL, would be asterisked, but there were none in 2025, and additional information regarding any violation would be provided later in the report.

Table 1. Sampling Results for Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources of Bacteria
E. coli	(In the year) 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 2. Residential Tap Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	Number of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	Range of Results	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant in Drinking Water
Lead (ppb)	7/13/25 thru 7/15/25	5	4.05	0 – 6.7	0	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/13/25 thru 7/15/25	5	.144	0.028 - 0.149	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Health Effects:

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 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 home. 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 PureSource Water at 831-688-8476. 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***.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Description
Sodium (ppm)	1/17/17	25.5	25-26	None	None	Sodium refers to salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	1/17/17	270	270-270	None	None	Hardness is the 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 Sources of Contaminant in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	3/14/17 7/17/17	.4905	0.141 - 0.84	15	(0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium (mg/L)	1/14/25	.0075	0.006 - 0.009	1	(2)	Erosion of natural deposits, discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries.	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.

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 Sources of Contaminant in Drinking Water
Manganese (ppb)	1/17/17 7/13/17	14	0 - 28	50	(c)	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	1/17/17	.42	0.22 - 0.62	5	(c)	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1/17/17	360	340 - 380	1000	(c)	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	4/14/20 6/24/20	635	630 - 640	1600	(c)	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L)	1/17/17	27	23 – 31	500	(c)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	1/17/17	88.5	88 - 89	500	(c)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

(c) 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 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. PureSource Water 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 home. 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 PureSource Water at 831-688-8476. 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.

PureSource Water has completed a lead service line inventory, as required by U.S. EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. PureSource Water has determined it has no lead service lines in its distribution system. This includes privately-owned or customer-owned service lines. The California Water Boards has an interactive map tool that summarizes the service line inventory data that water systems throughout the state have submitted. You can access the PureSource service line inventory information at:
https://gispublic.waterboards.ca.gov/portal/apps/experiencebuilder/experience/?id=53f1ff6b98014598a4101de4ca9e54e9#data_s=id%3AdataSource_1-19bc7291258-layer-8%3A3152
Or contact PureSource Water at 831-688-8476 or email accounts@psh2o.com for specific information about your individual service line.