

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Las Cumbres Mutual Water Company (4400631) Report Date: June 27, 2022

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 - December 31, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: 3 Wells (Groundwater) & 3 Springs (Surface Water)

Name & general location of source(s): Springs- Short Ridge (-004), Deer Creek (-008), & Knuth (-009).

Wells- 04 (-003), Well 06 (-007) & Well 07 (-010)

Standby/Inactive Sources* - 01-Standby (-005)

Any data pertaining to a source not utilized during the reporting period has not been included in this report as it would not be representative of the water being supplied to the consumers

All Sources are located within the Las Cumbres boundaries/community.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Available by Request
The source vulnerability assessment contained in this document ranked septic systems as having the highest potential threat to ground water contamination. The report recommends that residents be educated on the proper maintenance and use of their systems, including routine, periodic pumping.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Monthly – Posted & Distributed

For more information, contact: Miles Farmer, Cypress Water Services Phone: (831) 920-6796

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 to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

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.

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.

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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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.

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)

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	1 09/2021	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(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 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PH G	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	07/2021	5	0	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	07/2021	5	0.085	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)	10/2021	109	16 - 330	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10/2021	137	12 - 230	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
Barium (ppm)	10/2021	0.072	0.039 – 0.120	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Total (ppb)	10/2021	1.2	0 – 3.5	50	100	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Monthly 2021	0.67	0.19 – 1.4	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronic production wastes
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	09/2018	1.103 ± 1.337	0.32 – 2.97	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	10/2021	26	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10/2021	0.19	0 – 0.91	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Radium 226 (pCi/L)	1/2019	0.119 ± 0.122	0.022 – 0.357	3	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Radium 228 (pCi/L)	1/2019	0.101 ± 0.651	0 – 0.347	3	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	10/2021	31	N/A	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	10/2021	10.1	7.5 – 12.8	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	10/2021	67	0 - 140	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	10/2021	64	0 - 137	50	Leaching from natural deposits
MBAS – Foaming Agents (ppm)	10/2021	0.004	0 – 0.0028	500	Municipal and Industrial waste discharges
Odor (Threshold)	10/2021	1.57	0 - 10	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	10/2021	699	220 - 1400	1,600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	10/2021	30	0 - 58	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	10/2021	431	160 - 840	1,000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	10/2021	1.51	0.25 – 5.80	5	Soil runoff

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 for Community Water Systems: 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. Las Cumbres MWC 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Knuth, Short Ridge and Deer Creek Springs are considered surface water sources just like lakes, rivers and creeks. These are required to have filtration to remove turbidity (cloudy water) that comes from suspended particles in the water. The philosophy here is that chlorine is not as effective in disinfecting the water if suspended particles are preventing contact with coliform bacteria (bacteria capable of causing water-borne disease.)

As of 9/25/2017, LCMWC has a slow sand filtration plant in operation with the assistance of a computerized system (i.e., a SCADA system) to provide more timely and tighter control of the filtration process, disinfection, and blending of the sources of supply.

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Aluminum	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the State which includes performing the missed monitoring in 2022	Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Antimony	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the State which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	Some people who drink water containing antimony in excess of the MCL over many years may experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Arsenic	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the state which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Asbestos	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the state which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Barium	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the State which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Beryllium	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the state which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	Some people who drink water containing beryllium in excess of the MCL over many years may develop intestinal lesions.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Cadmium	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the state which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney damage.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Chromium	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the State which include	Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many

			performing the missed monitoring in 2022	years may experience allergic dermatitis.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Copper	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the state which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	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.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Cyanide	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the state which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	Some people who drink water containing cyanide in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nerve damage or thyroid problems.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Fluoride	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the State which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Lead	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the state which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Mercury	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the state which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	Some people who drink water containing mercury in excess of the MCL over many years may experience mental disturbances, or impaired physical

				coordination, speech and hearing.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Nickel	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the State which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Nitrate	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the state which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Nitrite	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the state which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Perchlorate	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the State which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Selenium	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the state which include	Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water

			performing the missed monitoring in 2022	containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or circulation system problems.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Thallium	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the state which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or kidney, intestinal, or liver problems.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Color	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the state which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Foaming Agents [MBAS]	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the state which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Iron	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the State which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Manganese	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the state which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Methyl- <i>tert</i> -butyl ether [MTBE]	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the state which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Odor---Threshold	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the State which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.

Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Silver	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the state which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Thiobencarb	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the state which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Turbidity	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the State which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Zinc	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the state which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Specific Conductance	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the state which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Total Dissolved Solids [TDS]	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the state which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Chloride	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the state which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.
Source Water Monitoring & Reporting: Sulfate	During the operator transition that took place in 2021 this source monitoring was overlooked	2021	Specific directives were outlined in a citation issued by the state which include performing the missed monitoring in 2022	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

**TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING
FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	-	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	-	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	-	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Groundwater TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE				
N/A				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
N/A				
VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
None	None	N/A	None	None

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Harmsco Potable Water Cartridge System
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 0.5 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	1.083
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
None	None	N/A	None	None

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

N/A
