2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: ***Forest Lakes Mutual Water Company***

Report Date: *June 14, 2022*

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

Name and General Location of Source(s): *7 wells in use all located within the boundaries of the Forest Lakes Subdivision*

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: *An assessment of the drinking water sources for Forest Lakes Mutual water Co was completed in August of 2002. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: high density septic systems, storm drain discharge points, Equipment storage yard, Mining sand/gravel. A copy can be obtained by calling the office at 831-335-5774*

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: *Board of Directors meetings are held at 7pm on the second Tuesday of each month at 910 Fern Ave.*

For More Information, Contact: *Dawana Cortez, General Manager, 831-335-5774*

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 Non-English Languages (Spanish,

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Forest Lakes Mutual Water Co. a 910 Fern Ave Felton Ca 831-335-5774 para asistirlo 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).

Term	Definition
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)

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. The drinking water supplied by Forest Lakes Mutual Water Co. meets all drinking water standards and no violations occurred during 2021.

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	(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 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 *E. coli*	(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 positively 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	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2019	10	N.D.	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	2019	10	140	0	1300	300	N/A	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)	2020	42	14-140	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2020	91	11-470	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	6.9	6.3-8.9	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	0.80	0.17-1.28	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm) naturally occurring	2020	0.49	0.11-0.79	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha particle activity (pCiL)	2017	2.28	0.506-6.60	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	2020	40	N.D-110	1000	2000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) ppb	2021	12	12	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids) ppb	2021	2.8	2.8	60	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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron (ppb)	2021	130	N.D.-210	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2020	47	8-280	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits: industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2020	223	88-680	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Chloride (ppm)	2020	17	10-29	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2017	0.10	ND-0.23	N/A	N/A

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. Forest Lakes Mutual Water Co. 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. 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.

Arsenic-specific Language: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Forest Lakes has one well, Well 8C, that periodically exceeds the MCL of 10 ppb for arsenic. The arsenic levels for well 8C ranged from 4.2 to 18 ppb in 2021. To ensure that FLMWC customers do not receive drinking water with arsenic levels higher than the MCL of 10 ppb, the water from Well 8C is treated to meet the MCL by blending with water from other wells prior to distribution, thereby lowering the arsenic levels to safe limits(See table 4). The values listed in table 4 represent the amounts of Arsenic after treatment. The blended source water that consumers receive is monitored and reported monthly to State regulators to ensure continued compliance.

Forest Lakes Mutual Water Company

2021 FLMWC Consumer Confidence Report

Hello Forest Lakes Water Customers:

Attached you will find the annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the Forest Lakes Mutual Water Company (FLMWC). This report is required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be delivered annually to our water customers to keep them informed about the quality of water being served by FLMWC. The report includes water quality sampling data from the previous year, 2021. This report also provides FLMWC staff an opportunity to communicate issues concerning the water system and to convey general information about the water system as a whole. Let's start with the basics.

What is FLMWC?

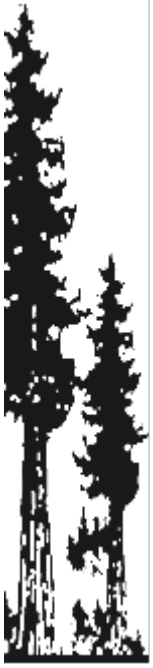
FLMWC was incorporated in December 1925 for the purpose of serving the water resource needs of the Forest Lakes vacation community. Over time, FLMWC has grown and changed to serve 326 existing connections, most now year-round residential homes. FLMWC is a non-profit Mutual Water Company, owned by the served homeowners (or shareholders), and run by a volunteer Board of Directors. Our mission is to supply a safe and reliable supply of high quality water to meet present and future needs in an economically responsible way.

Water Sources:

There are two main types of water sources that supply drinking water to water systems throughout the country; surface water and groundwater. Surface water sources are typically streams, lakes and rivers and in some circumstances springs may also be considered surface water. Groundwater sources include water that comes from underground and is pumped to the surface. The drinking water supplied to you from FLMWC is groundwater sourced from several local wells.

Source Water Treatment:

Water supplied from surface water sources is considered more vulnerable to contamination than groundwater and is required by the EPA to be treated through specific treatment processes to remove any microbial contamination such as bacteria, protozoa etc. Groundwater is generally considered to be less vulnerable to microbial contamination and therefore is not required to be treated in the same manner as surface water. However, groundwater can still contain contaminants that enter the aquifer from the surface and may be vulnerable to pollutants from industrial and agricultural activities that apply or discharge certain chemicals on the land surface.



Groundwater may also contain minerals from the earth that become dissolved in the water and may need to be removed due to aesthetic reasons. Most of these minerals are not harmful to consumers, but may cause deposits and staining. Iron, manganese, and hardness from calcium carbonate are examples of constituents that may be aesthetically unpleasing and cause brown water or staining and deposits on plumbing fixtures. FLMWC has three iron and manganese removal facilities to filter these constituents from wells containing the highest amounts, ensuring these minerals are kept to minimum levels in the distribution system, and to enhance the overall quality of the drinking water.

910 Fern Avenue, Felton California 95018-9654
(831) 335-5774 Fax (831) 335-9779 Email: forestlakes@cruzio.com Website: forestlakesfelton.com

Forest Lakes Mutual Water Company

Oversight and Regulation:

All water systems must comply with regulations regarding water quality and water treatment methods, and must sample the drinking water they serve in accordance with specific guidelines set by the EPA. In California, these standards are enforced by the State Water Resources Control Board. Maximum contaminate levels have been established for certain constituents in drinking water that may pose a risk to public health. These chemicals are regulated under Primary Drinking Water Standards. The Secondary Drinking Water Standards regulate constituents that do not pose a general health risk to consumers; however, their presence may be considered undesirable in drinking water at certain levels and are likely to affect the aesthetic qualities of the water, such as taste and odor.

Compliance with the water quality and water treatment regulations is mandatory for public water systems. Water systems that do not meet these standards are required to notify customers of the nature of the violation and any possible health effects.

Lead and Copper:

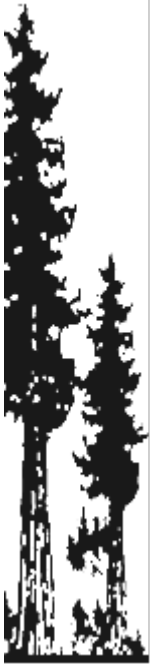
Lead and copper can enter drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion of materials containing lead or copper in the water distribution system and household plumbing. Lead is an unusual water contaminant due to the fact that it seldom occurs naturally in source water supplies like rivers, wells and lakes. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe. Solder containing greater than 0.2% lead was banned by Congress in 1986. Since 2005 all plumbing parts and fixtures used in water systems in the State of California must be Lead free.

FLMWC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the materials used in household plumbing components. Water utilities are required by the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule to sample customer taps every 3 years for lead and copper. These results in past rounds of sampling have consistently been below the action levels set by the EPA. In 2019 another triennial round of sampling was required and certain homes that may be at higher risk due to plumbing materials were targeted for sampling. Once again lead and copper results for FLMWC customers were well below the action levels set by EPA. When due again, FLMWC will send out letters to customers who have previously participated in this important Lead and Copper Sampling Program to request their continued cooperation.

About the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

The attached CCR is written in a format that, like the water system, is also regulated. This is not always conducive to a user-friendly document and it can be a bit confusing for the consumer. The constituents listed in the CCR are only the ones whose levels are regulated by the State or EPA and that are detected in the water supply. There is much more sampling of the water supply that is not listed in this document and yet is still required to be conducted. This letter and the CCR gives only a brief overview of some of the requirements and activities that are necessary to provide safe and potable water for the Forest Lakes neighborhood.

Please feel free to contact Joel Busa, Operations Supervisor, if you have any questions or concerns at 831-335-5774 or email forestlakes@cruzio.com.



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