

Deutsche Bank
Wealth Management

Wire Confirmation

The wire transfer request below has been transmitted successfully. The template created with the transfer request has been created successfully.

The balances shown below are recorded at the time of the request.

Schedule Information

Confirmation: [REDACTED]
Approval status: 1 of 1 received
Transmitted: 04/22/2019 03:05:59 PM (ET)
Transmitted by: RICHARDKAHN

Debit Information

Template name: Zorro to Zorro TD
Account: Zorro Management, LLC - DDA - [REDACTED] - DBTCA Checking - \$224,181.06
(Balance as of: 04/22/2019 02:55:26 PM (ET) Not a guarantee of available funds.)
Wire type: Domestic wire
Security code:
Send on date: 04/22/2019
Amount: 100,000.00
Currency: USD

Recipient Information

Bank ID type: ABA
Bank ID: [REDACTED]
Bank name: TD Bank
Bank address 1:
Bank address 2:
Bank address 3:
Recipient account: (If appropriate enter the IBAN) [REDACTED]
Recipient name: HBRK Associates Inc.
Recipient address 1: New York
Recipient address 2: NY
Recipient address 3:
Additional information for recipient: Reference Zorro

First Intermediary Information

Bank ID type:
Bank ID:

OCEAN SYSTEMS LABORATORY, INC.

St. Thomas, St. Thomas, VI 00802-0000

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL COLIFORM ANALYSIS

Customer Name: Little St.James - Flag Pole Pool Cabana
Customer Phone: [REDACTED]
Customer Address: 6100 Red Hook Quarter B3
Sample Source: Flag Pole Pool Cabana

Sample Date: 05/29/2019

Sample Number: 2653

Analyst: Thompson, Nikita

EPA Compliant: No (Yes / No)

Turbidity: 0.75

Total Coliform: P (A or P)

Background: 5

Fecal Coliform: A (A or P)

pH: _____

E. coli: A (A or P)

TDS: _____ (mg/L)

Method: MF (MF or PA)

Definitions: A: Absence; P: Present

MF: Membrane Filtration SM 20th Ed. 9222B, 9221E (fecal coliform), 9221 F (e.coli)

PA: Presence Absence SM 20th Ed. 9221D, 9221E (fecal coliform), 9221 F (e.coli)

Maximum Contamination Limit: Turbidity - 1; Coliform - Negative; TDS - 500 mg/L; pH - 6.5 to 8.5

Any coliform bacteria found in drinking water makes it unsatisfactory for drinking. The water supply should be decontaminated and a suitable filtering device installed. Filtration should only be used with decontamination (use Clorox or similar household unscented bleach - 5.25% sodium hypochlorite) as bacteria found in contaminated water will grow in the filters.

Filtration does have some risk. A one micron filter will eliminate most contaminants and a charcoal filter will eliminate many chemicals. However, boiling or ultraviolet, with filtration, are the most effective ways to make water safe.

This report is provided as a service for water supplies at private residences and for samples delivered to the laboratory by customers. The certificate cannot be used to satisfy the requirements of the VI Code for Public Water Supplies as the sample was not taken by a VI Government-DP NR licensed water sampler. However, the quality control and quality assurance program established by this laboratory for bacteriological analysis complies with the State/EPA standards.

OCEAN SYSTEMS LABORATORY, INC.

St. Thomas, St. Thomas, VI 00802-0000

OceanSystemsLab.com

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL COLIFORM ANALYSIS

Customer Name: Little St.James - Inside R.O. Plant
Customer Phone: [REDACTED]
Customer Address: 6100 Red Hook Quarter B3
Sample Source: Inside R.O. Plant

Sample Date: 05/29/2019

Sample Number: 2657

Analyst: Thompson, Nikita

EPA Compliant: Yes (Yes / No)

Turbidity: 1.00

Total Coliform: A (A or P)

Background: 0

Fecal Coliform: A (A or P)

pH: _____

E. coli: A (A or P)

TDS: _____ (mg/L)

Method: MF (MF or PA)

Definitions: A: Absence; P: Present

MF: Membrane Filtration SM 20th Ed. 9222B, 9221E (fecal coliform), 9221 F (e.coli)

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OCEAN SYSTEMS LABORATORY, INC.

St. Thomas, St. Thomas, VI 00802-0000

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL COLIFORM ANALYSIS

Customer Name: Little St.James - Kitchen
Customer Phone: [REDACTED]
Customer Address: 6100 Red Hook Quarter B3
Sample Source: Kitchen

Sample Date: 05/29/2019

Sample Number: 2656

Analyst: Thompson, Nikita

EPA Compliant: Yes (Yes / No)

Turbidity: 0.40

Total Coliform: A (A or P)

Background: 5

Fecal Coliform: A (A or P)

pH: _____

E. coli: A (A or P)

TDS: _____ (mg/L)

Method: MF (MF or PA)

Definitions: A: Absence; P: Present

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PA: Presence Absence SM 20th Ed. 9221D, 9221E (fecal coliform), 9221 F (e.coli)

Maximum Contamination Limit: Turbidity - 1; Coliform - Negative; TDS - 500 mg/L; pH - 6.5 to 8.5

Any coliform bacteria found in drinking water makes it unsatisfactory for drinking. The water supply should be decontaminated and a suitable filtering device installed. Filtration should only be used with decontamination (use Clorox or similar household unscented bleach - 5.25% sodium hypochlorite) as bacteria found in contaminated water will grow in the filters.

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OCEAN SYSTEMS LABORATORY, INC.

St. Thomas, St. Thomas, VI 00802-0000

OceanSystemsLab.com

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL COLIFORM ANALYSIS

Customer Name: Little St.James - Master Bedroom
Customer Phone: [REDACTED]
Customer Address: 6100 Red Hook Quarter B3
Sample Source: Master Bedroom

Sample Date: <u>05/29/2019</u>	Sample Number: <u>2655</u>
Analyst: <u>Thompson, Nikita</u>	EPA Compliant: <u>Yes</u> (Yes / No)
Turbidity: <u>0.23</u>	Total Coliform: <u>A</u> (A or P)
Background: <u>1</u>	Fecal Coliform: <u>A</u> (A or P)
pH: _____	E. coli: <u>A</u> (A or P)
TDS: _____ (mg/L)	Method: <u>MF</u> (MF or PA)

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MF: Membrane Filtration SM 20th Ed. 9222B, 9221E (fecal coliform), 9221 F (e.coli)

PA: Presence Absence SM 20th Ed. 9221D, 9221E (fecal coliform), 9221 F (e.coli)

Maximum Contamination Limit: Turbidity - 1; Coliform - Negative; TDS - 500 mg/L; pH - 6.5 to 8.5

Any coliform bacteria found in drinking water makes it unsatisfactory for drinking. The water supply should be decontaminated and a suitable filtering device installed. Filtration should only be used with decontamination (use Clorox or similar household unscented bleach - 5.25% sodium hypochlorite) as bacteria found in contaminated water will grow in the filters.

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OCEAN SYSTEMS LABORATORY, INC.

St. Thomas, St. Thomas, VI 00802-0000

OceanSystemsLa

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL COLIFORM ANALYSIS

Customer Name: Little St.James - Ice Machine
Customer Phone: [REDACTED]
Customer Address: 6100 Red Quarter B3
Sample Source: Ice Machine - Opposite Captain Office

Sample Date: 05/29/2019

Sample Number: 2652

Analyst: Thompson, Nikita

EPA Compliant: Yes (Yes / No)

Turbidity: 0.42

Total Coliform: A (A or P)

Background: 1

Fecal Coliform: A (A or P)

pH: _____

E. coli: A (A or P)

TDS: _____ (mg/L)

Method: MF (MF or PA)

Definitions: A: Absence; P: Present

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PA: Presence Absence SM 20th Ed. 9221D, 9221E (fecal coliform), 9221 F (e.coli)

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April 2016
DOH 331-181
Revised

Questions & Answers

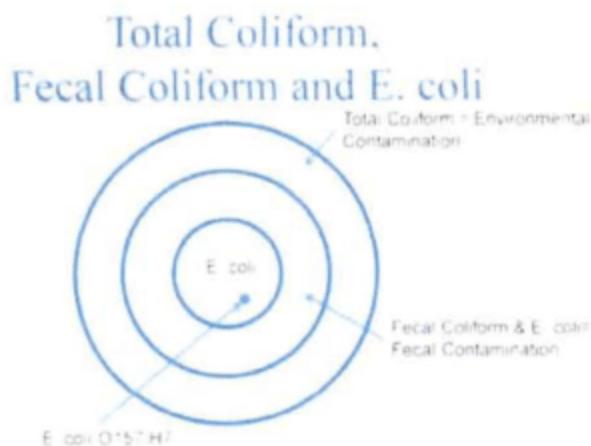
Coliform Bacteria and Drinking Water

Public water systems must deliver safe and reliable drinking water to their customers 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. If the water supply becomes contaminated, consumers can get seriously ill. Fortunately, public water systems take many steps to make sure drinking water is safe. One of the most important steps is regular testing for coliform bacteria.

What are coliform bacteria?

Coliform bacteria are present in the environment and feces of all warm-blooded animals and humans. Coliform bacteria are unlikely to cause illness. However, their presence in drinking water indicates that disease-causing organisms (pathogens) could be in the water system. Most pathogens that can contaminate water supplies come from the feces of humans or animals. Testing drinking water for all possible pathogens is complex, time-consuming, and expensive. It is easy and inexpensive to test for coliform bacteria. If testing detects coliform bacteria in a water sample, water systems search for the source of contamination and restore safe drinking water.

There are three groups of coliform bacteria. Each is an indicator of drinking water quality and each has a different level of risk. Total coliform is a large collection of different kinds of bacteria. Fecal coliform are types of total coliform that exist in feces. *E. coli* is a subgroup of fecal coliform. Labs test drinking water samples for total coliform. If total coliform is present, the lab also tests the sample for *E. coli*.



Total coliform bacteria are common in the environment (soil or vegetation) and are generally harmless. If a lab detects only total coliform bacteria in drinking water, the source is probably environmental and fecal contamination is unlikely. However, if environmental contamination can enter the system, pathogens could get in too. It is important to find and resolve the source of the contamination.

Fecal coliform bacteria are a subgroup of total coliform bacteria. They exist in the intestines and feces of people and animals.



HELPING TO ENSURE SAFE AND RELIABLE DRINKING WATER

E. coli is a subgroup of the fecal coliform group. Most *E. coli* bacteria are harmless and exist in the intestines of people and warm-blooded animals. However, some strains can cause illness. The presence of *E. coli* in a drinking water sample usually indicates recent fecal contamination. That means there is a greater risk that pathogens are present.

Note: *E. coli* outbreaks receive a lot of media coverage. A specific strain of *E. coli* bacteria known as *E. coli O157:H7* causes most of those outbreaks. When a drinking water sample is reported as “*E. coli* present,” it does not mean that *O157:H7* is present. However, it does indicate recent fecal contamination. Boiling or disinfecting contaminated drinking water destroys all forms of *E. coli*, including *O157:H7*.

What if coliform bacteria are found in my water?

When coliform bacteria are found, water systems investigate to find out how the contamination got into the water. They collect additional water samples and often inspect the entire system. Collecting additional samples helps determine whether an actual problem exists. If the lab detects bacteria in any of the additional samples, the initial findings are “confirmed.”

What if total coliform bacteria are confirmed in my water?

If a lab confirms total coliform bacteria in your drinking water, your water system must conduct an assessment to find out how the contamination got into the water. If the assessment identifies the cause of the contamination, the water system can usually correct the problem with repairs, treatment, or improved operation and maintenance practices. We help water systems resolve problems. When a lab confirms total coliform bacteria in drinking water, we recommend that the water system notify its customers as soon as possible. The notice will explain what the system is doing to correct the problem, when the problem will likely be resolved, and what customers may need to do until then.

What if *E. coli* are confirmed in my water?

Confirmation of *E. coli* in a water system indicates recent fecal contamination, which may pose an immediate health risk to anyone who consumes the water. The water system will issue a “health advisory” within 24 hours to alert all water users of a health risk associated with the water supply. The advisory usually recommends using boiled or bottled water for drinking, preparing food, and brushing teeth. It also outlines the steps underway to correct the problem and explains when the system expects to resolve the problem.

Responding to health emergencies is our highest priority. We will inspect the system as soon as possible to help the water system resolve the problem. More water samples will be collected to find and eliminate potential contamination sources, and a system not normally disinfected will most likely be chlorinated and flushed. The health advisory will remain in effect until the situation is resolved and the water is safe to drink.

For more information

Our publications are online at <https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/odwpubs>

Call our nearest regional office

Northwest Region: Kent

Southwest Region: Tumwater

Eastern Region: Spokane Valley

For people with disabilities, this document is available on request in other formats. To submit a request, please call 1-800-525-0127 (TDD/TTY call 711).