

Letter of Transmittal

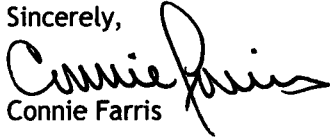
Date: August 8, 2013

To: Ms Carmen Rocha
CPUC
Division of Water and Audits
505 Van Ness Avenue, Room 3105
San Francisco, CA 94102-3298

From: Connie Farris, Operations Manager
Meadowbrook Water Company
2272 Meadowbrook Ave
Merced, CA 95348
209-722-1069 FAX: 209-726-5085
Email: constancef@cosmostic.net

Hi,
Enclosed are a copsy of the Meadowbrook Water Company 2012 CCR and the Certification. We had previously advised that it would be posted on our website, however ongoing web technicalities made it imperative that we mail it to our customers with their July bill. It will also be posted on the website once we have resolved the issues.

Sincerely,


Connie Farris

2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Meadowbrook Water Co of Merced Inc Report Date: 01/13/2013

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, 2012.

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

Daimntawv tshaj tawm no muaj lus tseemceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Tshab txhais nws, los yog tham frog tej tug neeg uas totaub txog nws.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & location of source(s): Wells 4, 5 and 6

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: DWSA completed: Well 4: 8/01; Well 5: 4/03 and Well 6: 2/09

The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

- Automobile - Gas stations
- Historic gas stations
- Injection wells/dry wells/ sumps
- Known Contaminant Plumes
- Septic systems - high density [>1 /acre]
- Underground Injection of Commercial/Industrial Discharges

There are no regularly scheduled Board meetings. Special meetings of public interest are advertised in the Merced Sun-Star and notifications are published with the monthly bills.

Discussion of Vulnerability

Well No. 4 is the deepest constructed well and is properly constructed and situated away from sanitary hazards. The well will eventually serve vacant land surrounding the site. There are industrial and sewage hazards in the protection zones, but the monitoring to date indicates it has not adversely impacted the quality of water produced. However, the well is not operated continuously due to its high production capacity and lack of a storage tank.

There is the BAC Pritchard hazardous waste clean-up site located in Zone A (2 year time of travel), but it has not been found to impact Well No. 4 or any other Meadowbrook wells. The wastes of concern are chromium, arsenic, copper and silver. The cleanup operations include on-site ground water extraction and treatment facilities and a network of off-site monitoring wells.

A field survey of surrounding land uses found a variety of petroleum-related activities, but a review of the organic chemical monitoring indicates the water system has not had any detectable concentrations from any of its well sources.

For more information, contact: Connie Farris/ Kelly Barrows at 209-722-1069

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 (USEPA).

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.

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 by-products 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 USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 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 Department 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.

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 | (In a mo.) <u>None</u> | None | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> | (In the year) <u>None</u> | None | A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

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) | No. of samples collected | 90 th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Lead (ppb) 10/18/2010 | 21 | Non-detect (ND) | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) 10/18/2010 | 21 | 0.36 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 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) Average | Various | 32 | 30 - 34 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) Average | Various | 250 | 179 - 301 | none | none | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |
| PH Std. Units | 2011 | 7.4 | n/a | n/a | n/a | |

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 - Well 5 Wells 4 and 6 | 2011 | 3.4 <2.0, <2.0 | <2.0 - 3.4 | 10 | .004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass & electronics production wastes. |
| Barium ppm – Well 4 Wells 5 and 6 | 2011 2011 | .24 .11, .36 | .11 - .36 | 1 | 2 | Discharges of oil drilling wastes & from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Calcium ppm – Well 4 Wells 5 and 6 | 2011 2011 | 42.4 37.7, 71.0 | 37.7 - 71.0 | n/a | n/a | |
| Chlorine Residuals ppm Average | 2011 | .20 | .08 - .30 | 4 | 4 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Gross Alpha Particle pCi/L Well 5 -- Well 6 | 2008/ 2012 | 3.8 9.38 | 3.8 – 9.38 | 15 | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Magnesium ppm – Well 4 Wells 5 and 6 | 2011 2011 | 15.0 3.7, 29.0 | 3.7 - 29.0 | n/a | n/a | |
| Nitrate ppm – Well 4 Wells 5 and 6 | 2012 2012 | 15.8 12.3, 23.7 | 13.0 – 23.7 | 45 | 45 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Potassium mg/L – Well 4 Wells 5 and 6 | 2011 2011 | 5.5 6.4, 6.0 | 5.5 - 6.4 | n/a | n/a | |
| Total Alkalinity ppm – Well 4 Wells 5 and 6 | 2011 2011 | 231 117, 316 | 117 - 316 | n/a | n/a | |
| Turbidity -- Well 5 Well 6 | 2008 2011 | .05 .37 | .05 - .37 | 5 | n/a | Soil runoff |

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----|------------|--|
| Aluminum ppm – Well 4 Wells 5 and 6 | 2008 2008 | .097 <.05, <.05 | <.05 - .097 | 1 | .6 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Bicarbonate ppm – Well 4 Wells 5 and 6 | 2011 2011 | 282 142, | 142 - 386 | n/a | n/a | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|------|-----|---|
| | | 386 | | | | |
| Chloride ppm – Well 4 Wells 5 and 6 | 2011 2011 | 6.0 14.0, 27.4 | 6.0 - 27.4 | 500 | n/a | Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Copper ppm – Well 4 Wells 5 and 6 | 2008 2008 | .18 <.05, <.05 | <.05 - .18 | 1.3 | .3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Foaming Agents (MBAS) ppb Wells 5 and 6 | 2008 | 20 | 20 - 20 | 500 | n/a | Municipal and industrial waste discharges |
| Iron ppb – Well 4 Wells 5 and 6 | 2008 2008 | 120 <100, <100 | <100 - 120 | 300 | 100 | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Specific Conductance μS/cm – Wells 4, 5 and 6 | 2011 2011 | 438 307, 714 | 304 - 714 | 1600 | n/a | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate ppm – Well 4 Wells 5 and 6 | 2011 2011 | 8.2 7.8, 16.0 | 7.8 - 16.0 | 500 | n/a | Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Filterable Residue (TDS) mg/L – Wells 4, 5 and 6 | 2011 2011 | 313 203, 432 | 203 - 432 | 1000 | n/a | Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits |
| Zinc ppm – Well 4 Wells 5 and 6 | 2008 2008 | .064 <.05, <.05 | <.05 - .064 | 5 | n/a | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Hexavalent Chromium ppb * | 2012 | 3.13 (Avg.) | none | n/a | n/a |

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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).

**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 |
| None | | | | |

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

| TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER 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) None | Monthly | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | (In the year) None | Monthly | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | (In the year) None | Monthly | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Meadowbrook Water Co of Merced, Inc

Water System Number: 24-10008

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 7/31/13 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Constance Farris
Signature: 
Title: Operations Manager
Phone Number: (209) 722-1069 Date: 8/8/13

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.mbwaterco.com
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
 - Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.