

ATTACHMENT 7

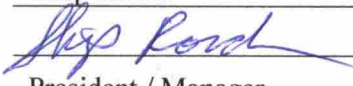
Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Sequoia Crest Water Company

Water System Number: FA0009541 PWS # 5400701

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 28, 2013 (date) 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: Skip Rouch
Signature: 
Title: President / Manager
Phone Number: (559)542-3000 Date: June 28, 2013

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._____
 - 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) Community bulletin board
 - 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

2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Sequoia Crest Water Company Report Date: June 25, 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 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Three drilled wells

Name & location of source(s): Well # 1 – Located at Logging Camp (backup source only – not currently in use)
Well # 2 – Located above Poppy Lake
Well # 3 – Located below Poppy Lake

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: See attached copies of Tulare County Environmental Health Vulnerability Summaries for well # 1 and well # 2. Well # 3 has not been assessed.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: _____
Sequoia Crest Water Company does not have regularly scheduled board meetings.

For more information, contact: Kurt Wendelyn / Skip Rouch Phone: (559) 542-2188 / (559) 542-3000

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.

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.

Variations and Exemptions: Department permission 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

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 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 California 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.

| 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.) None | 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) None | 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 |

| 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) | 5 | 10 | None | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 5 | .185 | None | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|--|
| Sodium (ppm) | 11/19/12 | 6 | All 6 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 11/19/12 | 45 | 30 to 60 | none | none | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

*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 |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|---|
| Nitrate (ppm) | 11/1/11 | N/D | All N/D | 45 | 45 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks and sewage, Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium (pCi/L) | 11/13/07 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 5 | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 11/13/07 | 1.0 | .65 – 1.0 | 15 | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits |

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 |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-----|------------|---|
| Turbidity | 11/16/12 | 1.1 | 0.7 to 1.5 | 5 | | Soil runoff |
| Chloride | 11/19/12 | 1 | All 1 | 500 | | Runoff / leaching from natural deposits |

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | |

*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).

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. Sequoia Crest Water Company 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**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 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

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) | | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | (In the year) | | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | (In the year) | | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |

**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples,
Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT**

| SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE | | | | |
|---|-------------|----------|--|-------------------------|
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| SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES | | | | |
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| | | | | |
| VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT | | | | |
| TT Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects Language |
| | | | | |

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|--|--|--|--|--|
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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) | |
| 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 ____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 - Not exceed ____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 - Not exceed ____ NTU at any time. |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1. | |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year | |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements | |

(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.

* Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

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 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Vulnerability Summary

District Name LPA Tulare County District No. 84 County Tulare
System Name SEQUOIA CREST WATER CO. System No. 5400701
Source Name WELL 01 Source No. 001 PS Code 5400701-001
Completed by Susan Shaw Date November, 2002

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE SYSTEM CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 01
of the SEQUOIA CREST WATER CO. water system in November, 2002

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Managed Forests
Mining operations - Historic

Discussion of Vulnerability

The activities to which the Sequoia Crest Water Company is most vulnerable include historic logging, managed forest and historic mines. Well 01 is under the influence of surface water and after the new well is drilled it will be used for backup with chlorination provided.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

Environmental Health Services
5957 S Mooney Blvd
Visalia, CA 93277

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Susan Shaw
Environmental Health Specialist
559-733-6441
559-733-6932 (fax)
sshaw@tularehhsa.org

Vulnerability Summary

District Name LPA Tulare County District No. 84 County Tulare
System Name SEQUOIA CREST WATER CO. System No. 5400701
Source Name WELL 02 Source No. 002 PS Code 5400701-002
Completed by Susan Shaw Date November, 2002

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE SYSTEM CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 02
of the SEQUOIA CREST WATER CO. water system in November, 2002

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Managed Forests

Discussion of Vulnerability

The activities to which the Sequoia Crest Water Company is most vulnerable include historic logging, managed forest and historic mines. Well 01 is under the influence of surface water and after the new well is drilled it will be used for backup with chlorination provided.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

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Summary Information for Surface Water Treatment

The Tulare County Environmental Health Dept. has concluded that well # 1, the well at the Logging Camp, should be classified as a surface water source. Surface water requires multiple treatments to make it safe for human consumption. Due to positive tests for coliform in prior years, this well is now automatically chlorinated when the well is being used. At the present time the Logging Camp well # 1 is not being used. The well was taken out of service in November of 2010. Since then the water has not been chlorinated, except during the repair of open pipe breaks. During the year 2012 all monthly tests for coliform were negative.

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

The construction of a new 150,000 gallon water storage tank was completed during the fall of 2001. The existing metal water storage tank is now used for backup. A new well was drilled below Poppy Lake in September 2005. This well was approved by Tulare County Environmental Health Services to be connected to the existing water system in December of 2005. The installation of an automatic chlorination system was completed in October of 2007. A backup generator was installed at well # 3 in 2012.