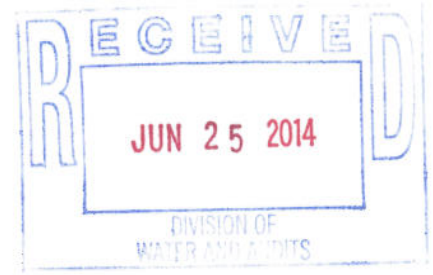


ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form (to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)



Water System Name: Great Oaks Water Company

Water System Number: U-162-W

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on April 21, 2014 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: Timothy S. Guster; Signature: [Handwritten Signature]; Title: Vice President, General Counsel, Legal and Regulatory Affairs; Phone Number: (408) 227-9540; Date: 6-23-2014

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: Customers were notified by bill insert of posting of CCR on website and availability of copies by contacting Great Oaks customer service.
"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.greatoakswater.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.greatoakswater.com.
For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Dear Customers,

This report is sent in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act and only contaminants that were detected in samples are listed in this report. Landlords, businesses and schools are encouraged to share this report with non-billed water users at their locations. Additional copies are available at no charge by calling our office at (408) 227-9540. Our water quality specialist, Mike Carey, will be available to answer any questions you may have concerning this report.

Low Water Rates

One year ago, for residential customers, Great Oaks began implementing new tiered rates mandated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). Most of our customers experienced slightly lower water bills due to these rates over the past year. The best news is that, as a customer of Great Oaks, you have the lowest water rates in San Jose.

Santa Clara Valley Water District Litigation Update

In November 2005, Great Oaks Water filed a lawsuit against the Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD) for failing to properly set Groundwater Charges, also known as Pump Tax. In 2009, Great Oaks prevailed in both of two portions of the case in the trial court. In February 2010, the SCVWD appealed the decision, but the court has not yet ruled.

Thank You

Your water is safe, clean and great tasting, and you pay one of the lowest rates for water in the State. As your water provider, Great Oaks is uniquely positioned to be an advocate on your behalf for positive change on the water issues that affect your lives. Thank you for your kind words of encouragement. We promise to continue to provide you with high quality water and strong community service.

Sincerely,

John Roeder, Chairman and CEO
Great Oaks Water Co.

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

此份有關你的食水報告，
內有重要資料和訊息，請找
他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state allows us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Regulated Substances		Year Sampled	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	**Typical Source
1,1,1 Trichloroethane (ppb)	2013	200	1000	0.20	ND-1.1	NO	2	
Freon 113 (ppb)	2013	1200		0.647	ND-8.4	NO	6,7	
Barium (ppm)	2013	1	2	0.115	.08-.17	NO	1	
Flouride (ppm)	2013	2	1	0.16	.13-.2	NO	1,3	
Gross Alpha Part.(pCi/L)	2008	15	0	1.4	ND-4.1	NO	1	
Nitrate [as NO3] (ppm)	2013	45	45	7.8	3.1-28	NO	3,4	
		>5% MONTHLY SAMPLES POSITIVE						
Total Coliform (% positive)	2013		0	1.13%	0-5.71	YES	5	

Secondary Substances	Year Sampled	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2013	500	NS	42	35-54	NO	8
Copper (ppm)	2011	1	0.3	.00009	ND-.0043	NO	1
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2013	1600	NS	669	540-840	NO	9
Sulfate (ppm)	2013	500	NS	45	31-62	NO	8,10
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2013	1000	NS	414	330-520	NO	8
Turbidity (NTU)	2013	5	NS	0.13	.06-.28	NO	11
Odor – Threshold(TON)	2013	3	NS	1.18	ND-2	NO	13

	Year Sampled	AL	PHG (MCLG)	90th%tile	Sites >AL /total sites	Violation	Typical Source
*Copper (ppm)	2011	1.3	0.3	0.2	0/30	NO	12
*Lead (ppb)	2011	15	0.2	0.0029	0/30	NO	12

*Tap Water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the service area.

Unregulated and Other Substances	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source
Alkalinity (ppb)	2013	220	180-280	1
Bicarbonate (ppb)	2013	269	220-340	1
Calcium (ppb)	2013	50	34-67	1
Hardness [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2013	285	224-380	1
Magnesium (ppb)	2013	38	30-50	1
Potassium (ppb)	2013	1.4	1.2-1.9	1
Sodium (ppm)	2013	31	26-41	1

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or risk to health. MCLGs are set by the US EPA.

NA: Not Applicable **NS:** No Standard **ND:** Not Detected

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that effect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb: parts per billion **ppm:** parts per million

TON: Threshold Odor Number, a measure of odor.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: This is a measure of the cloudiness of the water

****Typical Sources**

1. Erosion of natural deposits
2. Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
3. Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
4. Leaching from septic tanks and sewage
5. Naturally present in the environment
6. Discharge from degreasing and factories
7. Dry-cleaning solvent
8. Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
9. Substances that form ions when in water
10. Industrial wastes
11. Soil runoff
12. Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
13. Naturally occurring organic materials

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at:

(800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

Quality First

Once again we are proud to present our annual water quality report. This report covers all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2013. The events of the past few years have presented many of us with challenges we could not have imagined. Yet in spite of this, we have maintained our high standards in an effort to continue delivering the best quality drinking water possible. There may be other hurdles in the future, but know that we will always stand behind you and the drinking water we work diligently to provide. This report is sent in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, and only contaminants that were detected in samples are listed in this report. Landlords, businesses, and schools are encouraged to share this report with non-billed water users at their locations. Additional copies are available at no charge by calling our office at (408)227-9540. Our water quality specialist, Mike Carey, will be available to answer any questions you may have concerning this report.

Source Water Assessment

Great Oaks Water conducted Drinking Water Source Assessments for all wells to determine potential sources of contamination. Assessments were performed in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act requirements. The assessments indicate that the wells may be vulnerable to contaminants from the following sources: septic systems, sewer collection systems serving nearby single family residential housing, nearby agricultural wells, gas stations, parks, highways and their related activities, nearby computer-related manufacturing facilities, roads, streets, parking lots, railroads, spreading basins, storm-drain discharge, crops, illegal activities, unauthorized dumping, unregulated tanks, photo processing and printing, and monitoring wells. All of Great Oaks Water Company's wells are constructed to minimize the influence of these potential contaminants under the approval of the California Department of Public Health. A copy of the assessment is available for viewing at the California Department of Public Health Drinking Water Program Office, 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Building P, Second Floor, Richmond, CA, or at Great Oaks Water Company, 20 Great Oaks Boulevard, Suite 120, San Jose, CA

NITRATE

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45mg/l is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45mg/l may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels in Great Oaks Water Company's water sources are shown in the enclosed table. In 2013 Great Oaks Water Company did not detect nitrate at or above 45mg/l in any sources.

Source Water Description

The customers of Great Oaks Water Company are fortunate to have water supplied from very pristine and plentiful aquifers underlying this valley. All of our water is pumped from 19 wells (not surface water) located throughout our service area.

About Our Violation

In September 2013 Great Oaks Water Co was issued a Notice of Violation from the California Department of Public Health for violating the MCL for monthly bacteriological sampling.

8 out of 140 samples taken during the month of September indicated the presence of coliform bacteria. We did extensive water main flushing and all subsequent samples were absent of bacteria. We are continuing water main flushing to prevent this situation from happening again.

Since September 2013 Great Oaks Water Co. has been in full compliance with all drinking water standards.

Substances That Could Be in 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) 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 must provide the same protection for public health. 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 water poses a health risk. 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 can result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses;
- ◆ Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and which can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;
- ◆ Radioactive Contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.