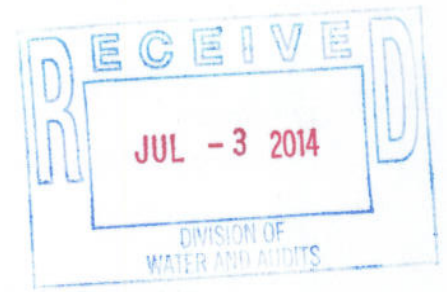


ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)



(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the Department's website at http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/CCR.aspx)

Water System Name: Little Bear Water Company

Water System Number: 2710016

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 29, 2014 (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: Richard Hiwa
Signature: [Handwritten Signature]
Title: General Manager
Phone Number: (831) 682-6567 Date: June 29, 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:

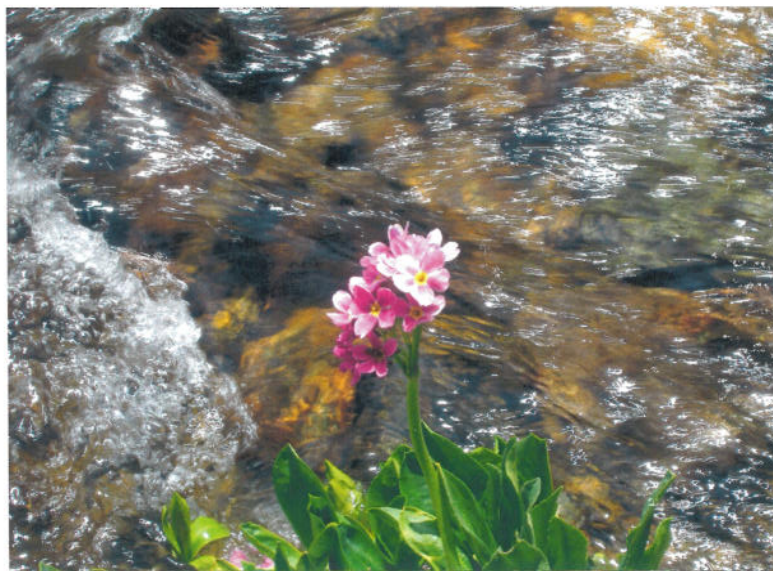
- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used:
'Good faith' efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.
Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within 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)
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.

Little Bear Water Company

2013

Consumer Confidence Report



This report contains important information about your drinking water
Translate it or speak with someone who understands it.

Esta informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua
potable.

Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien

June 29, 2014

Contaminant	Unit Measurement	MCL (AL) [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Sample Year
Fecal Indicators (enterococci or coliphage) (Ground Water Rule)		TT	N/A	2013
Turbidity Well No. 1 Well No. 2 Well No. 3		TT	N/A	5/23/2006 7/20/2011 7/23/2013
Giardia lamblia, viruses heterotrophic plate count bacteria, Legionella Cryptosporidium		TT	HPC=N/A; Others = (O)	

Radioactive Contaminants

Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50(a)	(O)	Sample Year
Well No. 1				3/12/2007
Well No. 2				3/25/2011
Well No. 3				8/11/2011

Detectable Level	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
0	Human and animal fecal waste	Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
1.000 0.200 0.050	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
	Naturally present in the environment	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
3.990 0.310 <.000	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

^a Effective 6/11/2006, the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirems/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used for screening level.

Contaminant	Unit Measurement	MCL (AL) [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Sample Year
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Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	MCL: For system that collect less than 40 samples per month: No more than 1 positive monthly sample For system that collect 40 or more samples per month: More than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive	(O)	2013
Fecal coliform and E. coli (Total Coliform Rule)	MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.	(O)	2013
Fecal Indicator (E. coli) (Ground Water Rule)	O	(O)	2013

Detected Level	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
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O	Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
O	Human and animal fecal waste	Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
O	Human and animal fecal waste	Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Contaminant	Unit Measurement	MCL (AL) [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Sample Year
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Radioactive Contaminants (cont.)

Strontium-90	pCi/L	8	0.35	
Tritium	pCi/L	20,000	400	
Gross Alpha Particle Activity Well No. 1	pCi/L	15	(O)	
Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	5	(O) (b)	
Total Radium (for nontransient- noncommunity water system)	pCi/L	5	n/a	

(b) If reporting results for Ra-226 and Ra-228 as individual constituents, the PHG is 0.05 pCi/L for Ra-226 and 0.019 pCi/L for Ra-228.

Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	
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Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic Well No. 1	ppb	10	0.004	5/23/2006
Well No. 2				7/20/2011
Well No. 3				7/3/2012

Detection Level	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
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NR	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	Some people who drink water containing strontium-90 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
NR	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	Some people who drink water containing tritium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
NR	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
NR	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
NR	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 223, 224 or 226 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

NR	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
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2.000 4.000 ND	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
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Inorganic Contaminants (cont.)

Contaminant	Unit Measurement	MCL (AL) [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Sample Year
Asbestos Well No. 1 Well No. 2 Well No. 3 Distribution System RAA	MFL	7	7	8/8/2006 8/5/2013 2013
Fluoride Well No. 1 Well No. 2 Well No. 3	ppm	2.0	1	5/23/2006 7/20/2011 7/3/2012
Nitrate (as nitrate, NO ₃) Well No. 1 Well No. 2 Well No. 3 RAA	ppm	45	45	7/20/211 7/20/2011 2013
Nitrite (as nitrogen N) Well No. 1 Well No. 2 Well No. 3	ppm	1	1	7/20/2011 7/20/2011 6/25/2013

Detected Level	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
ND ND NR ND	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.
0.250 0.260 0.220	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.
2 2 8	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
ND ND ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.

Contaminant	Unit Measurement	MCL (AL) [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDL]	Sample Year
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Volatile Organic Contaminants

Xylenes (Total)	ppm	1.750	1.8	
Well No. 1				12/13/2006
Well No. 2				7/20/2011
Well No. 3				10/8/2012

Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residual, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors

TTM (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	NA	
Site A				7/21/2013
Site B				7/21/2013
Halocetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	
Site A				7/21/2013
Site B				7/21/2013
Chlorine	ppm	[MRDL = 4.0 (as CL2)]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl2)]	
RAA				2013

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary Drinking Water Standards (a)

Contaminant	Unit Measurement	MCL	Sample Year
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	ppb	500	
Well No. 1			5/23/2006
Well No. 2			7/20/2011
Well No.3			7/3/2012

Detected Level	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
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<.500 ND ND	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent	Some people who use water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nervous system damage.
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2.1 ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
ND 3.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
0.78	Drinking water disinfection added for treatment	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Detection Level	Typical Source of Contaminant
<.050 ND ND	Municipal and industrial waste discharges

(a) There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCL are set on the basis of aesthetics.

Contaminant	Unit Measurement	MCL	Sample Year
Iron	ppb	300	
Well No. 1			5/23/2006
Well No. 2			7/20/2011
Well No. 3			4/23/2012
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	
Well No. 1			12/13/2006
Well No. 2			4/5/2012
Well No. 3			7/3/2012
Chloride	ppm	500	
Well No. 1			5/23/2006
Well No. 2			7/20/2011
Well No. 3			7/3/2012
Sulfate	ppm	500	
Well No. 1			
Well No. 2			
Well No. 3 (RAA)			2013
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (running average)	ppm	1000	
Well No. 1			3/28/2013
Well No. 2			3/28/2013
Well No. 3 (RAA)			2013

Detection Level	Typical Source of Contaminant
150 120 ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
860 550 560	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
45 17 28	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
NR NR 83	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
330 325 343	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits