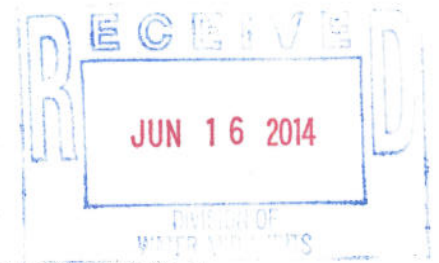


ATTACHMENT 7

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: Pierpoint Springs Water Co
Water System Number: 5400732 CDPH ID#

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____ (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: Ben Ray
Signature: [Signature]
Title: owner / distribution system operator
Phone Number: (59) 542-2551 Date: 6/12/14

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.

Consumer Confidence Report

“Good Faith” Efforts to distribute the CCR

Posted the CCR in Public Places

**Location 1: Camp Nelson Post Office
801 Highway 190
Camp Nelson, CA 93208**

JUN 16 2014

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Pierpoint Springs Water Co Report Date: June 7, 2014

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, 2013 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: Well

Name & general location of source(s): Well 1 and Well 2 from Tule River Sub basin

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Completed Jan 20, 2008 revised May 2005 Copy available at TCO PH 215 W Bullard St. 101 Fresno 99704 This system primarily vulnerable to septic system contamination

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: None? Clients are informed to call or informed by telephone # below

For more information, contact: Ben/Michelle Ray Phone: (559)-542-2551

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 (µg/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.) 0	0	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) 0	0	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)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/19/2012	5	6.45	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/19/2012	5	0.0545	0	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)	11/5/13	10	10-10	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	11/5/13	150	150-210	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
Arsenic (ppb)	11/15/13	4.85 well #2	2.9-5.5	10	0.004	erosion from natural deposits
Fluoride (ppb)	11/15/13	0.12	0.12-0.13	2.0	1	erosion from natural deposits - water additives for teeth

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
Iron (ppb)	11/5/13	170 #2	0-350	300		leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	11/5/13	230	220-280	100.0		runoff/leaching natural deposits
Specific conductance	11/5/13	380	330-470	1160.0		formations when in water
Chloride (ppm)	11/5/13	20	1.9-3.0	500		runoff/leaching 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
					None

*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. Pierpoint Springs Water Co. 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>.

Arsenic Detection - meets standards, contains low levels USEPA still researching low effects / erosion from natural deposits
Iron - Found only in well #2 @ 350 ug/L (ppb) The Iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects, high levels due to leaching of natural deposit

**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
<i>No Fecal Indicator positive Groundwater source samples found in 2013</i>

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

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)	N/A
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.	N/A
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	N/A
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	N/A

(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
N/A				
N/A				
N/A				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Water Source in use is Groundwater from a Well
 NOT surface water

PIERPOINT - CAMP NELSON

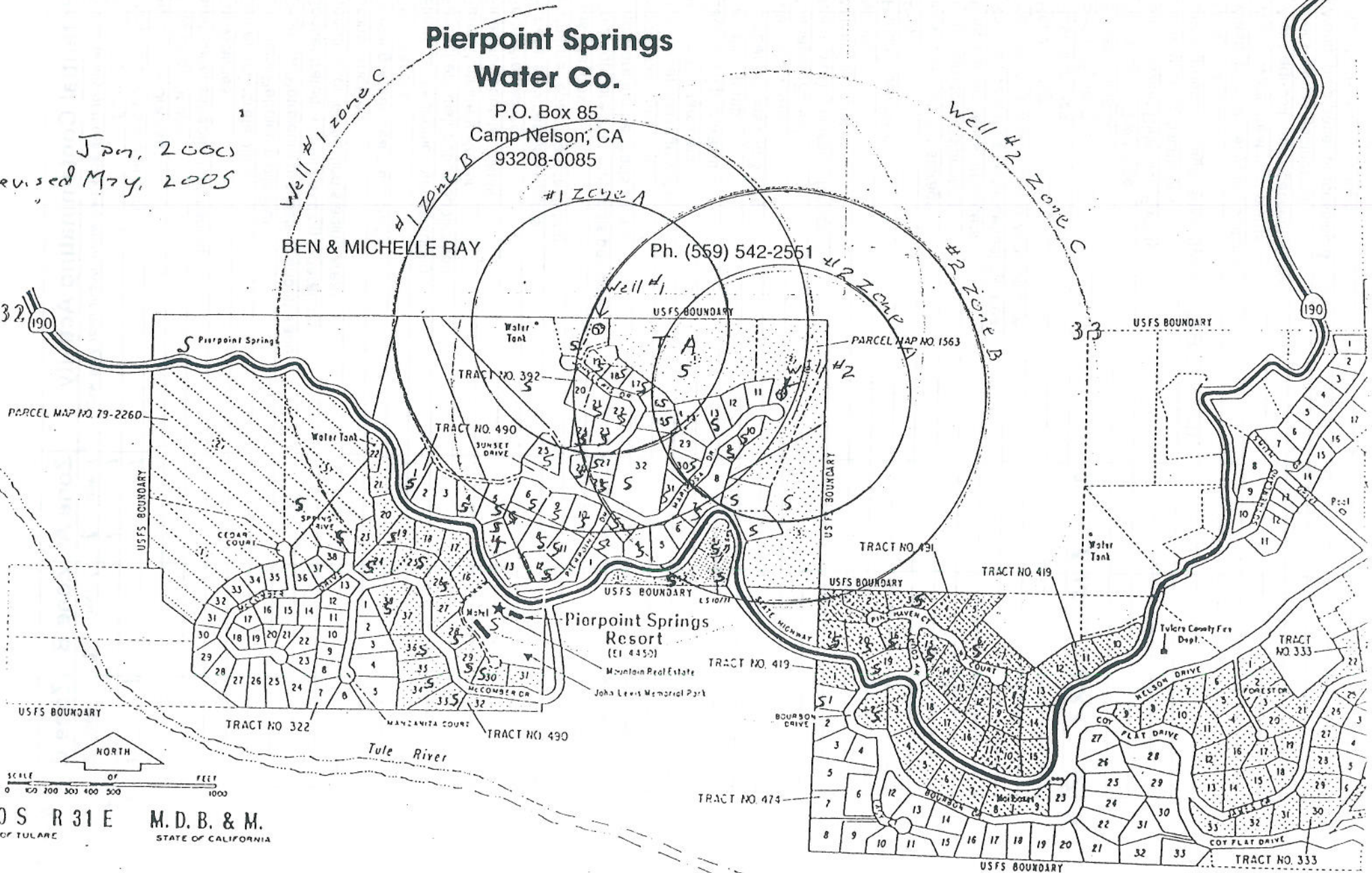
Pierpoint Springs Water Co.

P.O. Box 85
Camp Nelson, CA
93208-0085

Ph. (559) 542-2551

BEN & MICHELLE RAY

Jan, 2000
revised May, 2005



20 S R 31 E M.D.B. & M.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PIERPOINT SPRINGS WATER CO

PO BOX 85

CAMP NELSON CA 93208

Potential Contaminating Activity	Zone A		Zone B		Zone C	
	1 (600')	2	1 (1000')	2	1 (1500')	2
> Locate any of these activities which occur near your well	1	2	1	2	1	2
Animal Feeding	1	1				
Above ground storage tanks	1				1	1
Agriculture Drainage						
Auto Body Shops						
Boat services/repair/refinishing						
Car Washes						
Cement/concrete plants						
Chemical/Petroleum pipelines						
Chemical/Petroleum processing and storage						
Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations						
Construction/demolition staging areas						
Crops, irrigated						
Drinking water treatment plants						
Dry cleaners						
Electrical/electronic manufacturing						
Farm chem distribution/application						
Farm Machinery Repair						
Fleet/truck/bus terminals						
Food Processing						
Funeral services/graveyards						
Furniture repair/manufacturing						
Gas Stations						
Grazing(more than 5 animals per acre)						
Hardware/lumber/parts stores						
Home manufacturing						
Junk/scrap/salvage yards						
Known Contaminant						
Lagoons/liquid wastes						
Landfills/dumps						
Lumber processing & mfg						
Machine shops						
Managed Forests	1	1				
Metal plating/finishing/fabricating						
Military Installations						
Mining						
Parking lots/malls						
Parks						
Pesticide/fertilizer storage						
Photo processing/printing						
Plastics/synthetics producers						
Railroad yards/maintenance/fueling areas						
Recreational area-Surface water source						
Repair Shops						
Research labs						
Septic System	12	9	15	22	23	17
Sewer collection						
Storm Drain Discharge						
Storm Water Detention Facility						
Underground discharges						
Underground storage tanks (gasoline/hazardous mat)						
Utility Stations						
Waste transfer/recycling stations						
Waste water treatment plants						
Wells-agricultural/irrigation/injection						
Wells-oil/gas/geothermal						
Wood /pulp/paper processing & mills						
Wood preserving/treating						

Identifier on map

A
T

5

Jan 2000

Revised May 2005