Little Bear Water Company

2014

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 1, 2015

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Last year, as in the years past, your tap water met all EPA and State drinking water standards. Water systems vigilantly safeguard its water supplies and once again, we are proud to report that the system had no violation during the 2014 calendar year. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality monitoring and testing. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Water System Name:	Little Bear Water Company
Contact Person:	Richard Hiwa, General Manager
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Email:	pine@littlebearwater.com
Web Site:	littlebearwater.com
Report Date:	June 30, 2014

About This Report:

Federal and State laws require that all water systems that serve domestic drinking water provide their customers with an annual report that discloses whether or not the system met all drinking water quality standards during the past year. This report is not the result of punitive action, nor is it indicative of any violations of treatment practices. It is strictly a mandated public information service legislated to keep you informed each year of the facts about your drinking water.

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents that are required by Federal and State regulations. **This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014.**

About Little Bear Water Company:

Little Bear Water Company operates under a "Water Supply Permit" issued by the State of California, Department of Public Health (DPH). Little Bear is a private public utility which operates under regulations and tariffs issued by the State Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water and the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).

The district drinking water supplies is from ground water extracted primarily from wells located in the deep gravel strata adjacent to the Salinas Valley River. The utility has three (3) wells and to meet district daily water demands, the utility operates one (1) active well and a second well which is classified as stand-by well. The capacity of active well is 1,100 gallons per minute or 1,540,000 gallons per day.

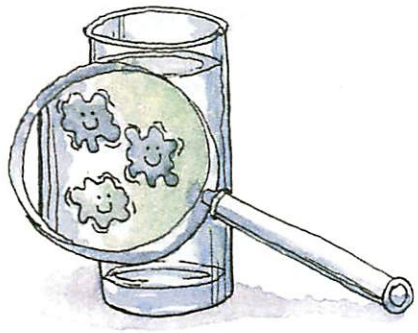
To ensure proper disinfection properties and water quality, the utility production levels are restricted to 800 gallons per minute. At this pumping level, source production is limited to 1,152,000 gallons per day but should the need arise due to unusual water demands; the utility has the source and the capacity to meet those demands.

The district has six (7) pressure zones and has established with the approval of the State Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water Field Operations Branch - Monterey District a total of eight (8) sampling stations for bacteriological testing. The district is further broken down into two (2) separate district areas - the lower with 553 service connections and the upper with 152 service connections. The district distribution system has fourteen (14) storage reservoirs with a combine storage capacity of 1,209,000 gallons and eight (8) booster pumping stations with about 21 miles of distribution mains.

Drinking Water Assessment:

The State Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management have developed a program to asses the vulnerability of drinking water sources to contamination. This program, which is mandated by Federal and State law, is called the Drinking Water Sources Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program. The program has two (2) primary elements: assessment and protection. The assessment element consists of defining protection areas around water sources and conducting an inventory of possible contamination activities. The protection element consists of managing activities around the water source to prevent contamination and planning for contingencies.

Little Bear's assessment has been filed with the State Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water Field Operations Branch - Monterey District. A copy of the complete assessment is available at SWRCB District Office, 1 Lower Ragsdale, Building 1, Suite 1, Monterey, California 93940 or Little Bear Water Company, 51201 Pine Canyon Road, King City, California 93930.



Is the Water Safe To Drink?????

Yes - Little Bear's drinking water standards are of the highest priority. Test results are documented in this report and the utility consistently meets or exceeds the standards mandated by the EPA, Safe Drinking Water Act, Clean Water Act and all other federal guidelines. Information on monitoring and testing and allowable levels of contaminants is available by contacting this office at: 385-3524.

Educational Information:

Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminations does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 public. Immuno-compromised person, such as person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, person who has 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 water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporiium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 live-stock operations; and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water run-off, domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, industrial, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water run-off and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water run-off, 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 CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water that is supplied by public water systems. The Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide

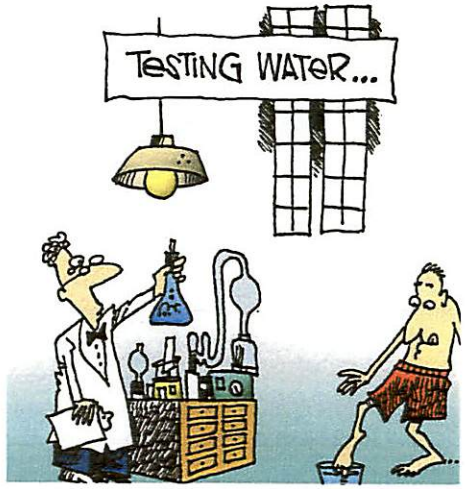
the sample protection for public health.

Regulatory Agency:

The State Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water Field Operations Branch - Monterey District is the regulatory agency for public water systems operating in Monterey District. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Testing Laboratory:

This report provides the results of drinking water testing done through-out 2013 by the Monterey County Consolidated Chemistry Laboratory located at 1270 Natividad Road, Salinas, California, which is a state approved and certified laboratory. Test results are transmitted electronically each month to the Monterey District and copies are on file at this office. Customers wishing to view these documents may do so by contacting this office at: (831) 385-3524, Monday to Friday, between the hours of 9:00 am to 3:00 pm.



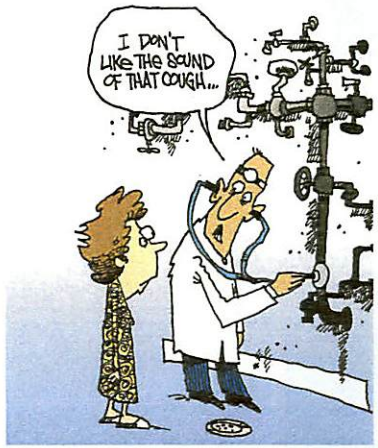
Health Effects of Drinking Water Contaminants:

Chemicals in drinking water which are toxic may cause either acute or chronic health effects. An acute effect usually follows a large dose of a chemical and occurs almost immediately. Example of acute health effects are nausea, lung irritation, skin rash, vomiting, dizziness and even death. The level of chemicals found in drinking water, however, is seldom high enough t cause acute health effects.

They are more likely to cause chronic health effects that occur after exposure to small amounts of a chemical over a long period of time. Examples f chronic health effects include cancer, birth defects, organ damage, disorders of the nervous system and damage to the immune system. The possible health effects of a contaminant in drinking water widely, depending on whether a person consumes the water over a long period of time, briefly, or intermittently.

What Can You Do To Prevent Contamination Within Your Home:

Providing safe drinking water to your water meter is our main priority. Protecting your internal plumbing from various sources of potential contamination requires a partnership. You can reduce the potential for contaminants in the home by ensuring that lawn sprinkler systems, swimming pools, indoor fire sprinkler systems, private tanks, booster pumps and private well have approved backflow devices installed. Also, when using a chemical yard sprayer with a garden hose, make sure that the hose bibs on the house or source have approved backflow devices installed. If you are unsure which devices is appropriate contact: Monterey County Environmental Health at 755-4504 or this office at: 385-3524.



Public Information Program:

As part of Little Bear's public information program, the following information is provided to educate consumers on what to do in case of a water outage or periods of low pressure.

Consumer Alert During Water Outages or Periods of Low Pressure

1. If you are experiencing water outages or low pressure, immediately discontinue any non-essential usage. This includes all outdoor irrigation and car washing. Minimizing usage will reduce potential for the water system to lose pressure or completely run-out-of water. Please notify your water system of the outage or low pressure.

2. If the water looks cloudy or dirty, you should not drink it. Upon return of normal water service, you should flush the hot and cold water lines until the water appears clear and the water quality returns to normal.

3. If you are concerned about the water quality or are uncertain of its safety, you may add eight drops of household bleach to one gallon of water and let it sit for 30 minutes or alternatively, if you are able, water can be boiled for one minute at a rolling boil to ensure its safety.

4. Use of home treatment devices does not guarantee the water supply is safe after low pressure situations.

5. Do not be alarmed, if you experience higher than normal chlorine concentrations in your water supply since the California Department of Public Health is advising public water utilities to increase chlorine residual in areas subject to low pressure or outages.

6. The California Department of Public Health has also advised public water system to increase bacteriological water quality monitoring of the distribution system in areas subject to low pressure. The utility may be collecting samples in your area to confirm that the water remains safe. You will be advised if the sampling revel a water quality problem.

7. Your water system is committed to make certain that an adequate quantity of clean, wholesome and potable water is delivered to you. We recommend that you discuss the information in this notice with members of your family to ensure that all family members are prepared should water outages or low pressure should occur.

Lead In Drinking Water:

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 line and components associated with home plumbing system. Little Bear is responsible for providing safe potable drinking water but it cannot control the variety of materials used in household plumbing. 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 the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your household water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps that you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Radon A Growing Concern:

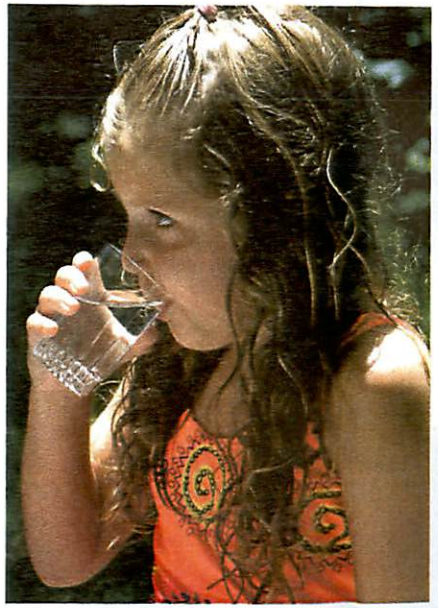
Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. It is found throughout the United States. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showing, washing dishes and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will be in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your indoor air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call your state radon program (1-800-745-7236), the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or the National Safe Council Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON) or this office: 385-3524.

Monitoring Requirements:

The State Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants usually do not change frequently. Some data in the report though representative are more than one year old. Requirements for reporting purposes is that if the level is not detectable or are below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) it is not reportable.

Special Information:

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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 come cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals and human activity.



Terms Used In This Report:

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of 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. Environment Protection Agency.
- Public Heath Goal (PHG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
- Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS) – MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of 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.
- ND – Not detectable at testing limit.
- NR – Not required.
- RAA – Running Annual Average
- ppm – Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppb – Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
- ppt – Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
- pCi/L – Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Special Requirements for Nitrate and Arsenic:

- Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/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 45 mg/L 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.
- While your drinking water meets the federal and state standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin cancer and circulatory problems.

Public Announcement

State of California
Emergency Regulation for Statewide Water Conservation

As part of Little Bear's commitment to its customers, the following information is provided to educate customers about the State of California "Emergency Regulation for Statewide Water Conservation."

2014 – Emergency Regulation – Prohibited Water Use

1. That any use of potable water for outdoor landscape or turf which cause water to "run-off" onto adjacent property, non-irrigation areas, private and public walkways, streets, parking areas is not allowed.
2. That washing vehicle(s) with an water hose that is not fitted with a shut-off nozzle or with a device that will stop the flow of water when it is not in use is not allowed.

3. That using potable drinking water to wash driveways and/or sidewalks is not allowed.

4. That using potable drinking water in fountains or other outdoor decorative water feature, except when the water is re-circulated is not allowed.

2015 – Emergency Regulation – Prohibited Water Use

1. That customer's are not allowed to water or irrigate turf or ornamental landscapes during and for 48 hours after following measurable precipitation or rain.

2. That customer upon being notified by Little Bear that a leak after the meter may exist on their property are required to have it fix within 5 days after notice is received.

3. That watering of outdoor landscape or turf by customers are restricted to two days per week. District watering schedule are as follows:

    a. Group 1 – Properties whose street addresses that are even, the watering days are Monday and Thursday, between the hours of 9:00 am to 3:00 pm daily.

    b. Group 2 – Properties whose street addresses that are odd, the watering days are Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of 9:00 am to 3:00 pm daily.

Customers should be aware that both the 2014 and 2015 Emergency Regulation are in effect and that the amount of watering or time limits are to be kept to a minimum to reduce over-watering. Customers should also be aware that as mandated by the state, all customers are required to reduce water use or water consumption by 25%.

As required by the state, Little Bear is required to enforce the state "Emergency Regulation" and to establish a program to identify, notified, and issue violation notices. The procedure steps are in keeping the state guideline and are as follows:

- 1st Notice of Violation – a letter will be mailed which identify the violation or violations noted.
- 2nd Notice of Violation – a letter will be mailed which identify the violation or violations noted and a restricting device shall be installed at the service meter to restrict the quantity flow of water to the property.
- 3rd Notice of Violation – a letter will be mailed which identify the violation or violations noted which may also include a fine of five hundred dollars ($500) per violation. Failure to pay the fine, water service to the property shall than be terminated
- 4th Notice of Violation – a letter will be mailed which identify the violation or violations noted which may also include a fine up to ten thousand dollars ($10,000) yet to be determined or set by the state and the California Public Utilities Commission.

Customer(s) after receiving three "Notices of Violation" is not taking or abiding to the requirements to reduce water consumption and water waste. Facing the worst drought condition in California history, no one have any idea when it will end. Therefore, district customers are asked to make sacrifices and to be conscious of their water use habits. If we fail to achieve the state goal of 25% reduction in water use, the consequence we as a community would be faced with would be stricter enforcement requirements by the state.

Since water system cannot be made entirely "safe proof," there are limits to traditional supply-side development to provide ironclad guarantee that water supplies will be adequate to satisfy the water demands of a community. How many wells do we have to develop? How many storage reservoirs do we have to build? Developments are costly and yet if there is no water, the costly developments would have no value or use. A more practical approach requires a combine effort on the part of the customers and the utility to reduce water use, thus reducing extraction of groundwater, immediate energy cost savings, and the need for costly system developments.

Fixing leaks is relatively cheap.

Paying for water loss resulting from leaks is costly.

For Example

Leaks that runs continually would run for 1,440 minutes per day or 43,200 minutes per month (30 days) or 15,768,000 minutes per year.

Therefore a faucet with a slow drip would in six months waste about 930 gallons of water per month or 11,160 gallons per year.

This is water that you are paying for but having no beneficial use of it.

Do You Have A Leak – It Is Costing You Money

Appendix A
Regulated Contaminants with Primary Drinking Water Standards

Contaminant	Unit Measurement	MCL (AL) [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Sample Year	Detected Level	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
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	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.
Fecal coliform and E. coil (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	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 waters 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 comprised immune system.
Fecal Indicator (E. coli) (Ground Water Rule)	O		(O)	2013	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 waters 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	Dectected Level	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Fecal Indicators (enterococci or coliphage) (Ground Water Rule)		TT	N/A	2013	O	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 waters can animal wastes. Microbes in these waters 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.
Turbidity Well No. 1 Well No. 2 Well No. 3		TT	N/A	 5/23/2006 7/20/2011 7/23/2013	 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.
Giardia lambia, viruses hetertrophic plate count bacteria, Legionella Cryptosporidium		TT	HPC=N/A; Others = (O)			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.
Radioactive Contaminants					Radioactive Contaminants		
Gross Beta Particle Activity Well No.1 Well No. 2 Well No. 3	pCi/L	50(a)	(O)	 3/12/2007 3/25/2011 8/11/2011	 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 body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used for screening level.***

Contaminant	Unit Measurement	MCL (AL) [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Sample Year	Detection Level	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Radioactive Contaminants (cont.)							
Strontium-90	pCi/L	8	0.35		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.
Tritium	pCi/L	20,000	400		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.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity Well No. 1	pCi/L	15	(O)		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.
Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	5	(O) (b)		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.
Total Radium (for nontransient-noncommunity water system	pCi/L	5	n/a		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.
(b) If reporting results fr 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		NR	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uraium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004			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.
Well No. 1				5/23/2006	2.000		
Well No. 2				7/20/2011	4.000		
Well No. 3				7/3/2012	ND		

Contaminant	Unit Measurement	MCL (AL) [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Sample Year	Detected Level	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Asbestos	MFL	7	7				
Well No. 1				8/8/2006	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.
Well No. 2				8/5/2013	ND		
Well No. 3					NR		
Distribution System				2014	ND		
Fluoride	ppm	2.0	1				
Well No. 1				5/23/2006	0.250	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.
Well No. 2				7/20/2011	0.260		
Well No. 3				7/3/2012	0.220		
Nitrate (as nitrate, NO3)	ppm	45	45				
Well No. 1				7/20/211	2	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 it 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.
Well No. 2				7/20/2011	2		
Well No. 3 (running annual average)				2014	7		
Nitrite (as nitrogen N)	ppm	1	1				
Well No. 1				7/20/2011	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.
Well No. 2				7/20/2011	ND		
Well No. 3				7/6/1905	ND		

Contaminant	Unit Measurement	MCL (AL) [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDL]	Sample Year	Detected Level	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Xylenes (Total)	ppm	1.750	1.8				
Well No. 1				12/13/2006	<.500	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.
Well No. 2				7/20/2011	ND		
Well No. 3				10/8/2012	ND		
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residual, and Disinfection Byproducts							
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	NA				
Site A				7/21/2013	2.1	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.
Site B				7/21/2013	ND		
Halocetic Acids	ppb	60	NA				
Site A				7/21/2013	ND	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.
Site B				7/21/2013	3.1		
Chlorine	ppm	[MRDL = 4.0 (as CL2]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl2]				
Running Annual Average				2013	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.

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary Drinking Water Standards (a)

Contaminant	Unit Measurement	MCL	Sample Year	Detection Level	Typical Source of Contaminant
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	ppb	500			Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Well No. 1			5/23/2006	<.050	
Well No. 2			7/20/2011	ND	
Well No.3			7/3/2012	ND	

(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	Detection Level	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron	ppb	300			Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Well No. 1			5/23/2006	150	
Well No. 2			7/20/2011	120	
Well No. 3			4/23/2012	ND	
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600			Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Well No. 1			12/13/2006	860	
Well No. 2			4/5/2012	550	
Well No. 3			7/3/2012	560	
Chloride	ppm	500			Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Well No. 1			5/23/2006	45	
Well No. 2			7/20/2011	17	
Well No. 3			7/3/2012	28	
Sulfate	ppm	500			Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Well No. 1				NR	
Well No. 2				NR	
Well No. 3 (Running Annual Average)			2014	78	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (running average)	ppm	1000			Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Well No. 1			3/28/2013	330	
Well No. 2			3/28/2013	325	
Well No. 3 (Running Annual Average)			2014	330	

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 State Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: LITTLE BEAR WATER COMPANY

Water System Number: PWS 2710016

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on MAY 29, 2015 (*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 State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: RICHARD HIWA

Signature:

Title: GENERAL MANAGER

Phone Number: (831) 385-3524 Date: JUNE 2, 2015

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.