

Little Bear Water Company
2015
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 24, 2016

Commentary

Water is essential for life; we can survive for weeks without food, but only a few days without water. Despite the fact that 79% of the earth is water, we don't have a plentiful supply. This is because about 97% of all available water on earth is salty and not suitable for human use. Of the remaining 3% of fresh water more than two-thirds is locked up in glaciers and ice caps. This leaves us with only 1% of fresh water that is accessible.

The long-term drought being experienced in California has depleted water resources throughout the state to a point that it has now become a water crisis. Many communities are faced with their source water capacity being reduced and many others are experiencing wells going dry. Some have resorted to drilling deeper wells (over 1,400 feet) and tapping into what we call fossil water that is located in deep cistern or deep underground caves. The storage water age can range from millions of years or hundred thousands of years. The quality of the water is unknown and no one can predate the potential danger to human exposure of new strains of virus or bacteria's that have mutated to survive adverse conditions (darkness, coldness, etc.).



A couple years ago, in South Carolina, a community water system experienced a usual large number of their bacteriological samples being "positive" which would indicate that the water was contaminated. It was learned later after extensive testing, that a strain of bacterial had developed immunity to chlorine. Just in the past week, again, we learned about a community water system experiencing a similar problem, in which the bacteria in the drinking water had survived standard disinfection.



Unless we reduce our water consumption and take measures to safeguard our precious water sources and the environment, the day may come soon in which the community drinking water would be unsafe or costly. It is a known factor that for every action there is a reverse action that is equal or greater. This being said it is the responsibility of everyone to conserve; meaning "you" the user. It is widely accepted to presume that if water flowing from the tap, everything is alright; this presumption is far from the truth. Everything that we do has a direct effect on ample water supplies for the future. It will require that each and every individual to make sacrifice, to reduce water use, to fix water leaks, and the use drought tolerant landscape. If we don't take the actions to do so, we will truly know the value of water once the water is dry and we have no water.

The prediction of a wet "El Niño" conditions has come and gone without making a dent in the water table and we are extracting more groundwater. Little Bear in its effort to evaluation and asset its water source are conducting monthly draw-down test to determine source capacity. The major issue being addressed water quality parameters, draw-down levels, and recharge time. Hydraulic profile of the underground source, calculation indicates that the sphere of influence is roughly 1.5 miles (circle) around the well site. As the underground source is depleted, it could create potential problems which may cause the well to loss it's capacity or to go dry. The major consequences are: (1) the ground surface level would drop; or (2) the collapse of underground channel could change the course of the underground water flows. For example, some areas in the Central Valley, the ground surface level have drop 25 feet or more.

We all have a stake in our water source, if we don't take actions to reduce our water use and fail to protect the local environment, we as a community may face the consequence of our actions. Groundwater travels slowly depending upon the make-up of aquifer classification (sand, gravel, rocks, clay) type but once contaminated, it may take years or generations to clean itself or require costly treatment to ensure that the water being served meets both federal and state standards. In either case, the cost of water would rise. Water treatment is not cheap. The added cost of purchase, installing and to operate will be paid by you, the user. The cheapest alternate is to reduce water use; it will reduce operational cost; eliminate need for treatment; and ensure that water supplies are available at reasonably cost for our kids.

In closing, I would like to thank each and everyone in the district. This community and its people are wonderful and I have truly enjoyed working for you. There were times in which some may thought different and without you criticize or questions, things would not change. I encourage each individual to take an active role in reducing their water use, take actions to save the local environment, and make comments (good or bad). Without your comments nothing can change, you drink the water, you pay the bills, and it's your system. But always remember nothing is perfect, failures do occur from time to time, and nothing last forever. Little Bear over the last few years initiated a program to replace or installed new water mains, fire hydrants, gate valves, and SCADA system to improve service. These plans were implemented in small phase to reduce the need to raise rates. Little Bear and district system has a long ways to go to upgrade its current system. As federal and state standards changes, the increase requirements are forcing many utilities to raise rates to pay for improvement that is mandated. Coordinate with state agencies, assessment of the district system on what is needed, can priority be set to reduce the necessities to raise rates. Little Bear has in the past only raised rates when it becomes its ability to finance long-term improvement. Little Bear will continue to strive to provide its customers with ample water that is potable and safe, and that it meets all federal and state standards.

In closing, this will be the last Consumer Confidence Report generated by myself. I am retiring and will be moving to Las Vegas to spend more time with my wonderful wife. I will always remember the people of Pine Canyon and it has been my privilege to work for you. I would like to thank each and everyone for you and wish each the best. I will truly miss both the community

and its people. *Thank you.*

Richard Hiwa, General Manager
Little Bear Water Company

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and State drinking water health standards. This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality, included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to regulatory standards. Last year, we sampled for more than 120 bacteriological samples for testing.

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

Telephone:

(831) 385-3524

Report Date:

June 24, 2016

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 for many constituents that are required by Federal and State regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015.

About Little Bear Water Company

Little Bear Water Company operates under a state "Water Supply Permit" issued by the State Water Resources Board – Division of Drinking Water. Little Bear is a private public utility which operates under regulations and tariffs issued by the Division of Drinking Water and the California Public Utilities Commission.



The district drinking water is supplied from groundwater 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 the district daily and peak demands, the utility operate one active well and a second well which is classified as stand-by.

To ensure proper disinfection properties and water quality, the utility production level is 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 (6) pressure zones and has established with the approval of the State Water Resource Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, Monterey District a total of eight (8) sampling stations for bacteriological testing. The district is further broken

down into two (2) separate areas – the lower with 538 service connections and the upper with 164 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 pump stations with about 25 miles of distribution mains.

Drinking Water Assessment:

The Division of Drinking Water, Monterey District has developed a program to assess 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 Division of Drinking Water, Monterey District. A copy of the complete assessment is available **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 highest priority. Test results are documented in this report and the utility consistently meets or exceeds the standards mandated by EPA, Safe Drinking Water Act, Clean Water Act and compliance with other federal and

state 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 call 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 Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**
- **The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, wells, springs, and reservoirs. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring materials and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick-up**

substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

- **Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 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 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant woman 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 may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.**
- **Lead – If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Little Bear 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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/lead>.**
- **Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. 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 showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will 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. You should pursue radon removal from your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call your State radon program (1-800-745-7236), the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236).

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 and residential uses.

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

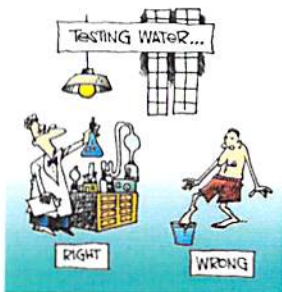
Organic chemical contaminants, include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, agricultural application and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants 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 EPA and SWRCB-Division of Drinking Water 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 bottle water that provide the same protection for public health.

Regulatory Agency:

The State Water Resource Board, Division of Drinking Water, Monterey District is the regulatory agency for public water systems operating in Monterey. The District is responsible for compliance, system monitoring, technical assistance, inspection, and the enforcement of drinking water standards and quality. This state agency has proven to be an asset to all communities within Monterey County, providing water system with quick and effective response to assist in improving drinking water quality.



Testing Laboratory:

This report provides the results of drinking water tested through-out 2015 by Monterey County Health Department Consolidated Chemistry Laboratory, 1270 Natividad Road, Salinas which is a state approved certified laboratory. Test results are transmitted electronically monthly directly to the Monterey District office and copies are mailed to this office. Copies of test results are on file and customers wishing to view these documents can do so by contacting this office.

Little Bear's Web Site & Email:

Little Bear's Web Site and Email was established to provide information on its system and enable the company to make emergency public notification when needed. In the event of emergency district customers desiring information of an event can do so by logging on to Little Bear's web site. The web site will be up-date as needed. Currently to make it more friendly, an up-grade will soon be implemented to make it easier to surf and gather information.

Little Bear's Web Site:

www.littlebearwater.com

Little Bear's Email:

pine@littlebearwater.com

Monitoring Requirements:

The District allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some data, though representative, are more than one year old.

About The Attached Tables:

If you have reviewed our Annual Consumer Confidence Report in the past, the following attached tables may look familiar. It lists the monitored contaminants along with the "maximum contaminant level" and the result found in the water source. This report shows concentration both "parts per million (mg/L) or parts per billion (ug/L)." Also, you will see contaminants and its health effects.



Additional Water Quality Sampling and Testing:

In cooperation with the United States Geological Survey and Monterey County Water Resources, Little Bear's well(s) are sampled and tested for different contaminants to determine water quality of the underground source of the Salinas River River.

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 detect odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of 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.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs 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 MCLs levels.
- **Public Health Goals:** The level of 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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer tap.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a disinfection added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- **ND:** Not detectable at testing limit.
- **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).
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers or other requirement which a water system must follow. **Variances and Exemptions:** Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain condition. **Variances and Exemption:** Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Appendix A-1: Regulated Contaminants with Primary MCLs, MRDLs, TTs, or AIs

Key

AL = Regulatory Action Level

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

PHG = Public Health Goal

TT = Treatment Technique

MFL = million fibers per liter

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

n/a = not applicable

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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

ppq = parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter



| Contaminant (CCR units) | Traditional MCL in mg/L | To convert for CCR, multiply by | MCL in CCR units |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|

Microbiological Contaminants

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule) | MCL: System that collect ≥ 40 samples/month: more than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive: System that collect < 40 samples/month: no more than 1 positive monthly sample | | |
| 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 | | |

| Contaminant (CCR units) | Traditional MCL in mg/L | To convert for CCR, multiply by | MCL in CCR units |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Fecal Indicator E. coli (Ground Water Rule) | 0 | | 0 |
| Fecal Indicators (enterococci or coliphage) (Ground Water Rule) | TT | | TT |

| PHG (MCLG) in CCR units | Major Sources in Drinking Water | Health Effects Language |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 0 | 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. |
| 0 | Human and animal fecal waste | Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animals 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. |

| PHG (MCLG) in CCR units | Major Sources in Drinking Water | Health Effects Language |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 0 | 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. |
| n/a | 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. |

| Contaminant | MCL (AL) (MRDL) | PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG) | Sample Year |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Turbidity Well No. 1 Well No. 2 Well No. 3 | TT | n/a | 1/7/2015 4/16/2015 12/10/2016 |

Radioactive Contaminants

| Contaminant | MCL (AL) (MRDL) | PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG) | Sample Year |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Gross Beta particle activity (pCi/L) Well No. 1 Well No. 2 Well No. 3 | 50(a) | 0 | 12/11/2015 11/12/2015 10/19/2015 |

bp(a) Effective 6/11/2006, the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose

Inorganic Contaminants

| | | | |
|---|-----|-------|------------------------------------|
| Arsenic (ppb) Well No. 1 Well No. 2 Well No. 3 | 10 | 0.004 | 7/1/2015 7/20/2011 3/30/2015 |
| Fluoride (ppm) Well No. 1 Well No. 2 Well No. 3 | 2.0 | 1 | 7/1/2015 7/20/2011 3/30/2015 |

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary Drinking Water Standards(a)

| | | | |
|---|-----|--|------------------------------------|
| Chloride (ppm) Well No. 1 Well No. 2 Well No. 3 | 500 | | 7/1/2015 7/20/2011 3/30/2015 |
|---|-----|--|------------------------------------|

(a) There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents

| Detection Level | Typical Source of Contaminant | Health Effects Language |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 31.0 0.70 0.05 | 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. |

| Detection Level | Typical Source of Contaminant | Health Effects Language |
|---------------------|--|--|
| 0 0.758 0.191 | 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. |

equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level.

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| 3.000 4.000 0.000 | 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. |
| 0.2400 0.2600 0.2100 | 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. |
| 24 17 22 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence | |

because secondary MCL are set on the basis of aesthetics.

| Contaminant | MCL (AL) (MRDL) | PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG) | Sample Year |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Nitrate (As N) (ppm) | 10 | 10 | |
| Well No. 1 | | | 7/1/2015 |
| Well No. 2 | | | 4/16/2015 |
| Well No. 3 (Running Average) | | | 2015 |
| Sodium (ppm) | n/a | n/a | |
| Well No. 1 | | | 7/1/2015 |
| Well No. 2 | | | 4/16/2015 |
| Well No. 3 (Running Average) | | | 2015 |
| Sulfate (Secondary MCL) (ppm) | 500 | n/a | |
| Well No. 1 | | | 7/1/2015 |
| Well No. 2 | | | 4/16/2015 |
| Well No. 3 (Running Average) | | | 2015 |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) (Secondary MCL) | 500 | n/a | |
| Well No. 1 | | | 7/1/2015 |
| Well No. 2 | | | 11/12/2015 |
| Well No. 3 (Running Average) | | | 2015 |

| Detection Level | Typical Source of Contaminant | Health Effect Language |
|-------------------|--|---|
| 5 6 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 abilities of the blood of pregnant women. |
| 45 50 36 | General found in ground and surface water. | |
| 75 67 77 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits industrial wastes | |
| 330 385 335 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. | |

Little Bear Water Company
51201 Pine Cyn. Rd. #125
King City, CA 93930

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

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 16, 2016 (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 (DDW).

Certified by: Name: Richard Hiwa
Signature: 
Title: General Manager
Phone Number: (831) 385-3524 Date: June 24, 2016

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - Posting the CCR at the following URL: 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)
 - Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
 - Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
 - 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 URL: www._____
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission