

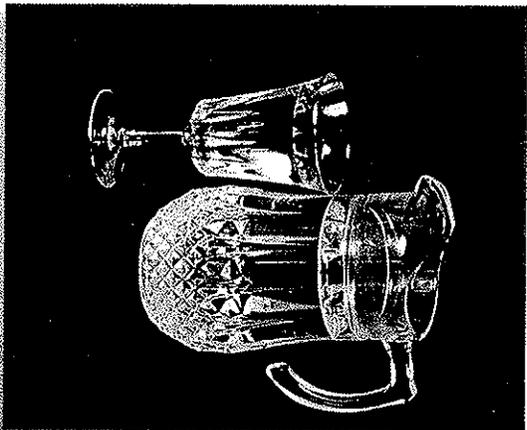
2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Last year, as in the years past, your tap water met all EPA and State drinking water standards. Water System vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again, we are proud to report that the system had no violation during the 2011 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 is contained 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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Web Site: **littlebearwater.com**
Report Date: **March 9, 2012**

About This Report:

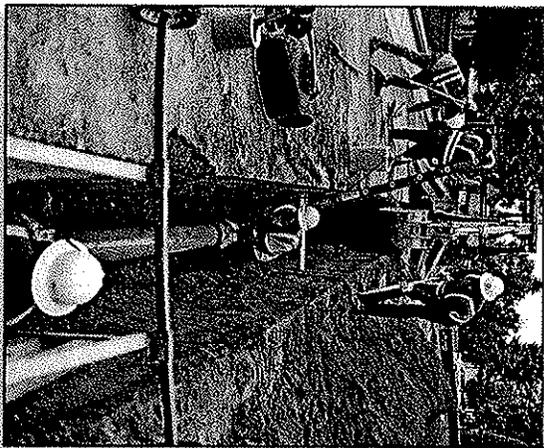
Federal and State laws require that all water systems that serve domestic drinking water provide their customers with an annual report that discloses whether or not the system met all drinking water quality standards during the past year. This report is not the result of punitive action, nor is it indicative 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, 2011 to December 31, 2011.

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 Department of Public Health (DPH) 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 water demands, the utility operates one (1) active well and has one (1) standby well which has a combine source production of 1,750 gallons per minute or 2,520,000 gallons per day. The district demand average about 421 gallons per day per customer.

To ensure proper disinfection properties and water quality, the utility production is restricted to around 800 gallons per minute. At this pumping level, source production is 1,152,000 gallon per day. Should the need arise due to unusually high water demands, the utility has the ability and the source capacity to meet those increased demands.

The district has six (6) pressure zones and has established with the approval of the Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, Monterey District eight (8) monitoring sampling sites for bacteriological testing. The district is broken down into two (2) separate district zones -- the lower with 553 service connections and the upper with 152 service connections. The system has fourteen (14) storage reservoirs with a combine storage capacity of 1,209,000 gallons and eight (8) booster pumping stations with about 25 miles of distribution system piping.

Drinking Water Assessment

The Department of Public Health, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management have 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 contaminating activities. The protection element consists of managing activities around the water source to prevent contamination and planning for contingencies.

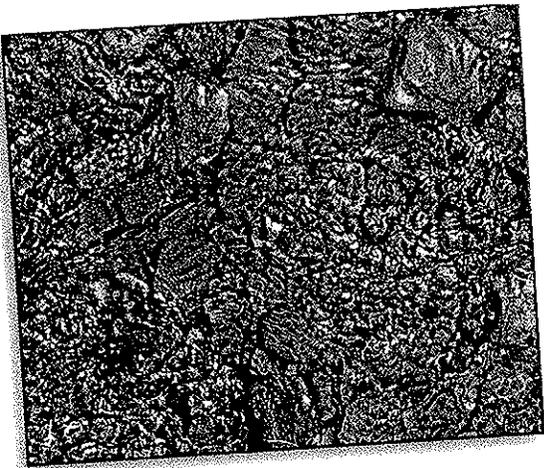
Little Bear's assessment has been filed with the Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, Monterey District Office. 1

trict. A copy of the complete assessment is available at CDPH District Office, 1 Lower Ragsdale, Building 1, Suite 1, Monterey, California 93940 or Little Bear Water Company, 51201 Pine Canyon Road, 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 contaminants 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 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 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, 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 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.

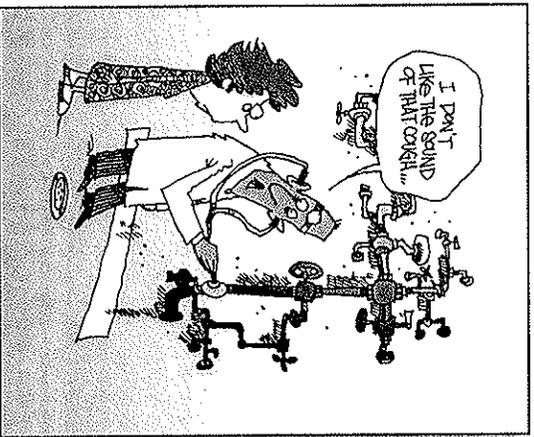
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water that is supplied by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Regulatory Agency

The Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, Monterey District is the regulatory agency for public water systems operating in Monterey District. The district is responsible for compliance, monitoring, technical assistance, inspection and the enforcement of drinking water standards and quality for all communities in Monterey County.

Testing Laboratory

This report provides the results of drinking water testing done throughout 2011 by the Monterey, County Consolidated Chemistry Laboratory at 1270 Natwidad 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 mailed to this office. Test results are on file and 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.



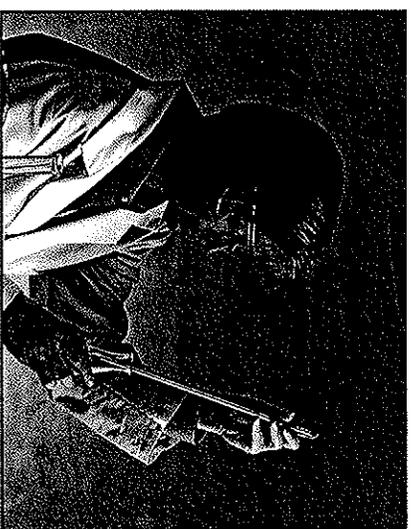
Health Effects of Drinking Water Contaminants

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 to cause acute health effects.

They are more likely to cause chronic health effects, effects that occur after exposure to small amounts of a chemical over a long period of time. Examples of 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 differ 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 wells 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 755-4505 or this office at: 385-3524.



Public Information Program

As part of the utility 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 the potential for the water system to lose pressure or completely run 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 reveals 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.

Monitoring Requirements

The Department of Public Health 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.



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 levels 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 for most of the constituents listed in the tables, the major source of contaminants and its health effects.

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. Environment Protection Agency.
- 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.
- Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS) – MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements

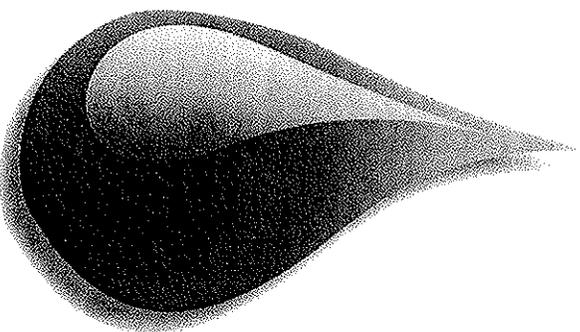
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water 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.



2011 Test Results of Regulated Contaminants



[On the next page]



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

Key:

- AI - Regulatory Action Level
- MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level
- MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
- MRDL - Maximum Residential Disinfectant Level
- PHG - Public Health Goal
- TT - Treatment Technique
- MFL - million fibers per liter
- NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- n/a - not applicable

- PCU/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

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant (CCR units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR multiply by	MCL in CCR units
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 sample/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		
E. coli (Ground Water Rule)	0		0

PHG (MCLG) in CCR	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 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.
(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.

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 Residential Disinfectant Level
- 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

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant (CCR units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR multiply by	MCL in CCR units
Fecal Indicators (enterococci or coliphage) (Ground Water Rule)	TT		TT
Turbidity	TT		TT
Giardia lamblia Viruses Heterotrophic plate count bacteria Legionella Cryptosporidium	Surface water treatment=		TT

PHG (MCLG) in CCR	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects: Language
n/a	Human and animal fecal	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	Soil run-off	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.
HPC= n/a; Others = (0)	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.

Turbidity

Contaminant (CCR units)	Level Detected			Unit Measurement	MCL in CCR units
	Well#1	Well#2	Well#3		
Turbidity (NTU)	n/a	0.20	0.05	NTU	5

PHG (MCLG) in CCR	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
n/a	Soil run-off	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbilia 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.

Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors

Contaminant (CCR units)	Level Detected		Unit Measurement	MCL in CCR units
	Site 1	Site 2		
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes (ppb))	2.4	5.2	mg/L	80
Halocetic Acids (ppb)	2.4	2.4	mg/L	60
Chlorine (ppm) Yearly Average	0.60		mg/L	(MRDL = 4.0 as CL2)

PHG (MCLG) in CCR	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
n/a	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.
n/a	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.
MRDLG 4 (as CL2)	Drinking water disinfectant 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.

Little Bear is required to monitor disinfection residual throughout its distribution system and to generate quarterly report to the Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, Monterey District the running average each quarter of the year. The filtration as directed by law, is that the maximum residual level shall not exceed 4.0 mg/L and shall not be less than 0.2 mg/L at any time. From time to time, Little Bear will be raising or lowering the disinfection level but at no time will the residual levels exceed the maximum or the minimum residual levels required by law. This action by Little Bear is to enhance and improve drinking water quality throughout the distribution system.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (CCR units)	Level Detected			Unit Measurement	MCL in CCR units
	Well#1	Well#2	Well#3		
Arsenic (ppb)	n/a	4	3	ug/L	10
Fluoride (ppm)	n/a	0.26	0.27	mg/L	2
Nitrate (ppm)	2	2	10	mg/L	45 (as NO ₃)

General Mineral/General Physical (and IOCs with Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels)

Contaminant (CCR units)	Level Detected			Unit Measurement	MCL in CCR units
	Well#1	Well#2	Well#3		
pH (Laboratory)	7.5	7.4	7.3	Std Units	6.5-8.5
Sodium	n/a	52	32	mg/L	2

Although sodium do not have an MCLs, it is of interest to many customers who are concerned about sodium intake and may believe that it could affect their health.

PHG (MCLG) in CCR	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
0.004	Erosion of natural deposits, residue from some water treatment processes.	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
1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that 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.
45 (as NO ₃)	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.

PHG (MCLG) in CCR	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
	"Sodium" refer to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.	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.