ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: CEDARPINES PARK MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

Water System Number: 3610011

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/28/2013 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: DAVID MCCLELLAN

Signature: David McClellan

Title: GENERAL MANAGER

Phone Number: (909) 338-1821 Date: 6/28/2013

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.CPPMWC.COM
- ☐ 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.

To our customers:

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal law. The enclosed table shows results of the monitoring period of January 1 - December 31, 2012 and may include earlier monitoring data. Our water comes from 19 groundwater wells located within the Cedarpines Park Mutual Water Company service area. The current well locations are identified as Burnt Mill Well's 1-7 & 19, Coonturn Well's 1, 3, 5, and 3 pigs, Lovers Lane Well's 1 & 2, and Sawpit Well's 1, 3, 5. Our system is supplemented with surface water purchased from Crestline Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA). Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection surveys were completed for all wells in January 2003 and 2006 with the assistance of California Rural Water Association, Cedarpines Park Mutual Water Company and California Department of Public Health. A copy of DWSAP may be obtained by calling our office. CLAWA's water quality is attached to our report.

Cedarpines Park Mutual Water Company holds its monthly Board Meeting on the third Thursday of each month at 6:00 PM at Leisure Shores Community Center, Crestline California.

Terms and Abbreviations

In the following Test Result Table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- ***Non-Detects (ND)*** *– laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.*
- ***Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)*** *– one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.*
- ***Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l)*** *– one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.*
- ***Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)*** *– picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.*
- ***Million fibers per Liter (MFL)*** *– million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.*
- ***Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)*** *– nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.*
- ***Treatment Technique (TT)*** *– A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.*
- ***Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)*** *– the "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.*
- ***Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)*** *– the "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.*
- ***Public Health Goal or PHG*** *– the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets PHG's.*
- ***Regulated Action Level (AL)*** *– The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.*
- ***Public Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)*** *– MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.*
- *N/A – No standard available.*

Cedarpines Park Mutual Water Company

2012

Consumer Confidence Report

Esta informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienba bien.

For additional information contact:
David McClellan
General Manager
Cedarpines Park Mutual Water Co.
P.O. Box 9259
21853 Crest Forest Drive
Cedarpines Park, CA. 92322
(909) 388-1821

We conducted more than 100 tests for over 80 drinking water contaminants. These tests included microbial contaminants, inorganic chemical contaminants, organic chemical contaminants, and radioactive contaminants. As you can see by the table, only a few contaminants were detected in the water. None of these contaminants exceeded the maximum contaminant level set by the State. Your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. Regulations require the testing of the water to ensure that it is safe to drink.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the US Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers USEPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity.

Contaminants that may be in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which 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, USEPA and the State Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

For more information please contact Cedarpines Park Mutual Water Company at (909) 338-1821 if you have questions.

CEDARPINES PARK MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
2012 GROUNDWATER QUALITY MONITORING TABLE

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory, Health-Related Standards by the State of California, Department of Health Services.

	Violation	*Units*	*MCLG*	*PHG*	*MCL*	*RANGE*	*# of Months*		*Likely Source of Detected Constituent*
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS			Total Coliform Bacteria						
Col. Bac.(% Test Positive)	No	%+	0	0	0	0	0	96 annually	Naturally present in the environment
No. of Acute Violations©	0	Units	0	0	0	0	0		

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory, Health-Related Standards by the State of California, Department of Health Services.

	Violation	*Units*	*MCLG*	*PHG*	*MCL*	*RANGE*	*LEVEL*	*Date*	*Likely Source of Detected Constituent*
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS									
Gross Alpha Activity	No	pCi/l	0	n/a	15	9.5 9.8	9.65	Jan-11	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	No	pCi/l	0.43	0.43	20	0.15	0.15	May-11	Erosion of natural deposits.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
Aluminum	No	ppm	0.6	0.6	1	ND	ND	Sept-11	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as NO3)	No	ppm	45	45	45	0-25	6.13	Nov-12	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate + Nitrite as Nitrogen (N)	No	ppm	1 as N	1 as N	10	ND	ND	Nov-12	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

SECONDARY STANDARD - Aesthetic Standards Established by the State of California, Department of Health Services.

	Violation	*Units*	*MCLG*	*PHG*	*MCL*	*RANGE*	*LEVEL*	*Date*	*Likely Source of Detected Constituent*
	No								
Chloride	No	ppm	n/a	n/a	500	11	6.2	Oct-11	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Hardness (CaCo3)	No	ppm	n/a	n/a	n/a	93	93	Oct-11	Leaching from natural deposits.
Sodium	No	ppm	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	10	Oct-11	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	No	umho/cm	n/a	n/a	1600	234	234	Oct-11	Substances that form ions when in water.
Sulfate	No	ppm	n/a	n/a	500	10	10	Oct-11	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	No	ppm	n/a	n/a	1000	148	148	Oct-11	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.

ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED

	Violation	*Units*	*MCLG*	*PHG*	*MCL*	*RANGE*	*LEVEL*	*Date*	*Likely Source of Detected Constituent*
Color	No	units	n/a	n/a	15	<3.0	<3.0	Jun-12	Erosion of natural deposits.
Odor	No	units	n/a	n/a	3	1	<1.0	Jun-12	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbitity	No	units	n/a	n/a	5	ND - 2.5	0.22	Jun-12	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Vanadium	No	ppb	n/a	n/a	50	3.3	3.3	Oct-11	

LEAD + COPPER - Mandatory, Health-Related Standards by the State of California, Department of Health Services.

	Violation	*Units*	*No. of Samples Collected*	*Activation Level*	*90th Percentile Level*	*No. of Samples Exceeding*	*MCLG*	*Date*	*Likely Source of Detected Constituent*
Lead	No	ppb	0	AL=15	13			Aug-10	Internal corrosion of household water systems:discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	ppm	0	AL=1.3	0.38			Aug-10	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS

	Violation	*Units*	*MCLG*	*PHG*	*MCL*	*RANGE*	*LEVEL*	*Date*	*Likely Source of Detected Constituent*
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	No	ppb	n/a	n/a	80	0-11.1	3.31	Nov-12	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (Halocetic Acids)	No	ppb	n/a	n/a	60	0-1.2	0.28	Nov-12	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

CRESTLINE-LAKE ARROWHEAD WATER AGENCY
WATER QUALITY DATA 2012

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	**Average Level Detected**	**Range Of Levels Detected**	**Units**	**MCL**	**PHG**	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
PRIMARY STANDARDS						
Turbidity	.09	0-.3	TT	5	N/A	Soil runoff
The TT requirement is: at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU. *						
Total Trihalomethanes	30	1.2-120.8	uG/l	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	2	0-10	uG/l	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Chemicals						
Aluminum	59.63	0-210	ug/l	200	60	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (naturally occurring)	.01	0-.11	mg/l	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge fror fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as NO3)	1.03	0-3.6	ug/l	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS						
Chloride	83.63	42-130	mg/l	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	37.56	30-46	mg/l	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	300	220-350	mg/l	1000	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
OTHER CONSTITUENTS						
Sodium	63.63	42/82	mg/l	N/A	N/A	"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Total Hardness	96.5	60-110	mg/l	N/A	N/A	"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
Iron	7.5	0-120	ug/l	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor - Threshold	1	1-1	TON	3	N/A	Naturally- occurring organic materials
Unregulated Contaminants				**AL**		
Boron	114.38	0-210	uG/l	1,000	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium	.7	0-4	uG/l	50	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	7.79	7.5-8.1	Unit	6.5-8.5	N/A	

*Turbidity is monitored continuously because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our treatment system. Turbidity measures the cloudiness of water. The Agency uses a conventional treatment process to reduce turbidity.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Nitrate (as nitrate, NO_3)

* Health Effects Language

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 serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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. *Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.*

Lead

* Health Effects Language

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Cedarpines Park Mutual Water Company *is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*