

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: LA CUMBRE MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

Water System Number: 4210024

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 5/19/2015 (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: Mike ALVARADO
Signature: [Signature]
Title: GENERAL MANAGER
Phone Number: (805) 967-2376 Date: 5/18/2015

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.LACUMBREWATER.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.



La Cumbre Mutual Water Company

695 Via Tranquila Santa Barbara 967-2376
2014 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT DATA

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Please see last page for key to abbreviations.

Parameter	Units	State MCL (MCLG)	PHG (MCLG)	SOURCE		Major Sources in Drinking Water
				GROUND WATER	SURFACE WATER	

PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards

CLARITY (a)

Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	TT=1 NTU	TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU	Highest Single Measurement	NA	NA	0.09	Soil runoff
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MICROBIOLOGICAL (b)

Total Coliform Bacteria (Distribution System)	Samples	5% of monthly samples (b)	(0)	Reporting Value	0 Positives	0 Positives	0 Positives	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. coli (Distribution System)	Samples	(b)	(0)	Range Average Highest	0 Positives 0 Positives 0 Positives	0 Positives 0 Positives 0 Positives	0 Positives	Human and animal fecal waste

Disinfectant Byproducts - Disinfectant Residuals - Disinfection Byproduct Precursors

Total Trihalomethanes (Distribution System/ c)	ppb	80	NA	Range Average	29.6 - 29.9 29.75	17.9 - 82.0 65.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (c) (Distribution System)	ppb	60	NA	Range Average	9.6 - 10.9 10.25	1 - 13 8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfectant - Free Chlorine Residual Control of DBP precursors - TOC	ppm	MRDL as Cl2 4.0	MRDLG as Cl2 4.0	Range Average	0.60 - 1.90 (d) 0.92 (d)	<0.10 - 1.63 0.66	Measurement of the disinfectant used in the production of drinking water
	ppm	TT	NA	Range Average	0.43 - 6.1 (d) 0.52 (d)	3.0 - 4.2 3.3	TOC has no health effects. However, it provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. Various natural and manmade sources

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	Range Average	ND - 59 11.8	ND - 150 50	Residue from water treatment process. Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	Range Average	ND - 2.8 0.6	ND - 2.9 1.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppm	1	2	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	Range Average	0.25 - 0.58 0.41	0.40 - 0.46 0.43	Erosion of natural deposits. water additive for tooth health
Nitrate (as NO ₃) Hexavalent Chromium, Cr VI	ppm	45	45	Range Average	0 - 14.0 3.8	ND NA	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use, sewage, natural erosion
	ppb	10	0.02	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 0.026 0.013	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities. erosion of natural deposits

LEAD & COPPER RULES - Monitored at the customers tap. Number of sites exceeded Action Level = 0

Copper	ppm	1.3	0.3	Value 90th %	0.53	NA	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems. erosion of natural deposits. leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	ppb	15	2.0	Value 90th %	0.014	NA	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems. discharges from industrial manufactures. erosion of natural deposits.

RADIOCHEMISTRY - Radioactive Contaminants

Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	MCLG, 0	Range Average	0 - 3.9 1.4	ND NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	N/A	N/A	Range Average	0 - 0.283 0.0566	NA NA	Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards

Chloride	ppm	500	NA	Range Average	54 - 82 70.4	19.1 - 38.9 31.6	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. seawater influence
Color (ACU)	Units	15	NA	Range Average	ND NA	ND NA	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper	ppb	1000	NA	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 40 20	Corrosion of plumbing systems. erosion of natural deposits. leaching from wood preservatives
Iron	ppb	300	NA	Range Average	ND - 1000 29.5	ND - 355 71	Leaching from natural deposits. industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50	NA	Range Average	0 - 160 2.0	ND - 9.0 2.0	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold	Units	3	NA	Range Average	1 - 2 1.4	1 - 6 4	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	umho/cm	1600	NA	Range Average	1200 - 1400 1260	870 - 961 915	Substances that form ions when in water. seawater influence.
Sulfate Solids	ppm	500	NA	Range Average	200 - 350 268	237 - 277 262	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NA	Range Average	780 - 980 852	570 - 646 616	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. seawater influence
Turbidity (Monthly)	NTU	5	NA	Range Average	0.1 - 2.34 1.152	0.07 - 0.17 0.11	Soil runoff
Zinc	ppm	5.0	NA	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 0.013 0.005	Naturally occurring in trace amounts, but can be detected in soft, acidic water systems

Additional Parameters (Unregulated):

Alkalinity (Total) as CaCO ₃ equivalents	ppm	NA	NA	Range Average	330 - 410 380	170 - 218 185	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. seawater influence
Calcium as Ca Hardness (Total) as CaCO ₃	ppm	NA	NA	Range Average	130 - 150 138	72.0 - 86.5 77.7	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. seawater influence
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	Range Average	460 - 560 500	354 - 374 361	Leaching from natural deposits
pH	Units	NA	NA	Range Average	33 - 43 37.4	41.9 - 46.0 43.8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. seawater influence
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	Range Average	7.4 - 7.6 7.5	7.57 - 7.90 7.7	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. seawater influence
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	Range Average	1.8 - 3.3 2.5	3.91 - 4.50 4.20	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. seawater influence
	ppm	NA	NA	Range Average	73 - 110 92.2	47.4 - 64.0 55.7	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. seawater influence

Constituents of Concern:

Boron	ppb	1000 (AL)	NA	Range Average	ND - 260 174	NA 350	
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Water System Name: La Cumbre Mutual Water Company

Report Date: May 2015

Last year 68% of our water was from our wells, the remaining 32% was State Project Water after flowing into Lake Cachuma and being treated by the Santa Barbara City Cater Surface Water Treatment Plant. Therefore, the surface water quality portion of this report comes from the city of Santa Barbara. Sections of our service area along State Street and Modoc Road receive water that was treated entirely by the city of Santa Barbara.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Once a month at 695 Via Tranquila, please call for exact date and times 967-2376.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater 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, 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.

This report lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

Additional General Information On Drinking Water:

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/.

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 from their health care providers about drinking water. 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 or www.epa.gov/safewater/.

ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES

Type of water sources in use: Five ground water wells and State Project surface water from Lake Cachuma through Santa Barbara City Water Treatment Plant.

Name of Sources: Well #16, Well #17, Well #18, Well #19 & Well #21 and seven metered connections to Santa Barbara City Water. Note: Depending on where you live, our water is a mixture of groundwater and surface water.

Water Quality Report: Listed are substances detected in the drinking water. Not listed are more than 135 regulated and unregulated substances that were below the laboratory detection level.

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. La Cumbre Water Co. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Definitions:

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 Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant (chlorine) 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant (chlorine) added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Footnotes:

(a) Turbidity (NTU) is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Monthly turbidity values for ground water are listed in the Secondary

Standards section.

(b) Total coliform MCLs: The State MCL for coliforms is no more than 1 per month for water systems which collect less than 40 samples per month (La Cumbre Water). Systems which collect over 40 routine samples may not have more than 5% positive per month.

(c) Compliance based on the quarterly annual average distribution system samples.

(d) Although reported under ground water these readings were taken from the distribution system and are a combination of ground and surface water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCL's for contaminants that effect taste, odor or appearance of drinking water. Contaminants with SWDS do not affect the health at MCL levels.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulations (UCMR): Data generated by the new UCMR will be used to evaluate and prioritize contaminants on the Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate List, a list of contaminants EPA is considering for possible new drinking water standards. Also known as "State Regulated Contaminants with No MCLs".

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

Abbreviations

"<" = Less Than

AL = Regulatory Action Level

ACU = Apparent Color Units

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal

NA = not applicable

NC = Not Collected

ND = None Detected

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

PC/L = PicoCurres per liter

PHG = Public Health Goal

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

TOC = Total Organic Carbon

TT = Treatment Technique

µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter

(unit of specific conductance of water)