

**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.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml))

Water System Name: Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District  
Water System Number: CA1710015

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 5/31/19 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: Dennis White  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: Utility Supervisor  
Phone Number: ( 707 ) 987-9201 Date: May 31, 2019

*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.hvlcsd.org](http://www.hvlcsd.org)
- 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 investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

*This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).*

# 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District**

Report Date: 5/31/2019

*We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District a 19400 Hartmann Rd, Hidden Valley Lake, CA 95423 para asistirlo en español.**

Type of water source(s) in use: Wells

Name & general location of source(s): Wells 2, 3 and 4 southeast portion of Coyote Valley

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: n/a

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Monthly, on the third Tuesday at 7pm, at The Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District Boardroom

For more information, contact: Dennis White, Utility Supervisor

Phone: ( 707 ) 987-9201

## 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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

**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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a 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.

**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):** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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

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

**Variations and Exemptions:** Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment:** A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, 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 U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list 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 State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

The following equivalence table is included to clarify the units of measure (reporting units) for each item sampled.

Units		Equivalence
mg/L – milligrams per liter	ppm – parts per million	1 second in 11.5 days
µg/L – micrograms per liter	ppb – parts per billion	1 second in nearly 32 years
ng/L – nanograms per liter	ppt – parts per trillion	1 second in nearly 32,000 years
pg/L – picograms per liter	ppq – parts per quadrillion	1 second in nearly 32,000,000 years

The following legend categorizes contaminant sampling for the Primary Drinking Water Standard

I	Inorganic Contaminants
SO	Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides
R	Radioactive Contaminants
D	Disinfection byproducts, disinfectant residuals, and disinfection byproduct precursors

**TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month)		1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)		A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)		(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

**TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Type	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	I	8/5/18 – 9/30/18	20	ND	0	15	0.2	1	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	I	8/5/18 – 9/30/18	20	.76	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	1/25/18	7.4	7.4	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	1/25/18	203	203	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Type	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP)(ug/L)	SO	12/12/18	ND	ND	.005	.0007	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.
2,4-D (Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) (ug/L)	SO	1/25/18	ND	ND	70	20	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops, range land, lawns, and aquatic weeds
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ug/L)	SO	1/25/18	ND	ND	50	3	Residue of banned herbicide
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	R	3/21/18	.024	.024	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Alachlor (ug/L)	SO	1/25/18	<1	<1	2	4	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Aluminum (ppm)	I	1/25/18	<.05	<.05	1	.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony (ppb)	I	1/25/18	<.006	<.006	.006	.001	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	I	1/25/18	<.002	<.002	10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos	I	3/30/16; 4/29/16	ND	ND	7	7	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ug/L)	SO	1/25/18	<.5	<.5	1	.15	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways
Barium (ppm)	I	1/25/18	.1	.1	1		Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bentazon (ug/L)	SO	1/25/18	ND	ND	18	200	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on beans, peppers, corn, peanuts, rice, and ornamental grasses
Beryllium (ppb)	I	1/25/18	<1	<1	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	I	1/25/18	<1	<1	5	.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Carbofuran (ug/l)	SO	1/25/18	<5	<5	18	.7	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa, and grape vineyards
Chromium (ppb)	I	1/25/18	<10	<10	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Dalapon (ug/L)	SO	1/25/18	ND	ND	200	790	Runoff from herbicide used on rights-of-way, and crops and landscape maintenance
Dinoseb (DNBP) (ug/L)	SO	1/25/18	ND	ND	7	14	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans, vegetables, and fruits
Fluoride (ppm)	I	1/25/18	<.1	<.1	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppm)	I	1/25/18	<1	<1	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Molinate (ug/L)	SO	1/25/18	<2	<2	20	1	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice
Nickel (ppb)	I	1/25/18	1	<10	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (ppm)	I	1/25/18; 12/12/18	1.11	.54-1.8	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrite	I	12/13/17	<.4	<.4	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Oxamyl (ug/L)	SO	1/25/18	<20	<20	50	26	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on field crops, fruits and ornamentals, especially apples, potatoes, and tomatoes
Pentachlorophenol (PCP) (ug/L)	SO	1/25/18	ND	ND	1	.3	Discharge from wood preserving factories, cotton and other insecticidal/herbicidal uses
Perchlorate (ppm)	I	1/25/18	<4	<4	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Picloram (ug/L)	SO	1/25/18	ND	ND	500	166	Herbicide runoff
Selenium (ppm)	I	1/25/18	<5	<5	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Simazine (ug/L)	SO	1/25/18	<1	<1	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Thallium (ppb)	I	1/25/18	<1	<1	2	.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Diquat	SO	1/25/18	ND	ND	20	6	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds
Endothall	SO	1/25/18	ND	ND	100	94	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds; defoliant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppm)	D	8/22/18	2.64	2.64	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acid (ppm)	D	8/22/18	1.6	1.6	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color	1/25/18	<5	<5	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper	1/25/18	<.05	<.05	1	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (mg/L)	1/25/18	<.05	<.05	.5	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron	1/25/18	<.1	<.1	.3	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppm)	1/25/18	<.02	<.02	.05	Leaching from natural deposits

Methyl-tert-butyl-ether (MTBE) (ug/L)	5/30/18	<3	<3	5	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Odor	1/25/18	<1	<1	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Silver	1/25/18	<.01	<.01	.1	Industrial discharges
Thiobencarb	1/25/18	<.001	<.001	.001	Runoff/leaching from rice herbicide
Turbidity	1/25/18	<.1	<.1	5	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	1/25/18	<.05	<.05	5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	1/25/18	230	230	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (EC) (uS/cm)	1/25/18; 4/11/18; 12/12/18	415	350-500	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	1/25/18	5.3	5.3	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	1/25/18	12	12	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	1/25/18	<3	<3	None	N/A
Aldicarb (Temik) (ug/L)	1/25/18	<3	<3	None	N/A
Aldicarb sulfone (ug/L)	1/25/18	<4	<4	None	N/A
Aldicarb sulfoxide (ug/L)	1/25/18	<3	<3	None	N/A
Baygon (ug/L)	1/25/18	<.5	<.5	None	N/A
Bicarbonate (ppm)	1/25/18	220	220	None	N/A
Bromodichloromethane (ug/L)	8/22/18	<1	<1	None	N/A
Bromoform (ug/L)	8/22/18	1.11	1.11	None	N/A
Carbaryl (ug/L)	1/25/18	<5	<5	None	N/A
Calcium (ppm)	1/25/18	21	21	None	N/A
Carbonate (ppm)	1/25/18	<5	<5	None	N/A
Chloroform (ug/L)	8/22/18	<1	<1	None	N/A
Dibromoacetic Acid (ug/L)	8/22/18	1.6	1.6	None	N/A
Dibromochloromethane	8/22/18	1.53	1.53	None	N/A
Dicamba	1/25/18	ND	ND	None	N/A
Dichloroacetic Acid	8/22/18	<1	<1	None	N/A
DCPA (mono & diacid)	1/25/18	ND	ND	None	N/A
Hydroxide (ppm)	1/25/18	<5	<5	None	N/A

Magnesium (ppm)	1/25/18	37	37	None	N/A
Methiocarb (ug/L)	1/25/18	<.5	<.5	None	N/A
Methomyl (ug/L)	1/25/18	<2	<2	None	N/A
Monobromoacetic Acid (ug/L)	8/22/18	<1	<1	None	N/A
Monochloroacetic Acid (ug/L)	8/22/18	<2	<2	None	N/A
pH	1/25/18; 4/11/18 12/12/18	7.71	7.47-7.94	None	N/A
Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	1/25/18	4	180	None	N/A
Trochloroacetic Acid (ug/L)	8/22/18	<1	<1	None	N/A

### Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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. U.S. EPA/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).

**Lead-Specific Language:** 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. Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.



**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT,  
or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**

<b>VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT</b>				
<b>Violation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Actions Taken to Correct the Violation</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
<b>0</b>				

**For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water**

<b>TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES</b>					
<b>Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)</b>	<b>Total No. of Detections</b>	<b>Sample Dates</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year)		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year)		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples,  
Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Groundwater TT**

<b>SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE</b>				
<b>SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES</b>				
<b>VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT</b>				
<b>TT Violation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Actions Taken to Correct the Violation</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
<b>0</b>				