



June 30, 2014

To: Hillview Goldside Customer

Regarding: The 2013 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

In 2013 the Hillview Water Company, Inc. detected 26 contaminants in the drinking water and 8 of them were above the EPA accepted level for drinking water. Please go to:

<http://h2oakhurst.com/downloads/2014CCRGoldside.pdf>

to view the 2013 annual water quality report and learn more about your drinking water. This report contains important information about the source and quality of your drinking water. For a translation of the water quality report, or to speak with someone about the report, please call 559.683.4322. If you would like a paper copy of the 2013 Annual Water Quality Report mailed to your home, please call 559.683.4322.

Spanish Translation:

Durante el año 2013 Hillview Water Company, Inc. detecto 26 contaminantes regulados en el agua potable. 8 de los contaminantes detectados en el agua potable reflejaron niveles que exceden los límites legales establecidos por la EPA.

Para acceder al más reciente reporte anual de calidad de agua y para más información acerca de su agua potable puede visitar:

<http://h2oakhurst.com/downloads/2014CCRGoldside.pdf>

El reporte anual contiene valiosa información acerca de las fuentes de abasto y calidad de su agua potable. Para obtener una traducción del reporte de calidad de agua o para preguntas acerca del reporte por favor comuníquese al 559.863.4322. Si desea obtener por correo una copia de su más reciente reporte de calidad de agua puede solicitar la misma llamado al 559.683.4322.

Hillview Water Company, Inc.



DRINK THE WATER!

**Goldside/Hillview
Hillview Water Company
Consumer Confidence Report
June 30, 2014**



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 (USEPA).

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: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Non-Detects (ND): Not detectable at the testing limit. (Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.)

ppm: 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.

ppb: Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

ppt: Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/L) – one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

ppq: Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picogram per liter (pg/L) – one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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.

are usually naturally occurring.

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha Activity pCi/L	9/13	11.6	11.6	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic – ppb	9/13	2.4	ND-2.4	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Chromium – ppb	5/13	ND	ND-8.0	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride – ppm	9/13	0.43	0.41-0.43	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel – ppb	9/13	ND	0-13	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.
Nitrate (as nitrate, NO ₃) ppm	11/13	19	0-19	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) – ppb	5/12	0.95	0-4.5	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Toluene – ppb	9/12	0.55	ND-.55	150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks.
*Uranium – pCi/L	7/13	56	1.4-5.6	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium – ppb	9/09	3.2	ND-3.2	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).
1,2-Dichlorobenzene – ppb	5/12	5.9	ND-5.9	600	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser).
Chlorine - ppm	Jan-Dec	1.0	0.4-1.0	[4.0]	[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride – ppm	9/12	430	340-430	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

Color – Units	9/13	5.0	15	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Copper – ppm	5/13	0.045	ND-0.045	1.0	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
*Iron – ppb	4/13	1500	0-1500	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
*Manganese – ppb	10/13	90	ND-90	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
*Specific Conductance $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$	9/12	1700	240-1700	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate – ppm	9/12	28	23-28	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) – ppm	9/12	1000	850-1000	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
*Turbidity – Units	11/11	<1.0	ND-2.1	5	N/A	Soil runoff.
Zinc – ppm	5/12	0.140	0-0.14	5.0	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 USEPA'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. 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).

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. The Hillview 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>.

Hillview Water Company, Inc. is pleased to announce that we have received a Proposition 84 grant from the California Department of Public Health. The SAFE DRINKING WATER, WATER

QUALITY AND SUPPLY, FLOOD CONTROL, RIVER AND COASTAL PROTECTION BOND ACT OF 2006 is providing a new, increased capacity arsenic, iron, and manganese removal treatment plant in Oakhurst. The current iron and manganese removal plant in Sierra Lakes will be moved to Goldside. Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect health at the MCL levels.

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
*Uranium – pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.	N/A	The well was taken off line and will only be use for emergency standby.	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
*Iron (a) – ppb	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	Until the Iron and Manganese removal plant from Forest Ridge in Oakhurst is moved to Coarsegold.	Proposition 50 grant from the California Department of Public Health which will provide filtration. The project is in progress. Completion is expected in 2015.	The Manganese MCL is a secondary standard and no Health Effects Language is provided for the MCL of 50 ppb, only for the notification level of 500 ppb.
*Manganese (a) – ppb	Leaching from natural deposits.	Until the current Sierra Lakes Green Sand Iron and Manganese filter is moved to Goldside.	Hillview has received a Proposition 84 grant from the California Department of Public Health which will allow the transfer of the iron and manganese removal system to Goldside. Completion is expected in 2015.	(a) The Manganese MCL is a secondary drinking standard and no Health Effects Language is provided for the MCL of 50 ppb, only for the notification level of 500 ppb.
*Specific Conductance (a) μ S/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.	N/A	None. The well does not feed directly into distribution. Blending will continue.	(a) Specific Conductance MCL is a secondary drinking water standard and no Health Effects Language is provided.

(a) There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.